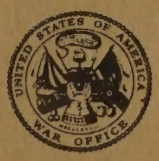
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL MANUAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE TECHNICAL ORDER

TM 11-5820-222-35
TO 31R2-2TRC68-22

FIELD AND DEPOT MAINTENANCE MANUAL

RADIO SETS AN/VRC-24 AND AN/TRC-68



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

1 JUNE 1961

WARNING

DANGEROUS VOLTAGES EXIST AT THE ANTENNAS AND IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER GROUPS OA-2648/VRC-24 AND OA-2649/TRC-68

Be careful when working around the antenna or the antenna connectors, as high radiofrequency voltages exist at these points. Be careful when working on the 300-volt, 125-volt plate and power supply circuits, or on the ac line connections (115 or 230 volts).

DON'T TAKE CHANCES!

Technical Manual
No. 11-5820-222-35
Technical Order
No. 31R2-2TRC68-22

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY
AND THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., *1 June 1961*

RADIO SETS AN/VRC-24 AND AN/TRC-68

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CHAPTER I
BLOCK DIAGRAM THEORY

Section I. GENERAL

1. Scope

a. This manual covers field and depot maintenance for Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68. It includes instructions appropriate to third, fourth, and fifth, echelons for troubleshooting, testing, aligning, and repairing the equipment, replacing maintenance parts, and repairing specified maintenance parts. The manual also lists tools, materials, and test equipment for third, fourth, and fifth echelon maintenance. Detailed functions of the components are covered in the theory chapter.

b. The complete set of technical manuals for this equipment includes TM 11-5820-222-10, TM 11-5820-222-20, TM 11-5820-222-20P, and TM 11-5820-222-35P.

c. Forward comments concerning this manual direct to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Signal Materiel Support Agency, ATTN: SIGMS-PA2d, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

d. For applicable forms and records, see paragraph 2, TM 11-5820-222-10.

2. System Applications

a. Retransmission Communications System. Radio Set AN/VRC-24 can be used with Radio Sets AN/GRC-3 through -8 as a retransmission device. In this system, amplitude-modulated (am.) signals within the 225.0 to 399.9-megacycles (mc) frequency range are received by Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 and retransmitted as frequency-modulated (fm) signals in the frequency range of 20 to 55 mc by Radio Set AN/GRC-3 through -8. Fm signals are received by Radio Sets AN/GRC-3 through -8 and retransmitted as am. signals by Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24. Figure 3, in TM 11-5820-222-10 illustrates the necessary cable connections for system operation. Installation details are provided in paragraph 5 of TM 11-5820-222-20.

b. Broadband Applications. Both Radio Set AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68 can be used with broadband encoding and decoding equipment to transmit and receive encoded am. radiotelephone signals. The radio sets can be connected to the broadband equipment through the BROADBAND jack on the front panel of either Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 or RT-441/TRC-68. When the broadband encoding equipment is used, audio is coupled from the radio set to the broadband equipment, encoded, and returned to the radio set for transmission. Received encoded signals are detected by the radio set, coupled to the broadband equipment, decoded, and returned to the radio set audio output circuits.

Section II. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF RADIO SETS

3. General

The receiving and transmitting signal paths and automatic frequency selection circuits of Receiver-Transmitter Groups OA-2648/VRC-24 and OA-2649/TRC-68 are identical. The different power supplies, fuses, and blowers used with each receiver-transmitter group comprise the basic electrical differences between Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24 and Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2649/TRC-68.

4. Simplified Receiving Signal Path (fig. 1)

Receiver-Transmitters RT-323/VRC-24 and RT-441/TRC-68 (referred throughout as the rt units) receive am. signals in

the frequency range of 225.0 to 399.9 mc. The input signals are heterodyned with the 200- to 370-mc signal supplied by the ultrahigh frequency (uhf) injection subunit to produce a 20.0 to 29.9-mc first intermediate frequency (if.) signal. The 20.0 to 29.9-mc if. signal is amplified and heterodyned with a 17.0 to 26.0-mc signal in the first if. amplifier subunit to produce a 3.0 to 3.9-mc if. signal. The 3.0- 3.9-mc if. signal is heterodyned again to produce a 500-kilocycle (kc) if. signal. The 500-kc signal is amplified by the 500-kc if. amplifiers and demodulated. The audio signals are amplified in the 500-kc if. amplifier and audio amplifier and modulator subunits and applied to the local, remote, and fixed level outputs or to the broadband equipment. Decoded signals from the broadband equipment are returned to the audio amplifier and modulator for amplification before being applied to local, remo e, or fixed level audio outputs.

5. Simplified Transmitting Signal Path (fig. 2)

The rt units transmit am. radiofrequency (rf) signals in the frequency range of 225.0 to 399.9 mc. During transmission, the first and the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. amplifier subunits function as signal generators. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal is heterodyned with a 17.0- to 26.0-mc signal from the first if. amplifier subunit to produce a 20.0- to 29.9-mc signal. This signal is heterodyned with a 200- to 370-mc signal from the uhf injection subunit to produce an rf carrier that can be varied from 225.0 to 399.9 mc. The rf carrier signal is amplitude modulated by audiofrequencies from the audio amplifier and modulator subunit and coupled to the uhf antenna.

6. Frequency Selector System

a. General. The frequency range of the rt units is covered by 1,750 crystal-controlled channel frequencies in 0.1-mc steps. Nineteen channels can be preset for automatic selection from the front panel or from the radio set control. A manual system permits selection of any channel frequency within the 225.0- to 399.9-mc range without disturbing the preset channels.

b. Frequency Selection.

(1) The frequency selector subunit includes four automatic positioners: a 20-position channel selector; an 18-position, 10-mc selector; a 10-position, 1.0-mc selector; and a 10-position, 0.1-mc selector. The 20-position, channel selector automatic positioner, controlled by the setting of the CHAN SEL selector switch on the front panel to the CHANNEL selector switch on the radio set control, positions a channel selector memory drum to select the desired channel.

(2) The 10.0-, 1.0-, and 0.1-mc automatic positioners drive seeking switches which select the frequencies preset on the memory drum or on the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls. The 10.0-, 1.0-, and 0.1-mc automatic positioners also drive five tuning shafts through a series of gear trains.

(3) The frequency selector shafts are coupled to the tuning shafts within the rf and power amplifier, the uhf injection subunit, and the first and 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. amplifier subunits.

(4) When each seeking switch reaches its proper position, the corresponding automatic positioner stops. When all automatic positioners have stopped, the rt unit is ready for operation on the selected channel frequency.

7. Power Supplies

a. Radio Set AN/VRC-24 Power Supply. The internal power supply of Radio Set AN/VRC-24 consists of Dynamotor DY-151/U and appropriate filters which provide the +125-, +300-, and -30-volt direct current (dc) operating voltages. Dynamotor DY-151/U operates on an input voltage of 26.4-volt dc. Relay and filament voltages are supplied directly from the input voltage.

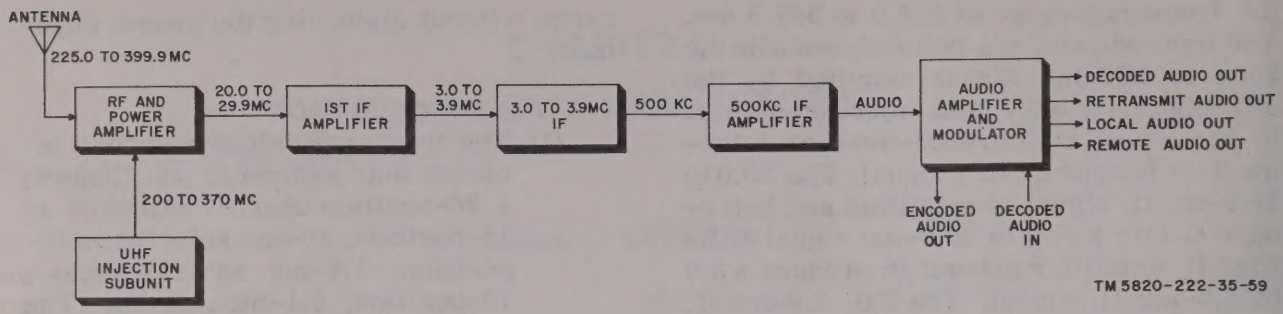


Figure 1. Receiving signal path, simplified block diagram.

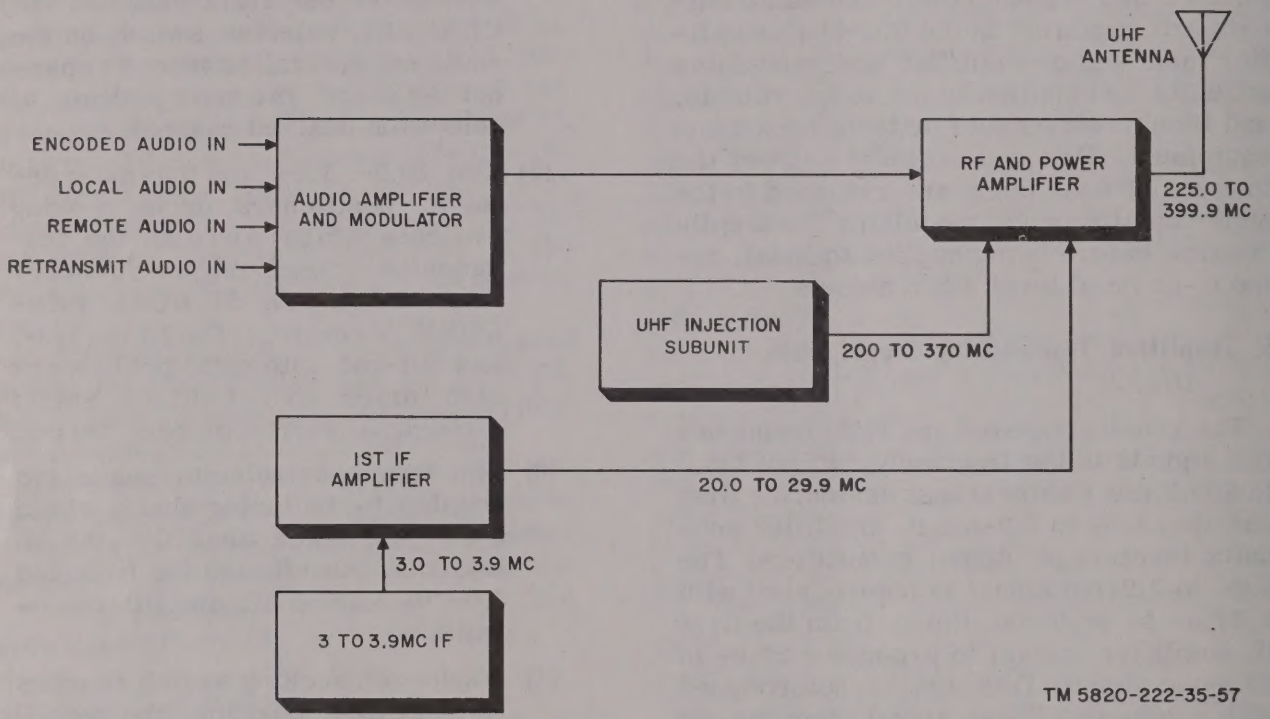


Figure 2. Transmitting signal path, simplified block diagram.

b. Radio Set AN/TRC-68 Power Supply. The internal power supply of Radio Set AN/TRC-68 consists of Power Supply PP-1494/U. Power Supply PP-1494/U operates with either external 115- or 230-volt alternating current (ac), 50/60 cycles per second (cps) input voltages, and supplies +125-volt dc, +300-volt dc and -30-volt dc to the rt unit.

CHAPTER 2
RECEIVER THEORY

Section I. RECEIVING SIGNAL PATH

8. Receiver Rf Sections
(fig. 3)

The signal path for the receive function of the rt unit is shown in block diagram form in figure 3. The block diagram also shows the positions of transmit-receive (tr) relay contacts in the signal path.

a. General. The rf unit operates as a receiver at all times when in the standby condition. On receive, the tr relays are deenergized because the push-to-talk switch on the transmitter microphone is not operated.

b. Rf Section. The 225.0- to 399.9-mc input rf signal feeds from the uhf antenna through the directional coupler and through antenna relay K101 to first rf amplifier V102. The rf signal is amplified by first and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103. The rf signal is coupled from the second rf amplifier to first receiver mixer V104. The uhf injection subunit provides the heterodyning frequency to the first receiver mixer through injection relay K102.

c. Uhf Injection.

(1) The uhf injection system consists of first oscillator V201, frequency tripler V202, and first, second, and third uhf injection amplifiers V203, V204, and V205. The first oscillator V201 provides 18 crystal-controlled output frequencies. Frequency tripler V202 selects the third harmonic of these frequencies to produce 18 frequencies which cover the 200- to 370-mc range in 10-mc steps.

(2) The output of V202 is amplified by three rf amplifiers, V203 through V205. The output of V205 is applied to the first receiver mixer V104 through injection relay K102.

d. If. Section.

(1) The uhf injection frequency and the received rf are heterodyned in first receiver mixer V104 to produce the 20.0- to 29.9-mc first if. After amplification by first and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302, the first if. signal is coupled to second receiver mixer V303, where it is heterodyned with the signal from second oscillator V305 to produce the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. signal.

(2) The second osciallator uses 10 crystals covering the 17.0- to 26.0-mc range in 1.0-mc steps. The output of V303 is the difference frequency of the two inputs and is in the 3.0- to 3.9-mc frequency range.

(3) The 3.0- to 3.9-mc triple-tuned bandpass filter, consisting of filters Z401, Z402, and Z403, passes the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. signal and applies it to third receiver mixer V401A. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal is heterodyned with the output of third oscillator V401B to produce the 500-kc if. signal.

(4) The third oscillator is controlled by 10 crystals covering the 3.0- to 3.9-mc range in 0.1-mc steps. The third oscillator output is 0.5 mc higher than the if. when the if. is between 3.0 to 3.4 mc. The third oscillator output is 0.5 mc lower than the if. when the if. is between 3.5 and 3.9 mc. Thus, the output of third receiver mixer V401A is always 0.5 mc (500 kc). The 500-kc if. is passed by 500-kc if. filter FL901 and is amplified by three 500-kc if. amplifiers V501, V502, and V503.

9. Receiver Audio Section
(fig. 3)

a. Audio Input Section.

(1) The output of V503 is applied to

output transformer T501. Detector diode CR501 is connected across the secondary of output transformer T501. When encoding equipment is used, the incoming encoded signals are demodulated and applied to broadband cathode follower V802A. Tube V802A couples the encoded broadband signal to the broadband decoding equipment.

(2) Detector diode CR501 demodulates the 500-kc if. signal and applies the audio signal to series noise limiter diode CR503. Detector CR501 also develops automatic volume control (avc) voltage. Avc voltages are applied to the first and second rf amplifiers through rf avc gate CR505. If. amplifiers V301 and V302, and the first and second 500-kc if. amplifiers V501 and V502, are controlled by avc voltage through if. avc gate CR504.

(3) Series noise limiter diode CR503 clips noise peaks from the audio signal. First audio amplifier V504 amplifies the audio output of the series noise limiter.

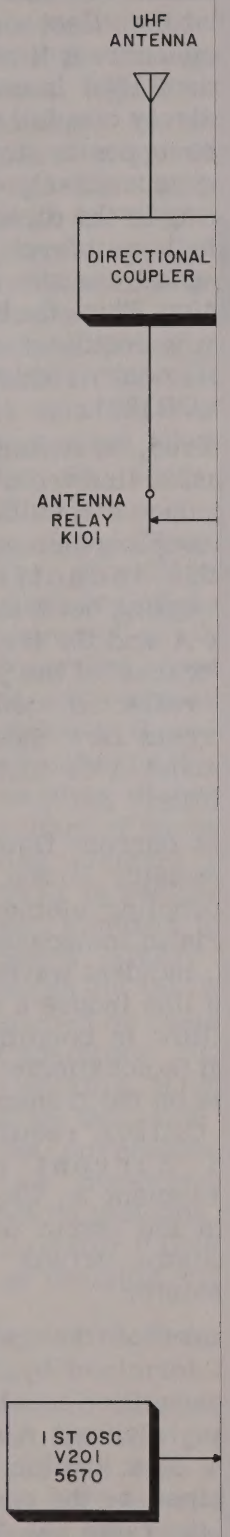
(4) The decoded audio output of the broadband equipment is applied to audio preamplifier V903 through relays K801 and K802, and NOR BB switch S801, when the NOR BB switch S801, is in the BB position. The decoded signals are amplified by V803 and coupled to second receiver audio amplifier V804.

b. Audio Output Section.

(1) When NOR-BB switch S801 is in the NOR position, audio signals from first audio amplifier V504 are coupled to the second receiver audio amplifier V804 through squelch relay K801. Second receiver audio amplifier V804 amplifies the audio signals to drive amplifiers V805, V806, V807, and V808.

(2) The output of the amplifiers is applied to audio output transformer T802. Audio is tapped off the secondary and applied to the local and remote headsets and speakers and to the fixed level audio terminal.

c. Squelch Circuit. The carrier squelch is controlled by the dc voltage developed across the detector diode CR501 load. When no signal is being received, squelch relay K801 is deenergized and the input circuits to the second audio amplifier V804 are opened. When a signal of sufficient strength (determined by the setting of the SQUELCH control) is received, the relay is energized and the circuits to the second audio amplifier are closed.


UHF
ANTENNA
DIRECTIONAL
COUPLER
ANTENNA
RELAY
K101
1 ST OSC
V201
5670

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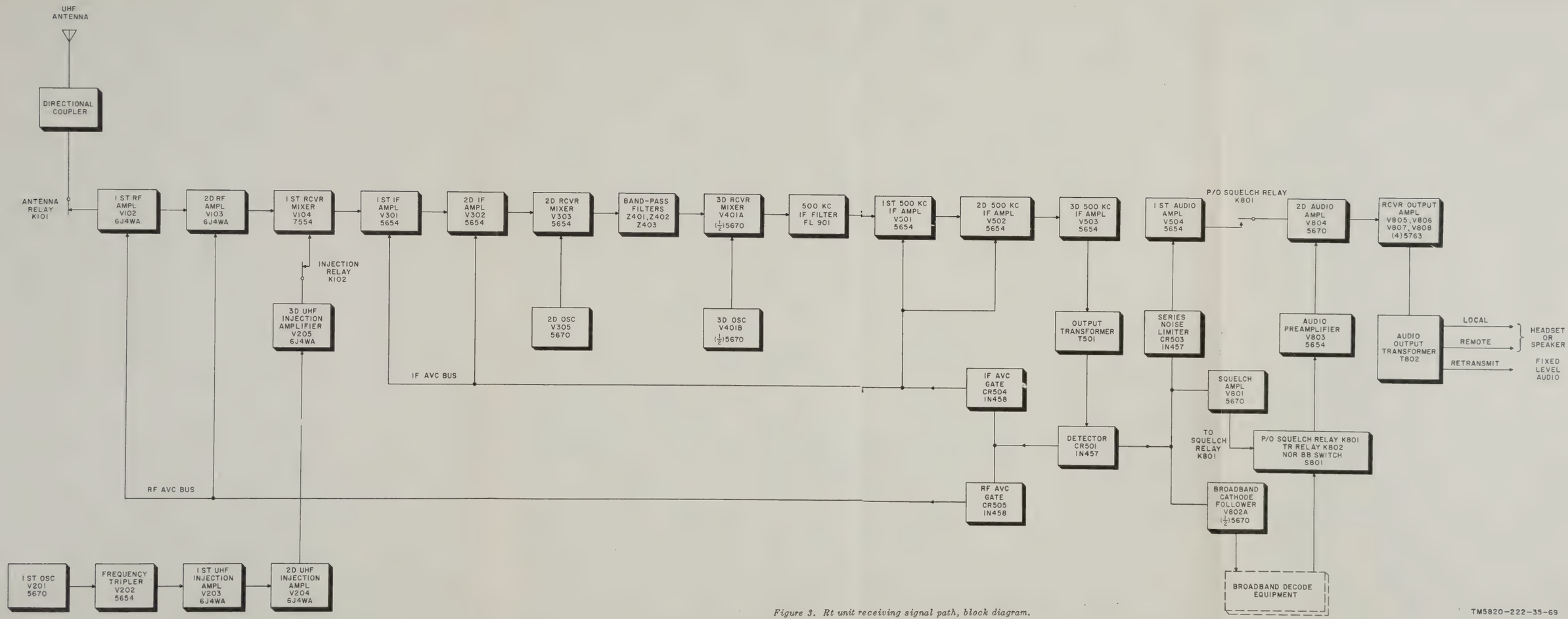
UHF ANTENNA
DIRECTIONAL COUPLER
ANTENNA RELAY K101
1ST RF AMPL V102 6J4WA
2D RF AMPL V103 6J4WA
1ST RCVR MIXER V104 7554
INJECTION RELAY K102
3D UHF INJECTION AMPLIFIER V205 6J4WA
1ST IF AMPL V301 5654
2D IF AMPL V302 5654
2D RCVR MIXER V303 5654
2D OSC V305 5670
BAND-PASS FILTERS Z401, Z402 Z403
3D RCVR MIXER V401A (1/2)5670
3D OSC V401B (1/2)5670
500 KC IF FILTER FL 901
1ST 500 KC IF AMPL V501 5654
2D 500 KC IF AMPL V502 5654
3D 500 KC IF AMPL V503 5654
IF AVC BUS
IF AVC GATE CR504 IN458
OUTPUT TRANSFORMER T501
DETECTOR CR501 IN457
RF AVC BUS
RF AVC GATE CR505 IN458
P/O SQUELCH RELAY K801
1ST AUDIO AMPL V504 5654
SERIES NOISE LIMITER CR503 IN457
SQUELCH AMPL V801 5670
TO SQUELCH RELAY K801
BROADBAND CATHODE FOLLOWER V802A (1/2)5670
2D AUDIO AMPL V804 5670
AUDIO PREAMPLIFIER V803 5654
P/O SQUELCH RELAY K801 TR RELAY K802 NOR BB SWITCH S801
RCVR OUTPUT AMPL V805, V806 V807, V808 (4)5763
AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSFORMER T802
LOCAL
REMOTE
RETRANSMIT
HEADSET OR SPEAKER
FIXED LEVEL AUDIO
BROADBAND DECODE EQUIPMENT
1ST OSC V201 5670
FREQUENCY TRIPLER V202 5654
1ST UHF INJECTION AMPL V203 6J4WA
2D UHF INJECTION AMPL V204 6J4WA

Figure 3. Rt unit receiving signal path, block diagram.

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Section II. DIRECTIONAL COUPLER AND RF INPUT STAGES

10. Directional Coupler
(fig. 4)

a. General.

(1) Transmitted and received rf signals travel to and from the antenna on the transmission line through the directional coupler subunit. The directional coupler subunit consists of two directional coupler circuits, which use short transmission lines for coupling elements. The directional coupler circuit which includes coupling element A is arranged to sample the incident waves of transmitter power (traveling toward the antenna) and provide a front panel meter indication of output power (PWR).

(2) The directional coupler circuit which includes coupling element B is arranged to sample the reflected waves of transmitter power (traveling toward the rf and power amplifier subunit) and provide a front panel meter indication of the reflected power (SWR). The metering cirucits are shown in figure 22.

b. Directional Coupler Theory.

(1) Directional coupler circuits A and B are identical except for reference symbols, and they operate on the same principle. Only directional coupler circuit A is discussed in detail. The transmission line is coupled to directional coupler A by mutual inductance and capacitive coupling. Assume that the incident waves induce a current to coupling element A which flows toward diode CR1301. Because of capacitive coupling between the transmission line and coupling element A, the incident waves will cause two equal capacitive currents to flow in opposite directions in coupling element A; one toward diode CR1301 and one toward resistor R1306.

(2) The inductive and capacitive coupling between coupling element A and the transmission line is arranged so that the effect of capacitively coupled current flowing toward resistor R1306 is cancelled by the inductively coupled current flowing in the opposite direction. However, the capacitively coupled current flowing in the direction of CR1301 tends to reinforce the inductively coupled current flowing in that direction. Thus, the incident waves induce a resultant current in coupling element A, which flows toward diode CR1301.

(3) Reflected waves, traveling along the transmission line from the antenna, also induce a resultant current flow in coupling element A because of the inductive and capacitive coupling between coupling element A and the transmission line. Because of the polarity reversal of reflected waves, the resultant current flow induced in coupling element A is in the opposite direction.

(4) The resultant current flow is absorbed by resistor R1306, which terminates coupling element A in its characteristic impedance (51.1 ohms). Thus, incident waves on the transmission line induce a resultant current flow in coupling element A which is not affected by reflected waves on the transmission line. Diode CR1301 rectifies the resultant rf current induced in coupling element A. Capacitor C1301 filters the output of diode CR1301; resistor R1302 is the diode load resistor

(5) The magnitude of the resultant current is determined by the inductive and capacitive coupling between coupling element A and the transmission line, which is, in turn, determined by the operating frequency of the radio set. Therefore, the other end of coupling element A is terminated by capacitor

C1302. When the operating frequency is lowered and the coupling decreases, the impedance of capacitor C1302 increases to compensate for the decreased current flowing through the diode load. Thus, capacitor C1302 provides a constant meter current for any given transmitter output power over the frequency range from 225.0 to 399.9 mc.

(6) The voltage drop developed across resistor R1302 by the rectified rf current is coupled to the meter circuit through calibrating resistor R1301. The value of resistor R1301 is selected to obtain a PWR meter indication 60 percent of full scale for 16 watts output power at 319.9 mc.

c. Directional Coupler B.

(1) The directional coupler circuit which includes coupling element B operates on the same principles described above. The circuit components associated with coupling element B are located physically opposite to those associated with coupling element A. Thus, the resultant rf current induced in coupling element B by the reflected wave is rectified by diode CR1302 and metered to indicate reflected power (SWR). The rf current induced by the incident wave is absorbed by resistor R1303.

(2) Capacitors C1303 and C1304 and resistors R1307 and R1308 perform the same circuit functions as the corresponding components in the directional coupler circuit which includes coupling element A. Resistor R1308 has the same value as resistor R1301.

11. Rf Section on Receive
(fig. 5)

On receive, antenna relay K101 is deenergized and first and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103 amplify the received rf signal. First receiver mixer V104 heterodynes the rf signal with the uhf injection frequency to obtain the first if.

12. Input Circuit

Received rf signals are fed to antenna relay K101 from the antenna through the directional coupler (fig. 4). Antenna relay K101 is deenergized on receive, contacts 2 and 3 of relay K101 are closed, and the rf signal is coupled to parallel-tuned tank circuit Z101 through coupling capacitors C106 and C108. Resistor R117 provides a dc path to ground for static charges developed on the antenna. The parallel-tuned tank circuit consisting of Z101 and C107 provides a high impedance to rf signals in the 225.0- to 399.9-mc range.

13. First Rf Amplifier V102
(fig. 5)

a. Capacitor C110 couples the signal voltage developed across Z101 and C107 to the cathode of grounded grid first rf amplifier V102. The cathode circuit consists of a Z102, a parallel-tuned circuit, and cathode bias resistor R122. The tuned circuit is resonant in the 225.0 to 399.9-mc range and provides a high impedance for the rf signal. Capacitor C112 grounds rf at the grid of V102. Resistor R104 connects the grid of V102 to the rf avc bus and with capacitor C109, isolates the rf signal from the rf avc bus.

b. The +125-volt dc plate voltage is supplied to the plate of V102 through plate load L105 and plate voltage dropping resistor R116. Capactior C113 bypasses rf signals from the +125-volt dc supply. The rf signal is amplified by V102 and coupled by capacitor C114 to the parallel-tuned tank circuit Z103 and variable capacitor C115. The parallel-tuned tank circuit serves as a high coupling impedance for the rf signal.

14. Second Rf Amplifier V103
(fig. 5)

a. Coupling capacitor C117 couples the rf signal voltage developed across Z103 to the cathode of the second rf amplifier V103, a grounded grid amplifier. The cathode circuit consists of Z104, a parallel-tuned circuit which is resonant in the 225.0- to 399.9-mc range and cathode bias

resistor R123. Tuned circuit Z104 provides a high coupling impedance for the rf signal.

b. Capacitor C119 grounds rf at the grid of V103. The +125-volt dc plate voltage is supplied to V103 through rf choke L107. Capacitor C120 bypasses rf signals from the +125-volt dc supply. Resistors R105 and R110 return the grid of V103 to the rf avc bus. Capacitor C116 bypasses rf signals to ground. The rf signal is amplified by V103 and coupled by capacitor C121 to parallel-tuned tank circuit Z105 and variable capacitor C122. Jack J105 is a test point for measuring rf avc voltage.

15. First Receiver Mixer V104
(fig. 5)

a. The rf signal voltage developed across Z105 is coupled to the cathode of first receiver mixer V104 by C123. Resistor R111 provides cathode bias for V104 through rf choke L110. Capacitor C125 is a cathode bias bypass capacitor. Capacitors C137 and C144 ground rf at the grid of V104, and resistors R106 and R107 provide grid leak bias. (On transmit, R107 is short-circuited by contacts 9 and 17 of tr relay K601.)

b. A 200- to 370-mc signal is also applied to the cathode of V104 from the uhf injection subunit (sect. III) through injection contacts 6 and 7 of relay K102 (closed on receive), jack J112, and capacitor C135. The uhf injection signal heterodynes with the received rf signal to produce the 20.0 to 29.9-mc difference frequency, which is coupled directly to output jack J102 through injection relay K102, contacts 3 and 5. Jack J106 is a test point for checking the first receiver mixer injection.

c. The first receiver mixer V104, receives plate voltage from the +125-volt supply through plate load rf chokes L109 and L113. Choke L113 and bypass capacitors C134 and C136 decouple rf signals from the +125-volt dc supply.

16. Tuning
(fig. 5)

When tank circuits Z101, Z103 and Z105 are tuned by the frequency selector, both capacitance and inductance are varied; this improves the selectivity by maintaining the proper inductance-capacitance (LC) ratio. Trimmer capacitors C107, C115, and C122 set the minimum capacity points of the tank circuits. The 1,800-position shaft of the frequency selector tunes the three tank circuits through the 225.0- to 399.9-mc frequency range.

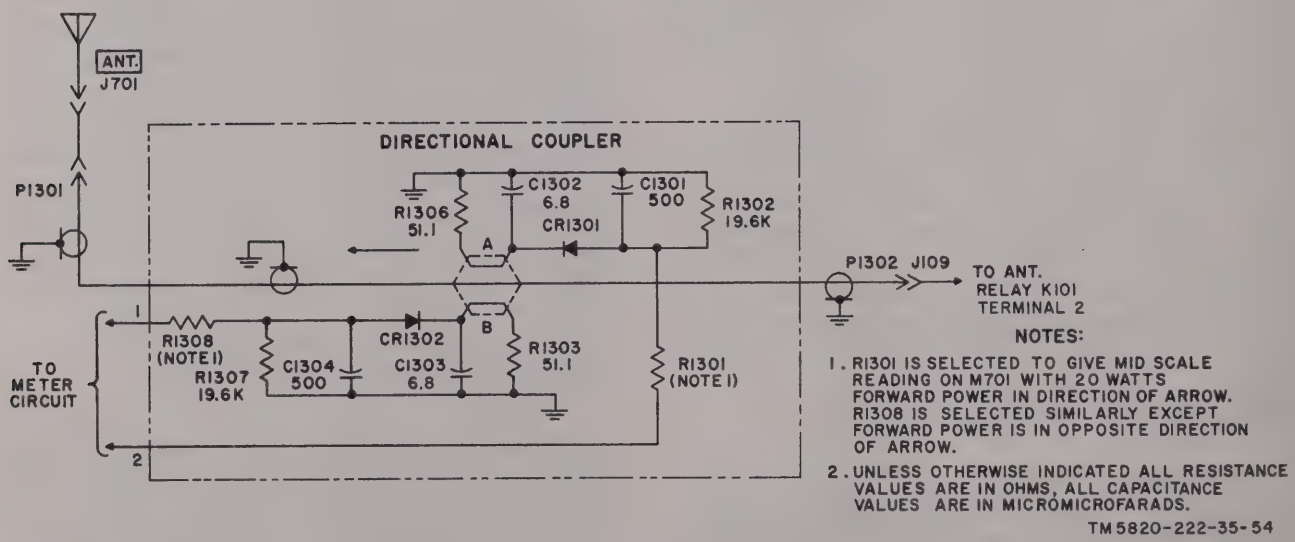

Figure 4. Directional coupler, schematic diagram.

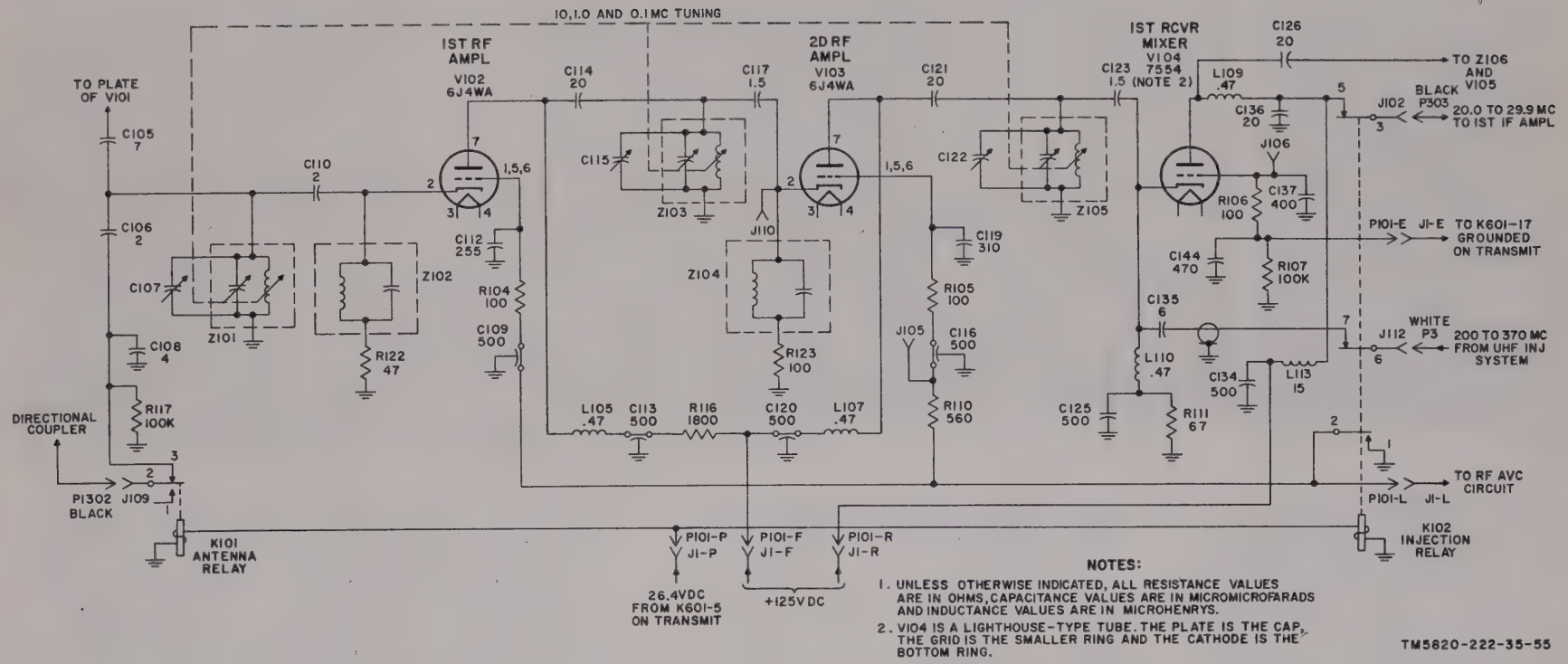

Figure 5. First rf amplifier V102, second rf amplifier V103, and first receiver mixer V104, schematic diagram.

17. Uhf Injection on Receive and Transmit

The uhf injection system, which consists of stages V201 through V205 (fig. 6 and 7), provides 18 crystal-controlled frequencies that cover the 200- to 370-mc range in 10-mc steps. On receive, the output is heterodyned with the received rf to produce the first if. On transmit, the output is heterodyned with the first if. to produce the rf carrier frequency.

18. Crystal–Selection
(fig. 6)

a. First oscillator V201 is controlled by 1 of 15 crystals Y202, Y204, and Y206 through Y218 (fig. 56). These crystals can be selected by switch S202 to provide a total of 18 oscillator output frequencies are available. Switch S201, operated with switch S202, selects the correct plate trimmer coil (L201 through L218) for V201A.

b. Blocking capacitor C201 prevents dc plate voltage on pin 4 of V201 from being grounded through the coil. Rf chokes L219 and L220 resonate the crystal case and socket capacities and cancel their effect on the operation of the circuit.

19. First Oscillator V201
(fig. 6)

a. Tube V201 functions as a cathode-coupled crystal oscillator. Triode section V201A is connected as a grounded grid amplifier. (Parasitic suppressor R202 effectively grounds the control grid.) The selected crystal in the cathode circuit of V201A controls plate current through this tube section. The signal voltage is developed across plate load L221 which is shunted by the selected coil (L201 through L218) and temperature-compensating capacitor C236. The voltage across L221 is coupled through C207, developed across grid resistor R205, and applied to the control grid of V201B. To sustain oscillation, feedback current is coupled from the cathode of V201B through C203; through the selected crystal, which functions as a series-tuned resonant circuit; and through C204 to the cathode of V201A.

b. The signal applied to the grid of V201B is amplified and developed across plate load Z201. Resistor R206 is a parasitic oscillation suppressor and C208 is a trimmer for Z201. Coil L222 is an additional trimmer adjustment for tuned circuit Z201. The voltage developed across Z201 is coupled through C210 to frequency tripler V202.

c. Resistors R203 and R204 provide cathode bias for the two triode sections of V201. Resistor R201 and C202 provide plate decoupling for V201A. The filter network, which consists of C239 and FL203, decouples V201B from the +125-volt supply.

20. Multiplier Network Z201
(fig. 6)

a. Tuned circuit Z201 is tuned to the second harmonic of the crystal frequency when the radio set operates in the 220.0 to 299.9-mc range. When the radio set operates in the 300.0 to 399.9-mc range, Z201 is tuned to the third harmonic of the crystal frequency. Thus the frequency developed across Z201 is either two or three times the crystal frequency, depending upon the frequency of operation selected.

b. Capacitor C210 couples the output signal from Z201 to the control grid of frequency tripler V202. Capacitor C208 and coil L222 are variable and insure proper tracking for Z201.

21. Frequency Tripler V202
(fig. 6)

a. Frequency tripler V202 is a tuned rf voltage amplifier. Resistors R207 and R208 and capacitor C210 are the grid leak bias circuit. Capacitor C211 bypasses rf signals to ground to prevent rf from interfering with dc bias measurements at test jack J201. Screen grid voltage is supplied to V202 through plate voltage dropping resistor R213 and screen voltage dropping resistor R209. Capacitor C212 provides the screen grid with rf ground.

b. Plate voltage for V202 is supplied through resistor R213 and rf choke L224.

Choke L224 and capacitor C213, decouple rf from the +125-volt supply. Blocking capacitor C214 prevents the V202 plate voltage from being grounded through Z202 and couples the rf output of V202 to Z202. Parallel-tuned tank circuit Z202 is tuned to the third harmonic (200 to 370 mc) of the rf signal applied to the grid of V202. Trimmer capacitor C215 sets the minimum capacity point of tank circuit Z202.

22. First Uhf Injection Amplifier V203 (fig. 7)

a. Coupling capacitor C216 couples the rf uhf injection signal from Z202 to the cathode of first uhf injection amplifier V203. Cathode circuit Z203 consists of a parallel-tuned circuit, resonant in the 200- to 370-mc range, and a 100-ohm resistor. The parallel-tuned circuit presents a high coupling impedance for the input signal, and the resistor provides cathode bias. Jack J202 is available for measuring uhf signals at the cathode of V203.

b. Plate voltage for V203 is supplied from the +125-volt supply through voltage dropping resistor R210 and rf choke L226. Choke L226 and capacitor C219, decouple rf from the +125-volt supply. Capacitor C220 couples the amplified 200- to 370-mc signal from the plate of V203 to Z204. Parallel-tuned tank circuit Z204, similar to Z202, is tuned to the 200- to 370-mc third harmonic of the V201 output frequency. Capacitor C222 couples the uhf signal from the plate of V203 to the cathode of V204.

23. Second and Third Uhf Injection Amplifiers V204 and V205 (fig. 7)

Second and third uhf injection amplifiers V204 and V205 provide two additional stages of uhf amplification. Except for part numbers, the stages are identical with the first uhf injection amplifier described in paragraph 22. Capacitors C234 and C235 form an ac voltage divider from which the uhf signal output of V205 is applied to contact 6 of injection relay K102 (fig. 5).

24. Receiving Frequency Conversion Scheme

The following chart correlates the dial settings with the oscillator and mixer circuit frequencies. The chart applies to the receive function.

Channel Frequency (0.1-mc steps)	Uhf Injection output frequency (10-mc steps)	1st receiver mixer output frequency (0.1-mc steps)	2d oscillator frequency (1.0-mc steps)	2d receiver mixer output frequency (0.1-mc steps)	3d oscillator frequency (0.1-mc steps)
225.0 to 225.9	200	25.0 to 25.9	22.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
226.0 to 226.9	200	26.0 to 26.9	23.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
227.0 to 227.9	200	27.0 to 27.9	24.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
228.0 to 228.9	200	28.0 to 28.9	25.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
229.0 to 229.9	200	29.0 to 29.9	26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
230.0 to 239.9	210	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
240.0 to 249.9	220	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
250.0 to 259.9	230	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
260.0 to 269.9	240	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
270.0 to 279.9	250	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
280.0 to 289.9	260	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
290.0 to 299.9	270	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
300.0 to 309.9	280	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
310.0 to 319.9	290	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
320.0 to 329.9	300	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
330.0 to 339.9	310	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
340.0 to 349.9	320	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
350.0 to 359.9	330	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
360.0 to 369.9	340	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
370.0 to 379.9	350	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
380.0 to 389.9	360	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4
390.0 to 399.9	370	20.0 to 29.9	17.0 to 26.0	3.0 to 3.9	3.5 to 3.9 then 3.0 to 3.4

Note. The output of the third receiver oscillator mixes with the output of the second receiver mixer in the third receiver mixer. The output of the third receiver mixer is *always* 500 kc.

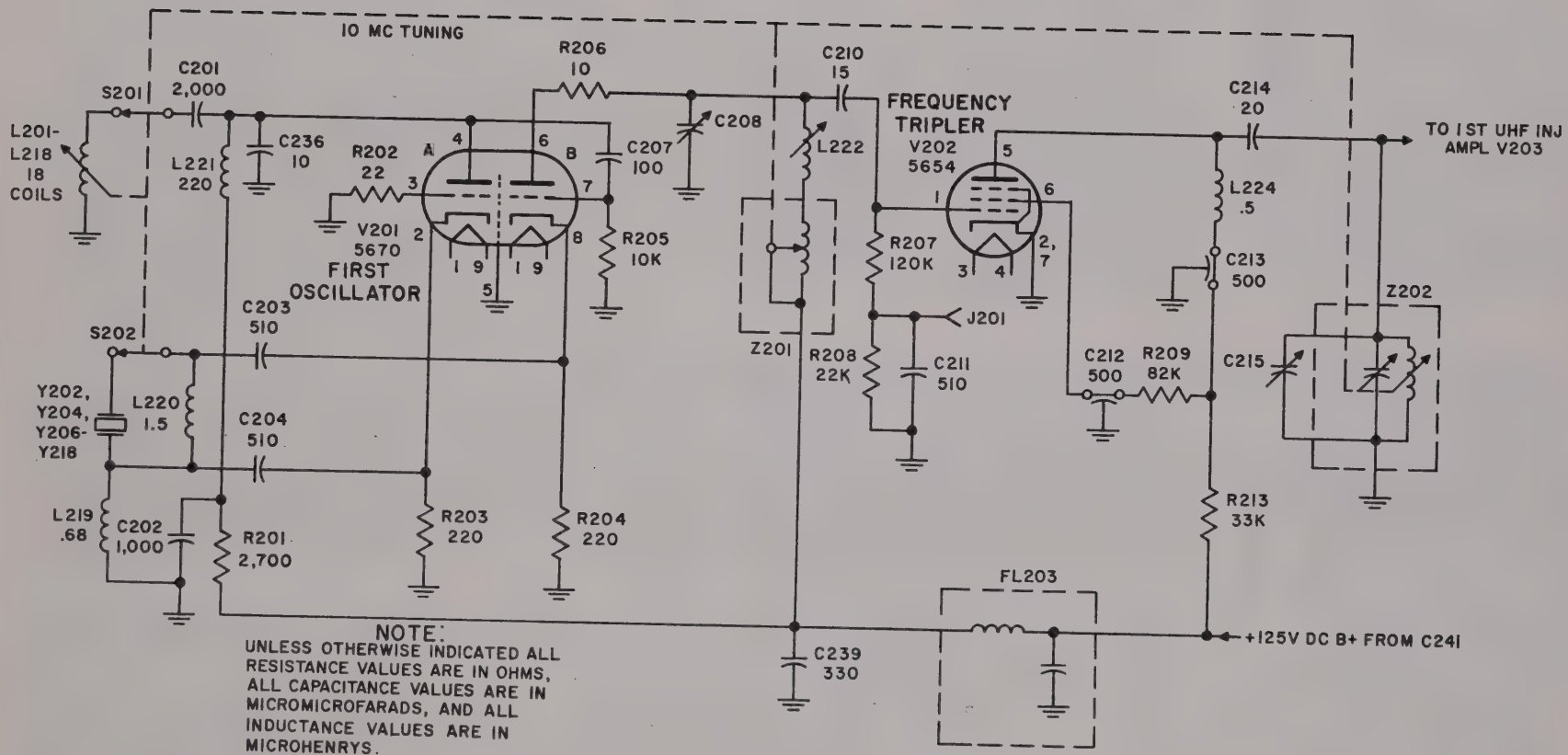

Figure 6. First oscillator V201 and frequency tripler V202, schematic diagram.

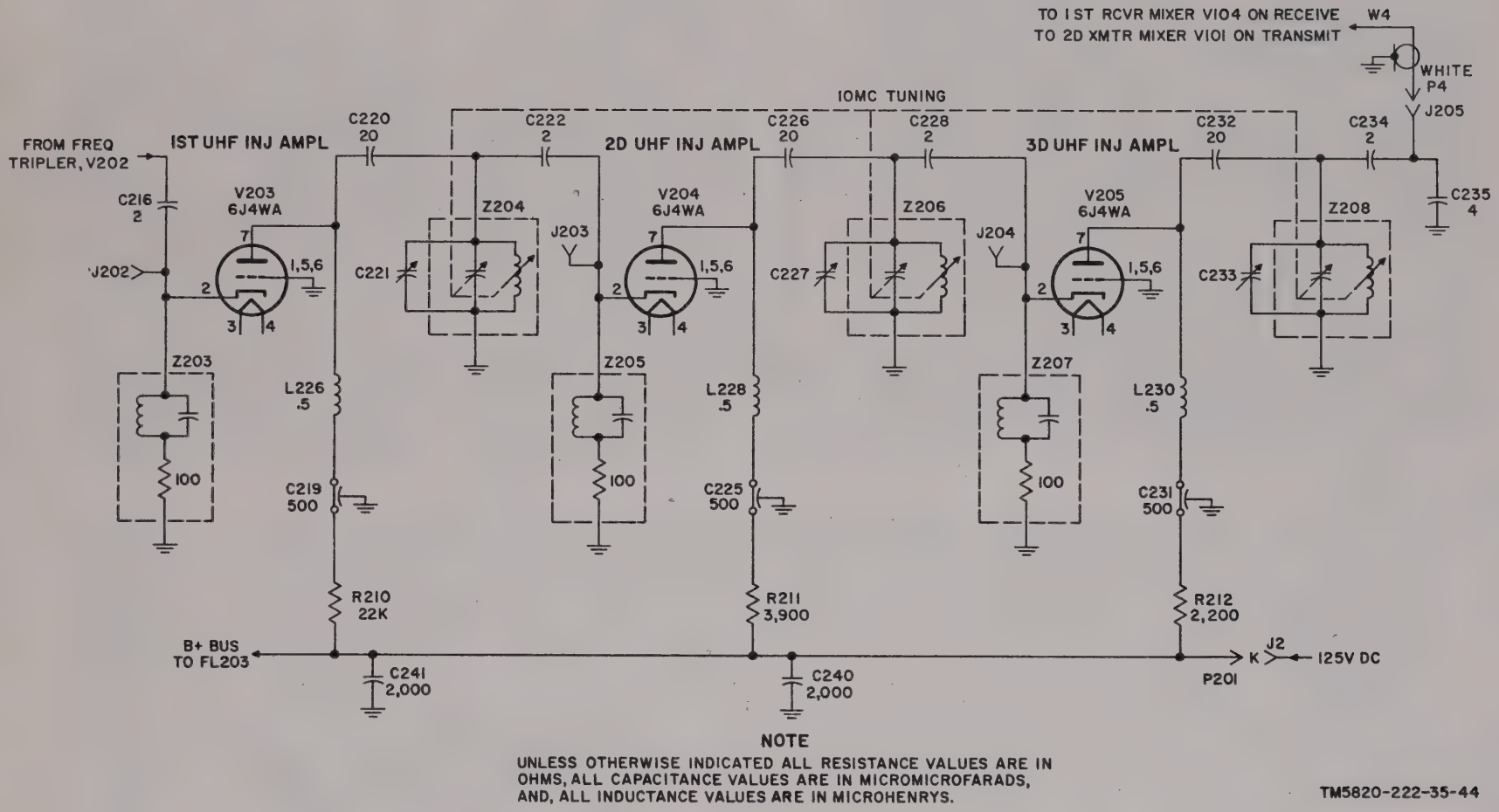

Figure 7. First, second, and third uhf injection amplifiers V203, V204, and V205, schematic diagram.

Section IV. FIRST IF. STAGES, SECOND RECEIVER MIXER AND SECOND OSCILLATOR

25. First If. Amplifier V301
(fig. 8)

a. On receive, first and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302 amplify the 20.0- to 29.9-mc first if. The amplified first if. is heterodyned in V303 with the 17.0- to 26.0-mc output of second oscillator V305 (fig. 9) to produce the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if.

b. The 20.0- to 29.9-mc if. signal from first receiver mixer V104 (para 15) is coupled from plug P303 through coupling capacitor C301 to parallel-tuned circuit Z301. Coupling capacitor C303 couples the if. signal to parallel-tuned circuit Z302. Avc blocking capacitor C305 couples the if. signal to the control grid of first if. amplifier V301 through parasitic-suppressor resistor R324. Inductors L316 and L317 are harmonic suppressors. Jack J301 is a test point for measuring avc voltage at the control grid of V301. Resistor R301 and bypass capacitor C326 decouple the if. signal from the avc bus. Resistor R302 provides cathode bias for V301 and bypass capacitor C319 grounds the cathode for if.

c. Series resistors R303, R304, and R305 form a voltage divider which provides proper plate and screen voltages to V301. Resistor R304 is connected to the +125-volt supply through terminal K of plug P301, and R303 is grounded through terminal M of plug P301 by tr relay K601 and contacts 2 and 13 (fig. 23). (On transmit, relay contacts 2 and 13 of K601 open the ground return for R303 and raise the screen grid voltage to V301.) Resistor R304 and capacitor C321 decouple if. signals from the +125-volt supply. Capacitor C320 grounds if. signals at the screen grid of V301. Parallel-tuned circuit Z303 is the plate load for V301. Coupling capacitor C308 couples the if. signal developed across Z303 to parallel-tuned circuit Z304.

26. Second If. Amplifier V302
(fig. 8)

a. Second if. amplifier V302 provides additional amplification to the 20.0- to 29.9-mc signal. Avc blocking capacitor C311 couples the signal to the control grid of V302 through parasitic-suppressor resistor R307. Resistor R306 decouples the if. signal from the avc source. The cathode bias for V302 is provided by resistors R323 and R308. The dc voltage developed across R308 is applied to the S-METER circuit through plug B of P301 to indicate the input signal strength. Capacitors C322 and C323 ground the cathode for if. signals. Jack J302 is a test point for measuring avc voltage on the grid of V302.

b. Series resistors R309, R325, and R326 form a voltage divider which provides proper plate and screen voltages to V302. Resistor R309 and capacitors C324 and C328 decouple if. signals from the +125-volt supply. Capacitor C347 grounds the screen of V302 for if. signal. A coupling network Z305, C314, Z306, and C316 couple the amplified if. signal from the plate of V302 to the control grid of second receiver mixer V303.

27. Second Receiver Mixer V303
(fig. 8)

a. The 17.0- to 26.0-mc signal produced by second oscillator V305 (para 28) is coupled to the cathode of second receiver mixer V303 through coupling capacitor C325. The 17.0- to 26.0-mc signal is heterodyned with the 20.0- to 29.9-mc if. signal from V302 to produce the 3.0- to 3.9-mc difference frequency. Jack J303 is a test point for measuring the bias voltage developed on the grid of V303.

b. Plate voltage is applied to V303 from the +125-volt dc supply tjrough plug P304. Inductor L312 is the plate load for V303. Screen grid voltage is received from the +125-volt dc source through voltage dropping resistor R312. Capacitor C318 grounds the screen grid for rf signals. Resistor R311 provides cathode bias for C303. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc output of V303 is applied to the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. subunit through harmonic trap L312 and plug P304. Inductors L319 and L318, and capacitor C339 form a harmonic suppressor network.

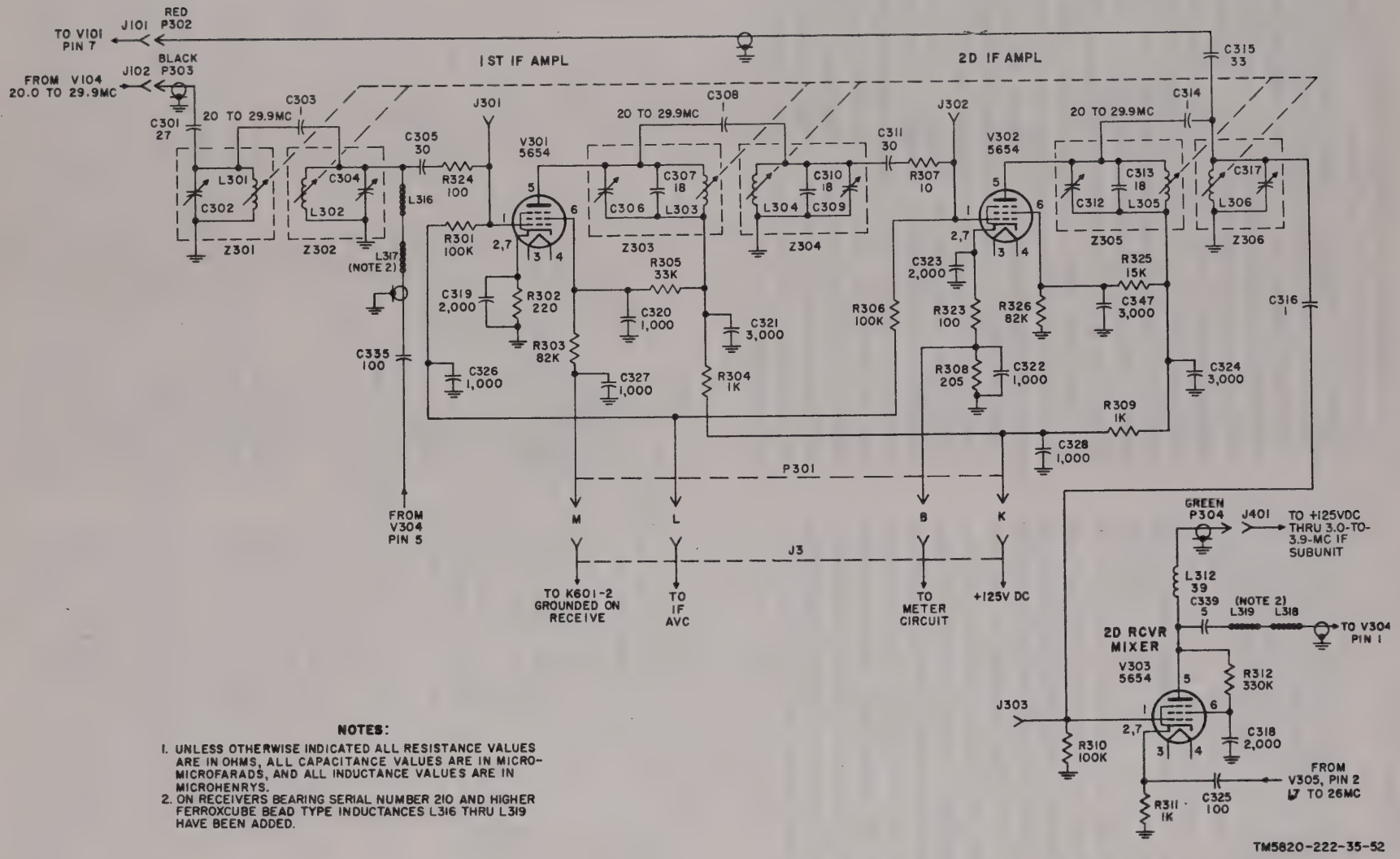

Figure 8. First and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302, and second receiver mixer V303, schematic diagram.

28. Second Oscillator V305 (fig. 9)

a. Second oscillator V305 is a cathode-coupled, crystal-controlled oscillator. The grounded grid amplifier section (pins 6, 7, and 8) develops an output voltage across parallel-tuned circuit Z307 which functions as the plate load for V305A. Capacitor C343 couples the output from the plate of V305A to the control grid of V305B.

b. One of 10 crystals in the 17.0- to 26.0-mc range, selected by crystal switches S301 and S302, couples the signal developed on the cathode of V305B to the chathode of V305A. The crystal functions at series resonance and provides low-impedance coupling to the oscillator frequency. Parallel-tuned circuit Z307 is gang-tuned with the crystal switches and driven by the 10-position, 1.0-mc shaft of the frequency selector. Thus, the second oscillator produces any of 10 frequencies in the 17.0- to 26.0-mc range in 1.0-megacycle steps.

c. The output frequency of the oscillator is coupled from the cathode of V305B to the cathode of second receiver mixer V303 (para 27), through a harmonic trap network that consists of coil L313, capacitor C346, and coupling capacitor C325. Rf choke L311 neutralizes the crystal socket capacity. Resistors R321 and R322 provide the coupling impedance at the cathodes of V305 and provide cathode bias for the two sections. Resistor R320 is the grid leak to ground circuit for V302B. Resistor R318 isolates jack J305 from the control grid of the cathode follower and prevents loading of the grid circuit by test instruments. Jack J305 is a test point for measuring the dc bias developed across resistor R320.

d. Plate voltage is applied to V305B through resistor R315. Resistor R315 and capacitors C329 and C330 decouple rf from the +125-volt dc supply. Plate voltage is applied to V305A through plate load Z307 and resistor R313. Resistor R313 and capacitor C329 decouple rf from the +125-volt supply.

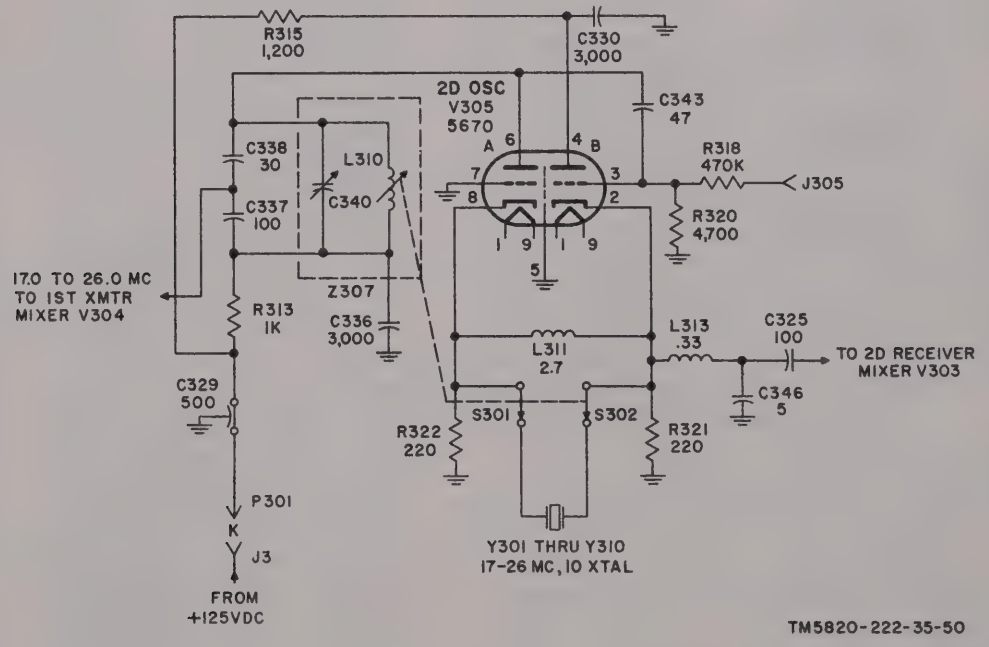

Figure 9. Second oscillator V305, schematic diagram.

29. Filters Z401 Through Z403, 3.0 to 3.9 Mc (fig. 10)

a. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. from second receiver mixer V303 (para 27) is applied through jack J401 to tuned circuit Z401, which is the plate load for second receiver mixer V303 (fig. 8). Capacitor C403 couples the signal developed across Z401 to Z402, and C407 couples the signal from Z402 to Z403.

b. Filter networks Z401, Z402, and Z403 are bandpass filters that are tuned by the 10-position, 0.1-mc shaft of the frequency selector. The shaft positions the powdered iron cores in the tuning coils of L401, L403, and L405. Trimmer coils L402, L404, and L406 adjust the LC ratio for proper tracking. Resistor R401 and capacitor C406 decouple rf from the +125-volt supply which provides plate and screen voltage to V303 through Z401. Capacitor C411 couples the 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal to the cathode (pin 2) of third receiver mixer V401A.

30. Crystal Selection (fig. 10)

a. Two signals are applied to V401A. One signal is the 3.0- to 3.9-mc output rf filter networks Z401 through Z403; the other signal is the voltage generated by selected crystal Y401 through Y410. The crystal frequency is always 500-kc higher or lower than the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. Third oscillator V401B is crystal-controlled by one of 10 crystals. On receive, relay K401 is deenergized and relay contacts 1 and 2 of K401 connect crystal selector switch S401 to the control grid of third oscillator V401B.

b. Switch S401 is driven by the 10-position, 0.1-mc shaft of the frequency selector and selects crystals so that there is a 500-kc difference between the oscillator frequency and the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. For example, assume that the rt unit is tuned to receive 286.9 mc. The if. is then 3.9 mc. Selector switches S401 and S402 are positioned by the 0.1-mc tuning shaft so that the rotor of S401 is in contact with terminal 4 (fig. 10). When switch S401 is in this position, and when relay K401 is deenergized, 3.4-mc crystal Y405 is connected to the grid circuit of third oscillator V401B.

31. Third Oscillator V401B (fig. 10)

a. Third oscillator V401B operates at the frequency of the crystal switched into the grid circuit. The voltage divider action of capacitors C412 and C413 controls the feedback in the oscillator circuit. The values of these capacitors are such that oscillation is maintained at the fundamental frequency of the crystal. Resistor R402 isolates jack J404 from the control grid and prevents bias measurements at jack J404 from loading the oscillator grid circuit. Resistor R404 develops cathode bias to protect V401B in case oscillation stops. Rf choke L407 isolates bias resistor R404 from the crystal circuit.

b. Oscillator V401B receives plate voltage through plate voltage dropping resistor R407. Capacitor C416, resistor R407, and filter FL404 decouple rf from the +125-volt supply. Capacitor C418 provides rf ground at the junction of resistors R408, R409, and R410. Resistor R408 is a voltage dropping resistor for V401A. Coupling capacitor C417 couples the signal from the cathode of V401B to the control grid of third receiver mixer V401A.

32. Third Receiver Mixer V401A (fig. 10)

The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal from Z403 and the third oscillator output mix in the third receiver mixer V401A to produce the 500-kc difference frequency. The 500-kc signal is coupled to filter FL901 through blocking capacitor C410. The third receiver mixer receives plate voltage from voltage divider resistors R409 and R410 through resistor R408. Resistor R406 is the grid-return circuit to ground. Resistor R405 provides cathode bias and the coupling impedance for the 3.0- to 3.9-mc second if. signal

from bandpass filters Z401, Z402, and Z403. Jack J402 is a test point for measuring the dc bias and rf voltage on the grid of V401A.

33. 500–Kc If. Filter FL901 (fig. 10)

The 500-kc if. filter consists of nine parallel-tuned circuits in cascade and capacitively coupled. Only three of the tuned circuits are shown in figure 10. The 500-kc if signal is coupled from third receiver mixer V401A through FL901 to first 500-kc if. amplifier V501 (para 34).

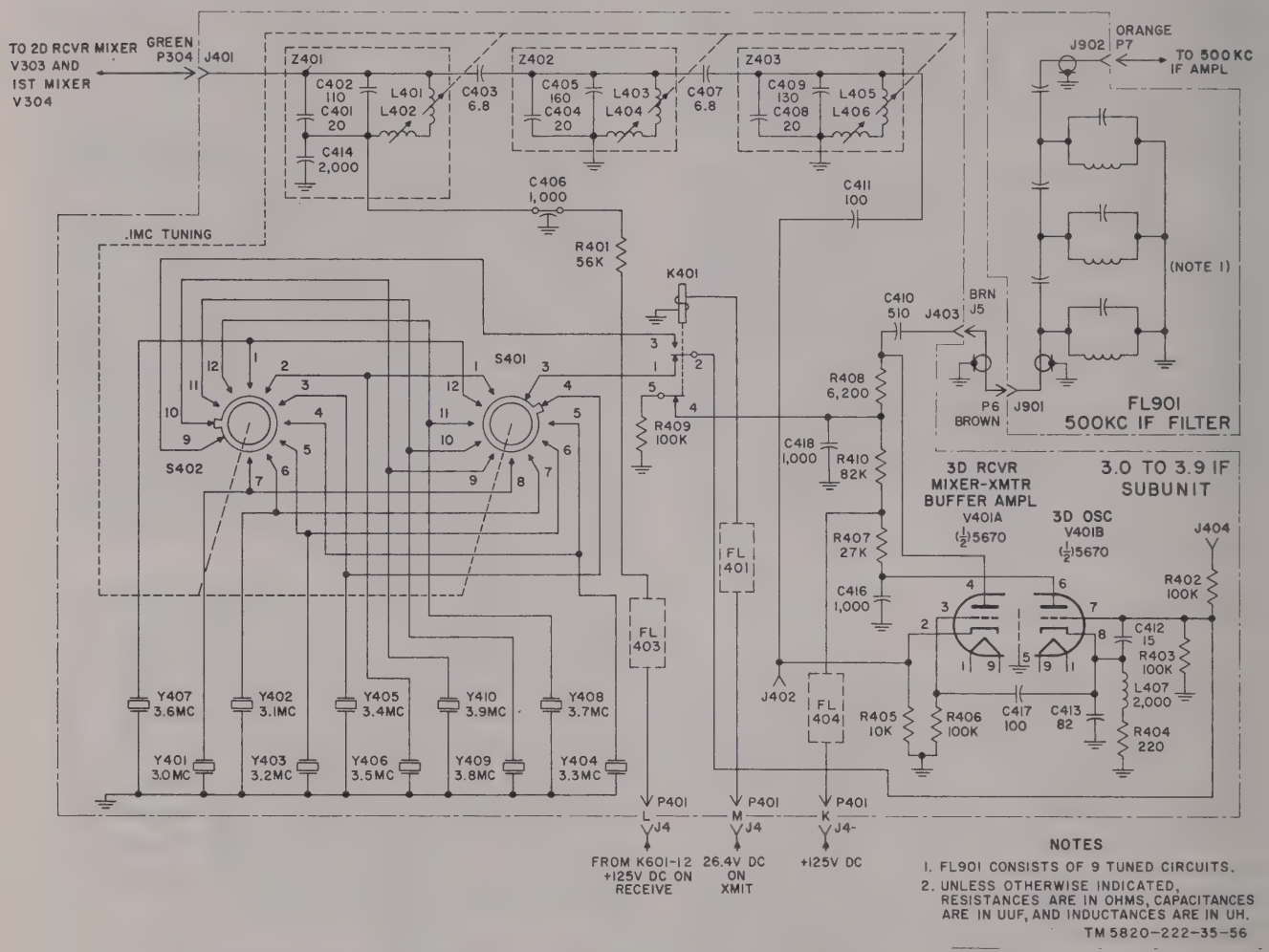

Figure 10. Third receiver mixer and third oscillator V401, schematic diagram.

Section VI. 500–KC IF. AND AUDIO AMPLIFIER SUBUNIT

34. First 500–Kc If. Amplifier V501 (fig. 11)

a. First 500-kc amplifier V501 is the first of three if. amplifiers that amplify the 500-kc output of V401A (para 32). When this equipment is used for receiving, the 500-kc third if. is fed from 500-kc if. filter FL901 (fig. 10) through plug P8 and jack J502 to the control grid V501. Jack J503 is provided for injecting a test signal for troubleshooting. The control grid is connected to the if. avc bus through isolating resistor R501. Resistor R502 provides cathode bias for V501 and capacitor C507 is a bypass capacitor to ground. Capacitor C504 provides a low-impedance path for rf signals from the screen grid to the cathode.

b. Plate voltage is supplied from the

+125-volt dc supply through the plate load which consists of rf choke L501 and resistor R504. Screen grid voltage is supplied through a voltage divider network that consists of resistors R503 and R507. Capacitor C519 decouples rf from the +125-volt dc supply. The output of V501 is coupled through capacitor C502 to the grid of V502.

35. Second 500–Kc If. Amplifier V502 (fig. 11)

The second 500-kc if. amplifier stage is identical (except for reference symbols) to first 500-if. amplifier V501 (para 34), and provides a second stage of amplification to the 500-kc signal. The output is coupled through C503 to the control grid of V503.

36. Third 500–Kc If. Amplifier V503 (fig. 11)

The third 500-kc if. amplifier is similar to the two previous stages (para 34 and 35). Jack J505 is provided for injecting test signals for troubleshooting. Resistor R510 provides cathode bias for V503, and capacitor C509 is a bypass capacitor for rf. Capacitor C506 is a low-impedance path for rf signals between the screen grid and cathode. Plate voltage is supplied through resistor R512 and the primary of output transformer T501. Screen voltage is supplied through voltage dropping resistor R511. Capacitors C527 and C510 and resistor R512 decouple rf from the +125-volt dc supply. The output of V503 is developed across the primary of output transformer T501.

37. Detector CR501 (fig. 12)

a. The secondary of transformer T501 is connected across detector diode CR501 through rf filter capacitor C520. Resistor R539 is connected across the secondary of T501 to improve the frequency response of the transformer.

b. Detector CR501 demodulates the 500-kc input and produces an audio signal across detector load resistors R516, R517, and R518. The audio signal is coupled from the junction of resistors R518 and R517 through resistor R538, diode CR503, and capacitor C522 to the grid circuit of first audio amplifier V504. Capacitor C524 grounds the cathode of detector CR501 for audio and rf voltages. Resistor R538 and capacitor C521 filter rf components from the audio signal. Jack J508 is a test point for measuring avc delay bias plus dc bias developed by detector CR501 across resistors R516, R517, and R518. Resistor R532 prevents test equipment from loading the detector circuit.

c. The audio and dc voltage developed across the diode load (R516, R517, and R518) is also applied through resistor R515 to the control grid of squelch amplifier V801 (para 42) and to the control grid of broadband cathode follower V802A (para 63). The series circuit that consists of capacitor C528 and L503 is resonant at 500 kc and provides a low-impedance path for the 500-kc if. components to ground.

38. Series Noise Limiter CR503 (fig. 12)

a. The audio signal applied to the anode of diode CR503 is a varying dc negative with respect to the cathode of detector CR501. The applied signal is approximately 63 percent of the total audio signal across the diode detector load (resistors R516, R517, and R518). The negative end of the diode detector load (junction of resistors R515, R516, R519, R529, and R532) is connected through a filter that consists of capacitor C523, resistor R519, and series noise limiter diode load resistor R520 to the cathode of diode CR503.

b. The long time-constant of resistor R519 and capacitor C523 causes a negative bias voltage at the cathode of diode CR503 that is fairly constant. This cathode voltage is more negative than the varying negative dc applied to the anode of CR503; the diode conducts and produces a voltage drop across load resistor R520 which reproduces the varying audio signal. Sharp negative peaks of noise, which drive the anode instantaneously more negative than

the cathode of CR503, cut off the diode, thereby clipping the peaks.

39. If. Avc
(fig. 12)

a. During reception, approximately +5.6 volts is applied to the cathode of detector CR501. This voltage obtained from the power supply, is applied through terminal 4 of P509 and J509, and provides the delay action for application of avc voltage to the if. amplifiers.

b. The cathode of if. avc gate diode CR504 is returned to the negative end of the diode detector load (R516, R517, and R518). Diode CR504 cannot conduct until the algebraical sum of the +5.6 volts and the negative voltage across the diode detector load results in a net negative voltage at the cathode of CR504. When the input signal amplitude causes the voltage across R516, R517, and R518 to exceed -5.6 volts, the cathode of if. avc gate diode CR504 becomes negative, the diode conducts and develops a voltage across R531 that is used as avc voltage for if. amplifiers V301, V302, V501, and V502.

c. The exact voltage that causes CR504 to conduct can be varied by the application of a negative voltage to the anode of CR504 through R531. This voltage is obtained from the squelch circuit (para 42) and is also applied to the control grids of the if. amplifiers and controls the gain of these stages.

d. The if. avc voltage is applied through if. avc gate load resistor R531 and an audio and rf filter consisting of resistor R530 and capacitor C515. The if. avc bus is decoupled from the diode load by resistor R529 and capacitor C514.

40. Rf Avc
(fig. 12)

Rf avc gate CR505 functions the same as the if. avc gate, except that the cathode is connected through resistor R537 to a more positive point on the detector load (junction of resistors R517 and R516). Thus, the voltage that appears at the cathode of CR505 is always less negative than the voltage at the cathode of CR504. This allows more delay for the rf avc bias and improves the low-level signal sensitivity of first and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103. Resistor R537 and capacitor C526 filter rf and audio signals from the rf avc line. Resistor R533 is the rf avc load resistor.

41. First Audio Amplifier V504
(fig. 12)

The audio signals developed across series noise limiter load resistor R520 are coupled to the grid of first audio amplifier V504 through coupling capacitor C522. Resistors R514 and R525 form a voltage divider which decreases the amplitude of the input signals to decrease distortion. Cathode resistor R526 is unbypassed. This introduces degeneration in the stage and reduces distortion that may be generated in the stage. Capacitor C516 is a low-impedance path to ground for audio signals on the screen grid. On receive, plate and screen voltages are supplied from the +125-volt dc supply through relay contacts 12 and 20 of K601 (fig. 23), plate load resistor R527, and screen dropping resistor R528. The audio output is developed across R527 and coupled to the grid of second receiver audio amplifier V804 (para 43) through capacitor C517.

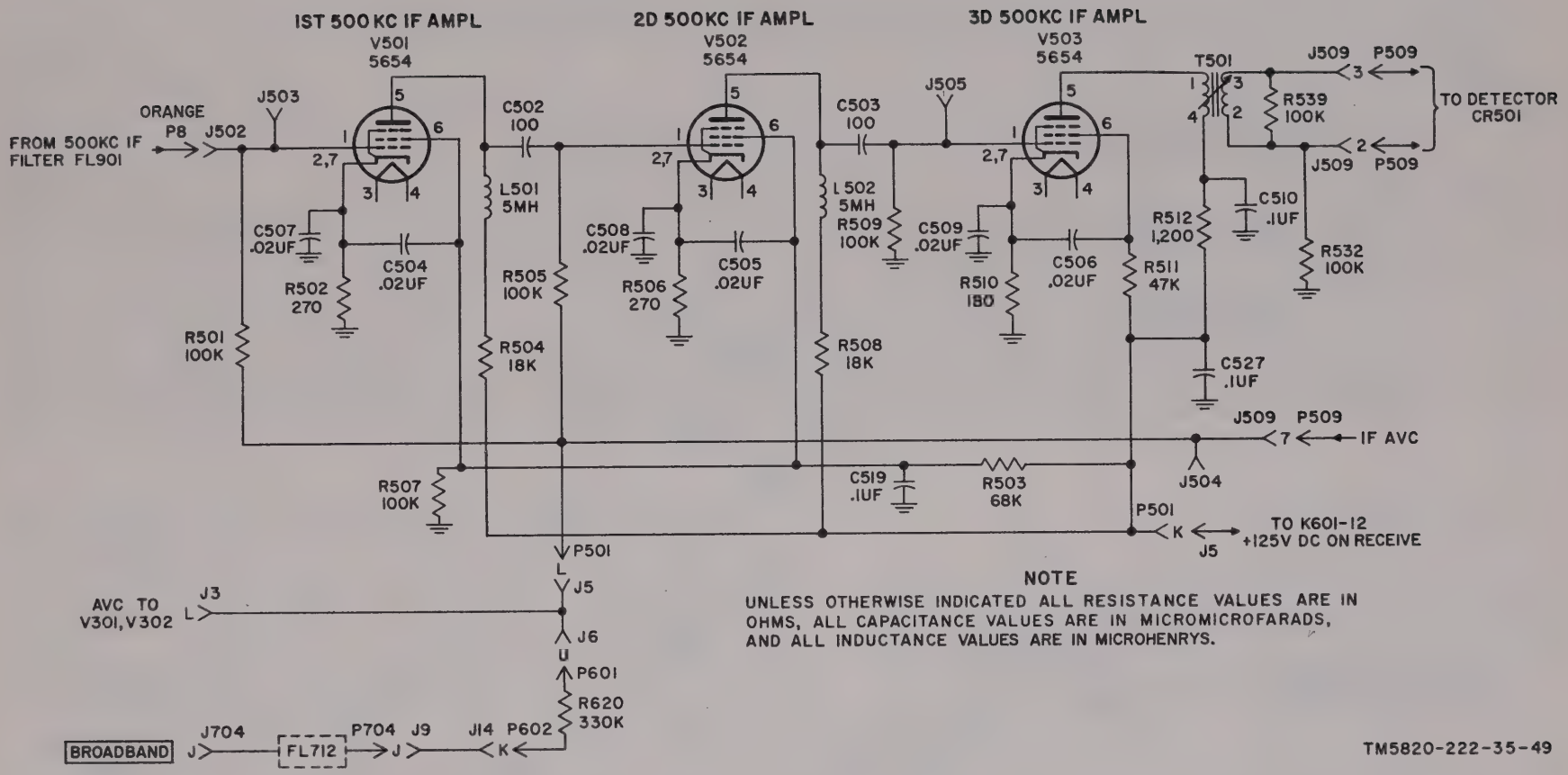

Figure 11. First, second, and third 500–kc if. amplifiers V501, V502, and V503, schematic diagram.

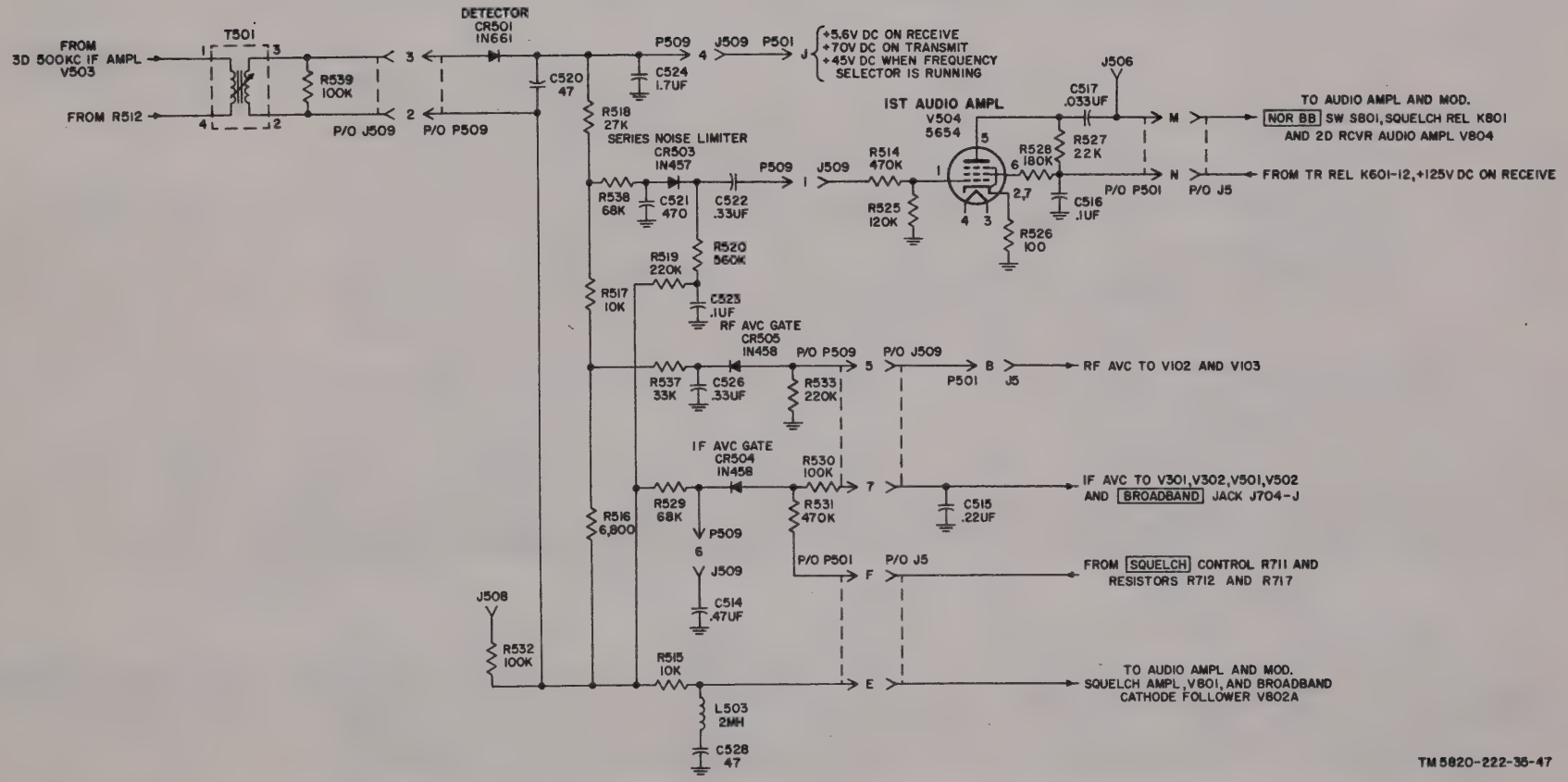

Figure 12. Detector, avc and noise limiter circuits, and first audio amplifier V504, schematic diagram.

42. Squelch Amplifier V801
(fig. 13)

a. The squelch relay circuit deenergizes the audio stages when no signal is being received or when the input signal falls below the threshold level of the squelch circuit. The SQUELCH control, on the front panel, determines what input signal amplitude will deactivate the squelch circuit.

b. SQUELCH control R711 (fig. 23) controls the gain of the receiver by applying a negative voltage to the if. avc line. As the control is turned clockwise, more negative bias is applied and the receiver gain is decreased further. The control grid of V801A is connected to the diode load (fig. 12) through resistor R803 (fig. 13). When no rf signal or noise is present at output transformer T501 (fig. 12), the dc voltage on pin 3 of V801A is approximately +5.6 volts (fig. 13).

c. When a small rf or noise signal appears at transformer T501, the voltage on pin 3 of V801A will be less positive by an amount equal to the +5.6 avc delay voltage less the dc voltage developed across the diode load by rectification of the rf or noise by detector CR501 (fig. 12). The voltage on pin 3 of V801 with no signal is approximately +5.6 volts dc, and, with signal or noise, the voltage is some value less positive than +5.6 dc, depending on the signal strength.

d. When received signals are of sufficient magnitude to produce if. avc threshold bias (para 39), the grid voltage on pin 3 of V801 is zero. When signals of greater magnitude are received, the grid voltage on pin 3 goes negative. When no signals (or weak signals) are received, the voltage on pin 3 is positive or zero, and V801A conducts. Plate current flows through resistors R809, R812, and R811. The voltage drop across resistor R812 produced by this plate current biases V801B to cutoff. There is no ground return from terminal 10 of squelch relay K801 through V801B, and the squelch relay is deenergized.

e. When stronger rf signals are present at transformer T501 (fig. 12), the voltage on the control grid of V801A becomes negative. Tube V801A is cut off and plate current no longer flows through resistor R812; thus the cutoff bias on V801B is removed. Tube V801B conducts and the dc path from terminal 10 of relay K801 to ground is completed, and causes squelch relay K801 to energize.

f. When squelch relay K801 is energized, the following occurs:

(1) Contacts 6-13 K801 close.

(2) A dc path from CALL LIGHT I701 through terminal P of J8 and P801 and through relay contacts 6 and 13 to +26.4 volts is completed.

(3) If Radio Control C-1439/U is used, a dc path from CALL LIGHT I1501 to +26.4 volts is completed through terminal *h* of J1501 and P1601, terminal *h* of J1401 (for AN/TRC-68) or J1701 (for AN/VRC-24), terminal *h* of P1, terminal P of J8 and P801, and through closed contacts 6-13 of K801.

(4) If auxiliary equipment is used, 26.4 volts is applied through R184, terminal R of P801 and J8, and terminal C of P1.

g. The SQUELCH control is normally adjusted for threshold at the frequency of minimum received signal strength. Weak signals or noise may cause squelch relay K801 to operate intermittently (the CALL LIGHT lamps flicker on and off). To determine whether noise or signals are causing the lamps to flicker, SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch S703 should be pressed. This switch provides a ground return for squelch relay K801 through resistor R713, thereby energizing K801. The audio output will permit identification of the input signal.

h. When the rt unit is controlled from Radio Set Control C-1439/U, microswitch S705E is operated and transfers control of the squelch amplifier to Radio Set Control C-1439/U squelch control circuit. SQUELCH switch S1502 and SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch S1501 perform similar functions to those described for local operation.

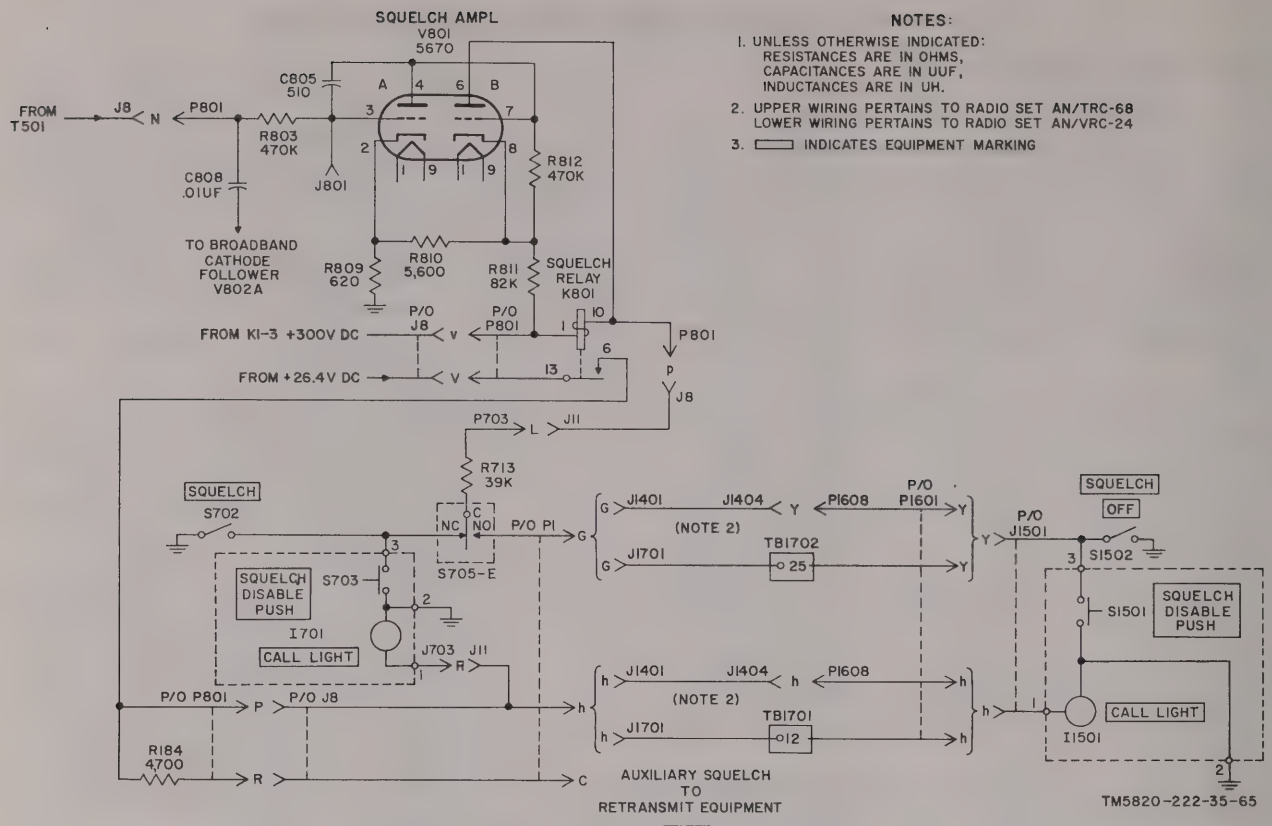

Figure 13. Squelch amplifier V801 and squelch control circuits, schematic diagram.

43. Second Receiver Audio Amplifier V804 (fig. 14)

a. Tube V804, a type 5670, is a parallel-connected dual triode that amplifies the output of first audio amplifier V504 (para 41) and drives the receiver audio output stage. When the rt unit is used in the transmit function, this state functions as a modulation driver. When this equipment is used for broadband operation, V803 (para 64) is a preamplifier for V804.

b. When the NOR-BB switch S801 is set to NOR, the input signal is coupled through contacts 6-4 of S801B, through low-pass filter L801, C806, and C807; contacts 1-3 of S801A, input adjustment resistor R826, isolating resistor R825, contacts 8-14 of K801, and through parasitic suppressors R844 and R845 to both control grids of V804. Jack J802 is a test point for measuring or injecting audio signals at the control grids of V804. Resistor R802 is an input matching resistor for the low-pass filter, and resistors R808 and R826 provide proper termination impedance for the filter network. Contacts 11-3 of K801 supply ground through contact S of P801 to the retransmit equipment.

c. The input signal is developed across grid resistor R822, amplified by V804, and applied to the primary of T801. Cathode bias is provided by R827 which is bypassed for audio frequencies by C814. Plate voltage for V804 is supplied through the primary of T801.

44. Output Amplifiers V805, V806, V807, and V808 (fig. 14)

a. The receiver audio output stage is a class AB_2, push-pull-parallel power amplifier that consists of tubes V805, V806, V807, and V808. Tube V805 is parallel with V807 and tube V806 is parallel with V808. The secondary winding of transformer T801 supplies equal excitation signals, 180° out of phase, to the control grids of the two parallel combinations. The amplified outputs of the parallel combinations

are combined across the center-tapped primary of output transformer T802.

b. Plate voltage is supplied from the +300-volt dc supply through the center tap (terminal 4) of the primary winding. On receive, the voltage is dropped to approximately +270 volts dc. Screen grid voltage is supplied from the +125-volt dc supply. Resistors R845, R846, R847, and R848 are parasitic suppressors in the screen grid circuit. The cathodes of V805, V806, V807, and V808 are returned to ground through meter shunt resistor R828. The voltage drop across resistor R828, caused by cathode current drawn by the tubes, is applied to the meter circuit (para 72) to indicate the percentage of modulation (% MOD) on transmit. The voltage across the tapped secondary winding of T802 is applied to the audio output circuits (para 45).

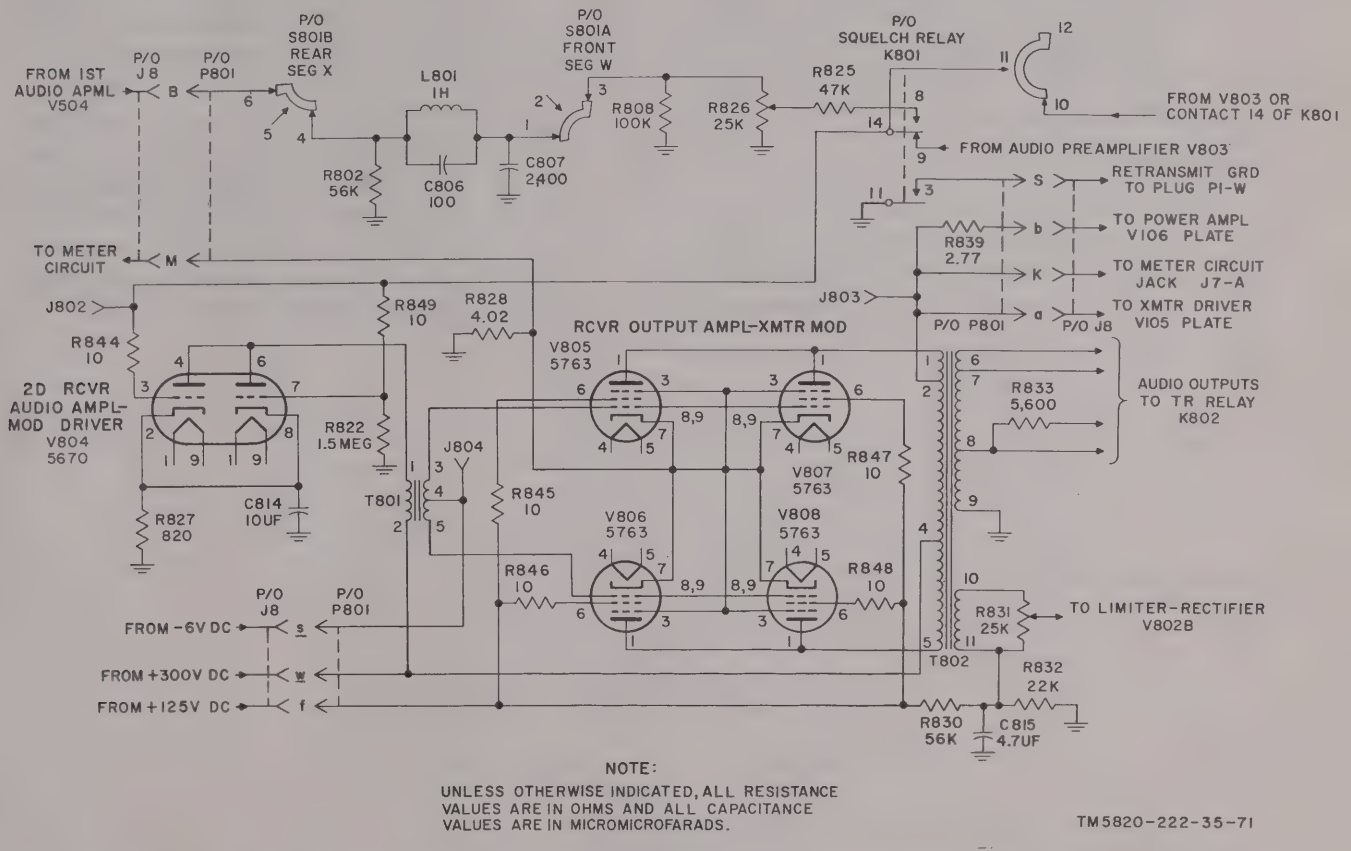

Figure 14. Second receiver audio amplifier V804 and receiver output amplifiers V805, V806, V807, and V808, schematic diagram.

45. Audio Output Circuits
(fig. 15)

The audio ouput circuits supply received audio signals to the speaker and headset terminals of the front panel and to Radio Set Control C-1439/U AUDIO jacks. When Radio Set AN/GRC-3 through -8 is used for retransmission purposes, fixed-level audio can be applied through P1.

a. Speaker Audio.

(1) On receive, speaker audio is tapped off terminal 6 of the secondary of output transformer T802 and applied to the speaker circuits through contacts 8 and 17 of relay K802 to the speaker circuits. On transmit, contacts 9 and 17, and 11 and 19 of relay K802 close. Speaker audio is tapped off terminal 8 of T802. Resistor R833 decreases the speaker sidetone audio level approximately 20 decibels (db) with respect to the audio level on receive.

(2) Speaker audio is applied to the front panel AUDIO jacks through a volume control that consists of fixed resistor R5, variable resistor R714 (the front section of the VOLUME control), and rf filter FL705. Speaker audio is applied to Radio Set Control C-1439/U through filter FL3 and terminal F of plug P1. Interunit audio output connections are shown for both Radio Set AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68. Radio Set Control C-1439/U audio circuits are described in paragraph 88.

b. Headset Audio.

(1) On receive, headset audio is tapped off terminal 7 of the secondary of output transformer T802 and applied to the headset and fixed-level audio circuits through contacts 10 and 19 of relay K802. On transmit, headset audio for sidetone at a reduced level is tapped off terminal 8 of T802 through contacts 11 and 19 of relay K802. Resistor R615 attenuates the audio applied to the AN/GRC-3 through -8 communications equipment to a fixed level of approximately 50 milliwatts (mw). The fixed-level audio is applied through rf filter FL26 and plug P1.

(2) Resistor R601 attenuates the headset audio applied to the front panel AUDIO jacks. Front panel headset audio level is controlled by fixed resistor R4 and variable resistor R710 (ganged to R714). Front panel headset audio is applied to terminals A of J702 and J703, in parallel, through rf filter FL701.

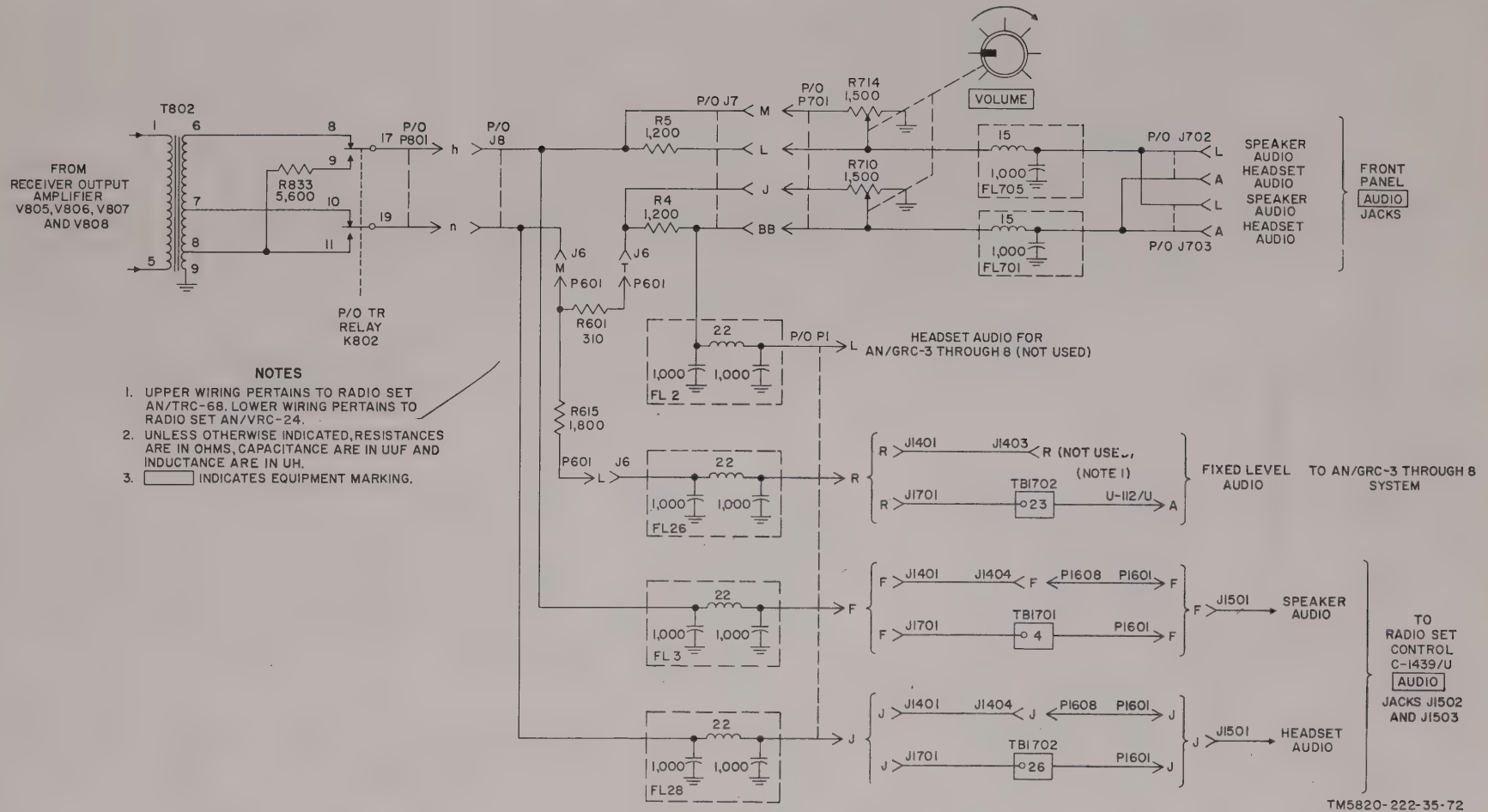

Figure 15. Audio output circuits, schematic diagram.

CHAPTER 3
TRANSMITTER THEORY

Section I. TRANSMITTER SIGNAL PATH

46. Common Purpose Stages

Several stages in this equipment are used in both the receive and transmit functions. Where the circuit remains identical (except for some switch position), reference is made to the illustrations in the receiver section of this manual. Refer to figure 16, the transmitting path block diagram, which shows the order in which the stages are discussed in this chapter.

47. Transmitter Block Diagram (fig. 16)

a. General. The signal path for the transmit function of the rt unit is shown in the block diagram and is discussed in *b* through *e* below. The block diagram shows the positions of the relays in the signal path. When the rt unit is turned on and the handset or microphone push-to-talk switch is operated, the relays energize and the rt unit operates as a transmitter.

b. Signal Generating Section.

(1) On transmit, third oscillator V401B generates a signal from 3.0 to 3.9 mc that is coupled to transmitter buffer amplifier V401A. The amplified output of V401A is applied through bandpass filters Z403, Z402, and Z401 to first transmitter mixer V304.

(2) The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal is heterodyned with the 17.0- to 26.0-mc signal from second oscillator V305 in first transmitter mixer V304. The *sum* frequency, 20.0 to 29.9 mc, is amplified by first and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302. The amplified 20.0- to 29.9-mc if. signal is coupled to second transmitter mixer V101 and heterodyned with the 200- to 370-mc signal from the uhf injection subunit.

(3) The uhf injection system operates as described in paragraph 8*c*, except that when injection relay K102 is energized, the uhf injection unit output is applied to second transmitter mixer V101 instead of first receiver mixer V104.

c. Rf Amplifier Section.

(1) The 20.0 to 29.9-if. signal and the 200- to 370-mc uhf injection signal are heterodyned by second transmitter mixer V101 to produce an rf carrier which can be varied from 220.0 to 399.9 mc. (The first 5-mc band is not considered to be within the useful range of the rt unit.) First and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103 and third transmitter rf amplifier V104 provide three stages of rf amplification.

(2) The output of V104 is applied to transmitter driver V105. The output of V105 drives transmitter power amplifier V106. The B+ supplied to both transmitter driver V105 and transmitter power amplifier V106 is modulated by audio signals from audio output transformer T802.

d. Audio Amplifier Section. Audio preamplifier V803 receives audio signals from the local or remote microphone, or from the external retransmit equipment. The audio input is applied to audio preamplifier V803 when squelch relay K801 is deenergized and the NOR-BB switch is set on NOR. Audio signals are amplified and coupled to modulator driver V804. Encoded broadband signals are applied to audio preamplifier V803 when the broadband switch is set for broadband operation.

e. Modulator and Output Stages.

(1) Modulator driver V804 amplifies the audio signals to drive transmitter modulator stages V805,

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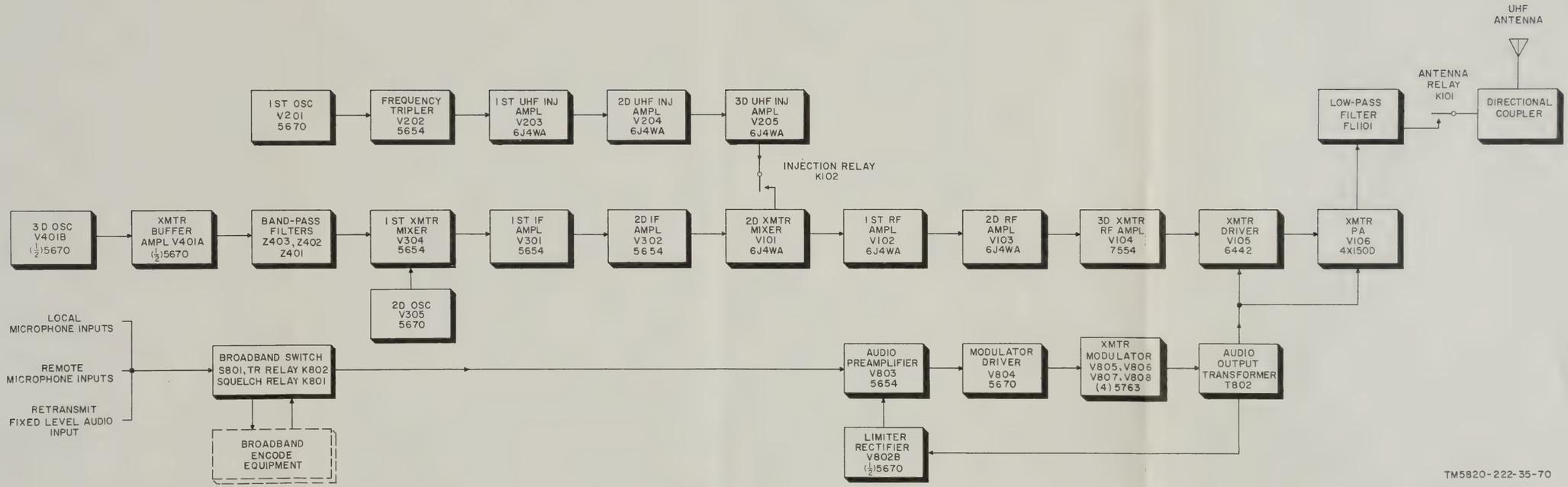
1ST OSC V201 5670
FREQUENCY TRIPLER V202 5654
1ST UHF INJ AMPL V203 6J4WA
2D UHF INJ AMPL V204 6J4WA
3D UHF INJ AMPL V205 6J4WA
INJECTION RELAY K102
LOW-PASS FILTER FL1101
ANTENNA RELAY K101
DIRECTIONAL COUPLER
UHF ANTENNA
3D OSC V401B (1/2)5670
XMTR BUFFER AMPL V401A (1/2)5670
BAND-PASS FILTERS Z403, Z402 Z401
1ST XMTR MIXER V304 5654
1ST IF AMPL V301 5654
2D IF AMPL V302 5654
2D XMTR MIXER V101 6J4WA
1ST RF AMPL V102 6J4WA
2D RF AMPL V103 6J4WA
3D XMTR RF AMPL V104 7554
XMTR DRIVER V105 6442
XMTR PA V106 4X150D
2D OSC V305 5670
LOCAL MICROPHONE INPUTS
REMOTE MICROPHONE INPUTS
RETRANSMIT FIXED LEVEL AUDIO INPUT
BROADBAND SWITCH S801, TR RELAY K802 SQUELCH RELAY K801
BROADBAND ENCODE EQUIPMENT
AUDIO PREAMPLIFIER V803 5654
MODULATOR DRIVER V804 5670
XMTR MODULATOR V805, V806 V807, V808 (4) 5763
AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSFORMER T802
LIMITER RECTIFIER V802B (1/2)5670
TM5820-222-35-70

Figure 16. Rt unit, transmitting signal path, block diagram.

V806, V807, and V808. The transmitter modulator amplifies the signal and modulates the plate voltage supply to the transmitter driver and power amplifier stages V105, and V106, and the V106 screen grid supply.

(2) The modulated rf output signal of the transmitter power amplifier is fed through low-pass filter FL1101, energized antenna relay K101, and the directional coupler to the antenna. Filter FL1101 minimizes radiation of undesired harmonics, and directional coupler provides an indication of the power input to the antenna and the standing wave ratio on the transmission line.

Section II. LOW-LEVEL STAGES

48. Third Oscillator V401B On Transmit (fig. 10)

a. On transmit, third oscillator V401B functions as the initial frequency source. Switch S402, driven by the 10-position, 0.1-mc shaft, selects a crystal that corresponds to the frequency to which the filter network consisting of Z401, Z402, and Z403 is tuned. For example, if the rt unit is tuned to a frequency, the last digit of which is 0.9 mc, 3.9-mc crystal Y410 is connected between ground and the grid of V401B through contacts 9 and 10 of switch S402 and contacts 3 and 2 of relay K401 (energized on transmit).

b. The 3.9-mc output of V401B is coupled through C417 into the cathode circuit of V401A. The remaining components within this oscillator circuit operate as described for the receive function (para 31).

49. Transmitter Buffer Amplifier V401A (fig. 10)

a. On transmit, V401A functions as a buffer and amplifies the output of oscillator V401B. Resistor R409 is disconnected from the plate circuit by relay K401. This increases the plate voltage applied to V401A, which, in turn, raises the plate current through V401A and the level of the output signal developed across cathode resistor R405.

b. The input signal is applied across grid resistor R406. The output voltage is taken off cathode resistor R405, coupled through C411, filter Z403, Z402, and Z401, and applied to first transmitter mixer V304. The remaining components in this circuit operate as described for the receive function (para 32).

50. First Transmitter Mixer V304 (fig. 17)

a. On transmit, first transmitter mixer V304 heterodynes the 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal from V401A (para 49) with the 17.0- to 26.0-mc output of second oscillator V305, to produce the 20.0 to 29.9 first if. The operation of second oscillator V305 is identical in both the receive and transmit functions. Refer to paragraph 28 for circuit component details.

b. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal is coupled to the control grid of V304 through plug P304, choke L312, and coupling capacitor C339. The 17.0- to 26.0-mc output of second oscillator V305 (para 28) is coupled to the cathode of V304 and developed across R317. Inductors L314, L315, and C348 form a harmonic suppression network. The 3.0- to 3.9-mc signal mixes with the 17.0 to 26.0 signal in V304 to produce the 20.0- to 29.9-mc sum frequency. Resistor R319 is the grid leak to ground circuit for V304. Resistor R317 provides cathode bias for V304 and provides coupling resistance for the 17.0- to 26.0-mc signal from the second oscillator.

c. Plate voltage for V304 is supplied from the +125-volt supply through J3, P301, feedthrough capacitor C334, resistor R314, and choke L309. Screen grid voltage is supplied through voltage dropping resistor R316. Capacitors C342,

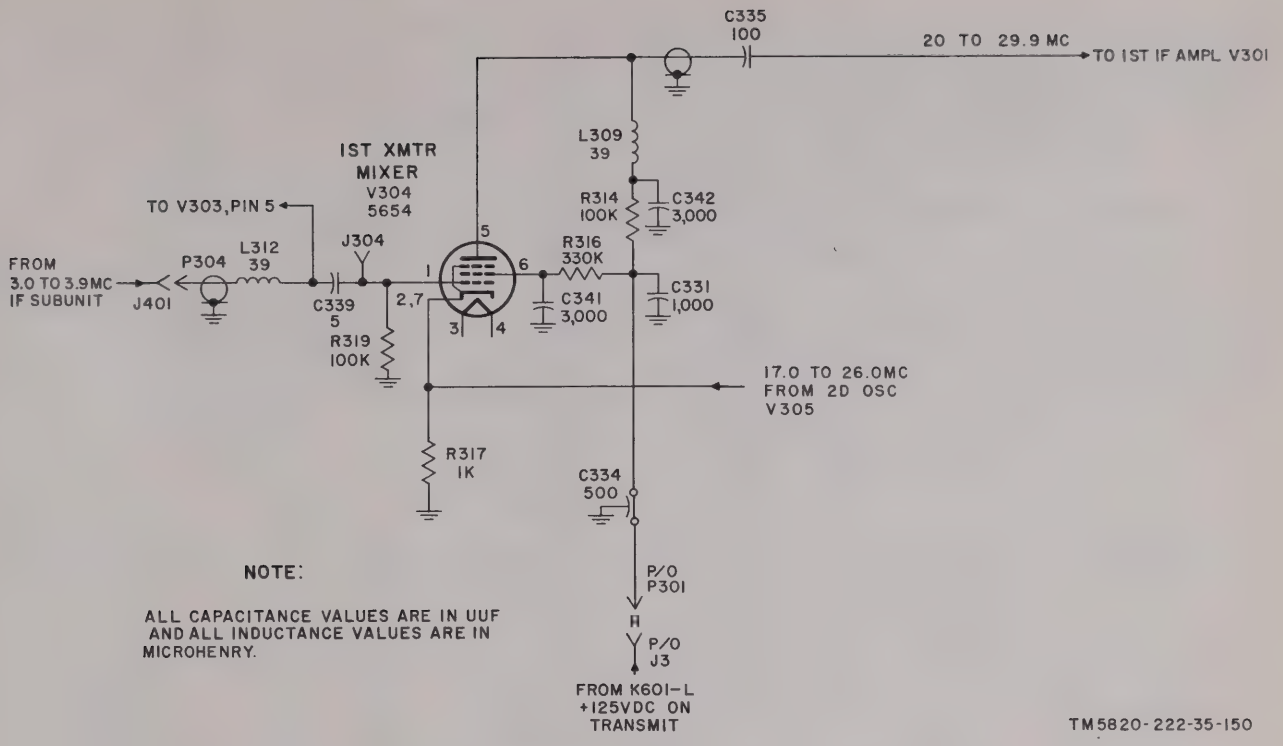

Figure 17. First transmitter mixer, V304, schematic diagram.

C341, C334, and C331 provide a low-impedance path to ground for rf signals. The range of frequencies produced by V304 is coupled from the plate of V304 to the parallel-tuned circuit of Z302 (fig. 8) through coupling capacitor C335. Parallel-tuned circuit Z302 selects the desired if. signal in the 20.0- to 29.9-mc range.

51. First and Second If. Amplifiers V301 and V302

(fig. 8)

The 20.0- to 29.9-mc signals from mixer V304 (para 50) is coupled to the control grid of first if. amplifier V301 through C335, harmonic suppressors L316 and L317, C305, and parasitic suppressor R324. First and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302, provide two stages of amplification as on receive except that avc lines are grounded by contacts 3 and 13 of relay K601 (fig. 26). The output of second if. amplifier V302 is coupled to second transmitter mixer V101 (para 52) through coupling capacitor C315 and plug P302. On transmit, the ground at the junction of capacitor C327 and resistor R303 is removed, raising the screen grid voltage of V301.

52. Second Transmitter Mixer V101

(fig. 18)

a. Tube V101 functions as a mixer stage that heterodynes the 20.0- to 29.9-mc signal from second if. amplifier V302 (para 51) with the output frequency (200 to 370 mc) of the uhf injection stages to produce the final carrier frequency between 220 to 399.9 mc. The uhf system operates in the same manner for both the receive and transmit functions of the rt unit. For detailed circuit analysis of the uhf system, refer to section III, chapter 2.

b. The 200- to 370-mc uhf injection frequency is applied to the cathode of V101 through W4, P3, J112, contacts 6-8 (closed on transmit) of injection relay K102, J113, P103, P107, and J107. The 20.0- to 29.9-mc first if. is applied to the plate of V101 through jack J101 and uhf choke L102. Plate voltage for V101 is supplied by the +125-volt dc supply through plate voltage dropping resistor R115 and chokes L103

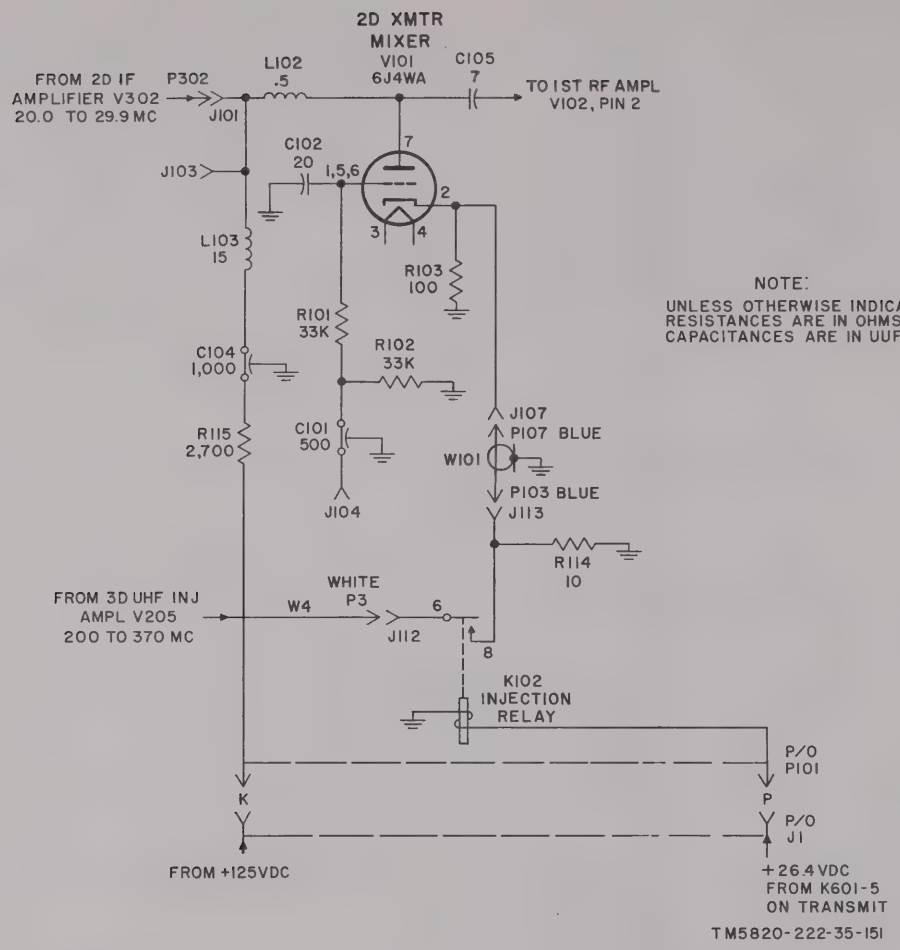

Figure 18. Second transmitter mixer, V101, schematic diagram.

and L102. J103 is a test point for measuring the plate voltage or the 20.0- to 29.9-mc signal applied to the plate of V101. Rf choke L103 and bypass capacitor C104 decouple rf from the +125-volt dc supply. Capacitor C102 grounds rf at the grid of V101. Resistors R101 and R102 are the grid-leak circuit to ground. Jack J104 is a test point for measuring grid bias on V101. Bypass capacitor C101 provides a low-impedance path to ground for rf signals. Resistors R103 and R114 provide the correct termination for injection cables W101 and W4. On transmit, the +26 vdc from K601 energizes R102.

c. The 200- to 370-mc uhf injection frequency and the 20.0- to 29.0-mc first if. are heterodyned in V101 to produce an output rf within the 225.0- to 399.9-mc range. (The band of frequencies between 220-225 mc is not used.) Blocking capacitor C105 prevents the dc plate voltage on V101 from being grounded through Z101 (fig. 5) and couples the 225.0- to 399.9-mc from the plate of V101 to first rf amplifier V102.

53. First, Second, and Third Rf Amplifiers V102, V103, and V104 on Transmit (fig. 5)

Coupling capacitors C105 and C110 couple the rf signal to the cathode of V102. The rf signal receives three stages of rf amplification and is applied to transmitter driver V105 (para 55). The rf amplifiers function as described in paragraphs 13 through 15 with the following exceptions:

a. Antenna relay K101 energizes (contacts 2-3 open) to remove the directional coupler from the input circuit of first rf amplifier V102.

b. Injection relay K102 energizes to operate the following circuits:

(1) Contacts 1-2 close grounding the rf avc line.

(2) Contacts 6-7 open. This action prevents the 200-370-mc uhf signal from being applied to the cathode of V104. On transmit, only the rf signal from second rf amplifier V103 is applied to the cathode of V104. Tube V104 functions as an rf amplifier when the rt unit is used for transmission.

(3) Contacts 3-5 open and prevent any signal from being fed from the plate of V104 to first if. amplifier V301.

c. The output of V104 is coupled through C126 and Z106 to V105 (para 55).

54. Transmitting Frequency Conversion Scheme

The following chart correlates the dial settings with the oscillator and mixer circuit frequencies used in the low-level stages of the rt unit. This chart applies only to the transmit function.

3d oscillator frequency (0.1-mc steps)	2d oscillator frequency (1.0-mc steps)	1st transmitter mixer output frequency (10-mc steps)	Uhf injection output frequency (0.1-mc steps)	2d transmitter mixer output and channel frequency (0.1-mc steps)
3.0 to 3.9	22	25.0 to 25.9	200.0	225.0 to 225.9
3.0 to 3.9	23	26.0 to 26.9	200.0	226.0 to 226.9
3.0 to 3.9	24	27.0 to 27.9	200.0	227.0 to 227.9
3.0 to 3.9	25	28.0 to 28.9	200.0	228.0 to 228.9
3.0 to 3.9	26	29.0 to 29.9	200.0	229.0 to 229.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	210.0	230.0 to 239.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	220.0	240.0 to 249.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	230.0	250.0 to 259.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	240.0	260.0 to 269.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	250.0	270.0 to 279.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	260.0	280.0 to 289.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	270.0	290.0 to 299.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	280.0	300.0 to 309.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	290.0	310.0 to 319.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	300.0	320.0 to 329.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	310.0	330.0 to 339.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	320.0	340.0 to 349.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	330.0	350.0 to 359.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	340.0	360.0 to 369.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	350.0	370.0 to 379.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	360.0	380.0 to 389.9
3.0 to 3.9	17.0 to 26.0	20.0 to 29.9	370.0	390.0 to 399.9

Section III. HIGH-LEVEL RF AND MODULATOR STAGES

55. Transmitter Driver V105 (fig. 19)

a. The amplified rf output of V104 is coupled to parallel-tuned circuit Z106 by capacitor C126. The tuned circuit provides a high-impedance to the 225.0- to 399.9-mc frequencies. Capacitor C127 is a trimmer for Z106. The signal voltage developed across the tuned circuit is coupled through capacitor C139 to the cathode of transmitter driver V105, which functions as a grounded grid amplifier. Coil L115 provides the cathode impedance for the input signal and resistor R112 provides cathode bias for V105. Capacitor C129 is a cathode bypass capacitor. Capacitor C140 provides rf ground for the grid of V105 and resistor R120 is the grid-return circuit to ground. Jack J114 is a test point for measuring grid bias on V105 developed by the rf signal. Transmitter driver V105 receives modulated plate voltage from the +300-volt

supply through terminal V of plug P101, resistor R121, rf choke L119, and parallel-tuned circuit Z107.

b. The amplified output of V105 is developed across tuned circuit Z107. Tuned circuit Z107, in parallel with capacitor C145 and trimmer capacitor C141, is tuned to present a high impedance to rf signals in the 225.0- to 399.9-mc range. Choke L119 and capacitor C142 form a plate decoupling network for V105. Resistor R121 is a meter shunt for M701 (fig. 22) when S704 is placed in the DVR I_b position.

56. Transmitter Power Amplifier V106
(fig. 19)

a. The output of transmitter driver V105 is developed across Z107 and is coupled by C128 to the grid of V106. Rf choke L114 provides a high impedance for the rf driving signal. Resistor R108 and capacitor C146 provide grid-leak bias for V106. Resistor R109 is a meter shunt for M701 (fig. 22) when switch S704 is placed in the PA Ig position. Fixed-protective bias is supplied through terminal T of P101. Jack J111 is a test point for measuring the fixed and grid-leak bias.

b. The screen grid of V106 receives modulated dc voltage through terminal N of plug P101. Capacitor C138 and inductor L121 are a screen grid rf decoupling network. Power amplifier V106 receives modulated plate voltage through an insulated conductor passing through the inner conductor of coaxial cavity Z108, through feedthrough capacitor C133, and terminal M of plug P101. Capacitor C133 bypasses rf signals from the +300-volt supply.

57. Power Amplifier Output Circuit
(fig. 19)

The power amplifier output is developed across plate tank Z108. The tuned circuit is a coaxial cavity and an integral tuning capacitor that is ganged with the rf amplifier tank circuits and is tuned by the 1,750-position shaft of the frequency selector. Blocking capacitor C131 prevents the dc plate voltage on V106 from being grounded through Z108 and couples the rf energy from the plate of V106 to Z108. Trimmer capacitor C132 sets the minimum capacity point of Z108. Coupling loop L111 couples the rf energy from Z108 and low-pass filter FL1101 to the antenna through contacts 1 and 2 of antenna relay K101 and the directional coupler (para 10). The screen grid voltage of V106 is reduced by resistor R6. Rf decoupling is provided by C138 and L121. Low pass filter FL1101 attenuates all frequencies above 400 mc to reduce harmonic output.

58. Audio Input Circuits
(fig. 20)

Figure 20 shows the interunit audio input circuits for both Radio Set AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68. For normal transmission (NOR BB switch set to NOR), microphone audio signals from AUDIO jacks J702-C and J703-C are coupled through rf filter FL702 to the audio amplifier and modulator subunit through terminal F of P801. Audio signals from Radio Set Control C-1439/U or from the retransmit equipment are coupled through rf filter FL19 to the same input terminal. Microphone current for the carbon microphone is supplied from the -30-volt supply through terminal M of plug P801 and the filter network that consists of capacitors C816 and C819 and resistor R817.

59. Audio Preamplifier V803
(fig. 20)

a. Audio input signals are amplified by audio preamplifier V803 and applied to modulation driver stage V804. Microphone signals from terminal F of P801 are coupled through switch contacts 7 and 9 of S801A, coupling capacitor C809, resistor R818, and R850 to the control grid of V803. Resistors R820 and R819 are the grid-return bias circuit for V803. Bypass capacitor C817 limits the high-frequency response of the preamplifier stage. Resistor R821 and capacitor C811 provide cathode bias for V803. Screen grid voltage for V803 is supplied from the +125-volt dc supply through voltage dropping resistor R823. Capacitor C812 provides a low-impedance path to ground for audio signals on

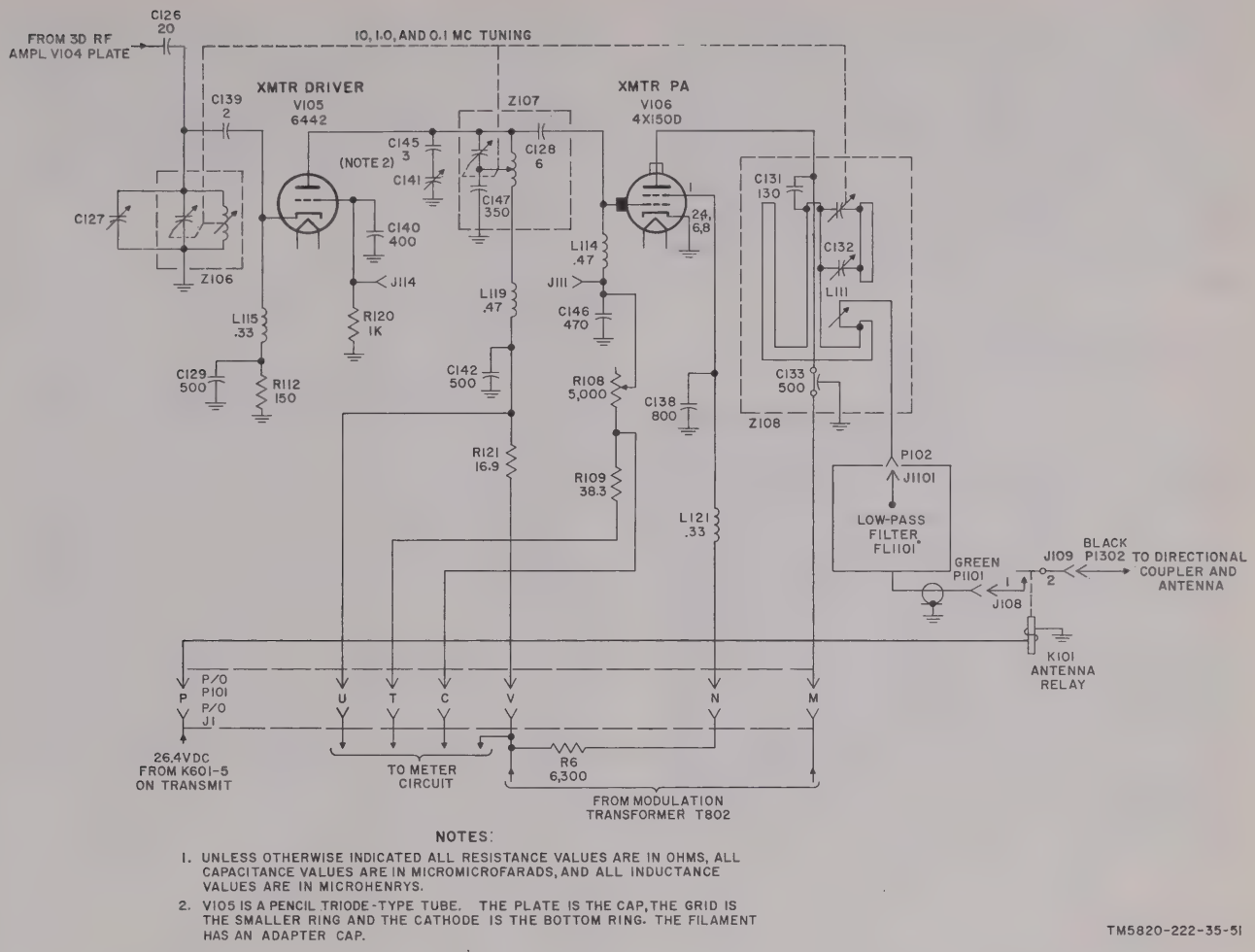

Figure 19. Transmitter driver V105 and transmitter power amplifier V106, schematic diagram.

the screen grid. Plate voltage is supplied to V803 through plate load resistor R824.

Note. In some rt units, L803 has been substituted for R850.

b. The audio output signals developed across load resistor R824 are coupled through C813, potentiometer R843, contacts 1 and 20 of tr relay K802 (energized on transmit), contacts 9 and 14 of squelch relay K801 (deenergized on transmit) to the control grid of modulation driver stage V804 (fig. 14).

60. Modulator Driver V804 and Transmitter Modulator V804 through V808

(fig. 14)

a. Tube V804 performs a dual purpose as the second receiver audio amplifier and the modulator driver. Tubes V805, V806, V807, and V808 perform a dual purpose as the receiver output amplifier and the transmitter modulator. On transmit, each stage functions as described in paragraphs 43 and 44. However, the plate voltage supplied to the stages is approximately 300 volts dc on transmit and the drive level is increased. Thus, the output power of these stages is higher on transmit than on receive.

b. The modulated B+ supplied to the plates of transmitter driver V105 (para 55) and the screen grid and plate of transmitter power amplifier V106 (para 56) is tapped off the primary winding (terminal 2) of output transformer T802. Jack J803 is a test point for measuring the modulated B+. The metering circuit connected across

resistor R839 meters the voltage drop across that resistor to indicate transmitter power amplifier plate current when the METER switch is placed in the PA I_b position. The metering circuit is shown in figure 22. Sidetone audio is tapped off secondary winding terminals 8-9, through R833 and applied to Radio Set Control C-1439/U and front panel AUDIO jacks as described in paragraph 45*b*.

61. Limiter Rectifier V802B
(fig. 14 and 20)

a. Limiter rectifier V802B monitors the modulation voltage developed across modulation transformer T802 and limits the modulator output to a predetermined value. When the voltage across secondary terminals 10-11 exceeds the predetermined value, a negative voltage is developed by limiter rectifier V802B. This negative voltage is applied as bias to audio preamplifier V803 and reduces the gain of V803; thereby, limiting the maximum voltage that can be developed across modulation transformer T802.

b. Voltage divider resistors R830 and R832 (fig. 14) bias the cathode of V802B (fig. 20) positive with respect to the plate cutting off the tube. Potentiometer R831, connected across secondary winding 10-11 of output transformer T802, controls the amplitude of the audio applied to the cathode of V802B.

c. When the amplitude of audio signals on the secondary winding increases so that the peak audio voltage exceeds the R830 and R831 voltage divider bias, the negative half cycles of audio signals cause the cathode of limiter-rectifier V802B to go negative with respect to the plate. This causes V802B to conduct. Tube V802B plate current through resistors R841 and R819 develops a voltage drop which applies a negative bias voltage to the control grid of V803. Capacitor C810 maintains the negative bias on the grid of V803 while V802B is cut off during positive half cycles of audio voltage. The negative bias applied to the control grid of audio preamplifier V803 lowers the gain of the stage. Thus, the modulator output is automatically limited.

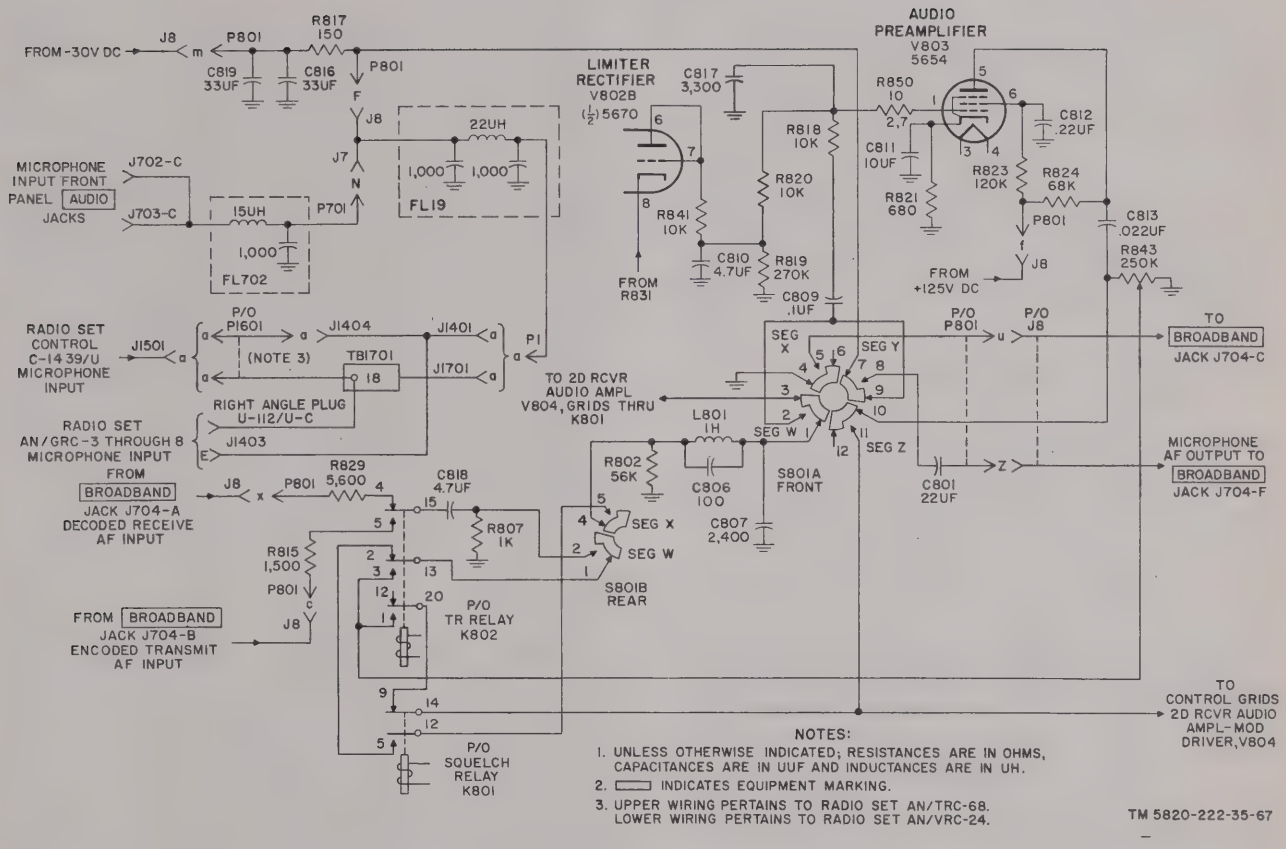

Figure 20. Audio preamplifier V803, limiter rectifier V802B, and audio input circuits, schematic diagram.

CHAPTER 4

THEORY OF BROADBAND, CONTROL, METERING, POWER, DISTRIBUTION, AND FREQUENCY SELECTION STAGES

Section I. BROADBAND RECEPTION AND TRANSMISSION

62. Audio Amplifier and Modulator on Broadband Receive

When NOR-BB switch S801 (fig. 20) is placed in the BB position (broadband), encoded received signals from transformer T501 (fig. 12) are coupled through cathode follower V802A to the decoding equipment (not part of this radio set). Decoded signals are returned from the decoding equipment to audio preamplifier V803 (fig. 20) where the signals are amplified and applied to audio output stages V805 through V808.

63. Cathode Follower V802A (fig. 21)

a. Detected coded audio signals are coupled from the detector stage through terminal N of plug P801 and coupling capacitor C808 to the control grid of V802A. A portion of the detected signal is applied to squelch amplifier V801 (para 42). When squelch relay K801 operates, relay contacts 2 and 11 open and remove the ground on the control grid of V802A. Tube V802A functions as an impedance-matching transformer and couples the signal from the high-impedance detector circuit to the low-impedance transmission line to the decoding equipment.

b. Resistor R806 is the high grid input resistance, and resistors R805 and R804 provide the low output resistance load. Plate voltage is supplied from the +300-volt dc (approximately 270 volts on receive) supply through contacts 6 and 16 of tr relay K802. The output of the broadband cathode follower is coupled to the decoding equipment through coupling capacitor C802, and a 500-kc if. filter that consists of C804 and L802, and terminal *b* of plug P801, and J8 to broadband jack J704-E.

64. Decoded Broadband Audio (fig. 20)

a. Decoded broadband audio is returned from the decoding equipment to the audio preamplifier through terminal X of plug P801. Contacts 4 and 15 of tr relay K802 are closed on receive. Voltage-divider resistors R829 and R807 attenuate the returned audio signal to the proper level. Capacitor C818 provides dc isolation between the audio amplifier and modulator and the broadband decoding equipment. The path of the decoded received signal is through contacts 1 and 2 of NOR-BB switch S801B, contacts 2 and 13 of K802, contacts 5 and 12 of K801, and contacts 4 and 5 of S801B to the low-pass filter that consists of R802, C806, C807, and L801.

b. The output of the low-pass filter is connected through contacts 1 and 2 of switch S801A and coupling capacitor C809 and R818 to the grid circuit of audio preamplifier V803. The output of V803, developed across R824 and R843, is coupled through contacts 10 and 11 of switch S801A to the control grids of the second receiver audio amplifier V804. The remaining path of the received broadband signals is the same as described for normal audio circuits in paragraphs 43 and 44.

65. Audio Amplifier and Modulator Circuits on Broadband Transmit (fig. 20)

a. Microphone audio is normally coupled from the front panel or from Radio Set Control C-1429/U AUDIO jacks from terminal F of plug P801 to audio preamplifier V803 through contacts 7 and 9 of S801A, capacitor C809, and resistor R818. When NOR-BB switch S801 is set to BB, the audio input from the micorphone or Radio

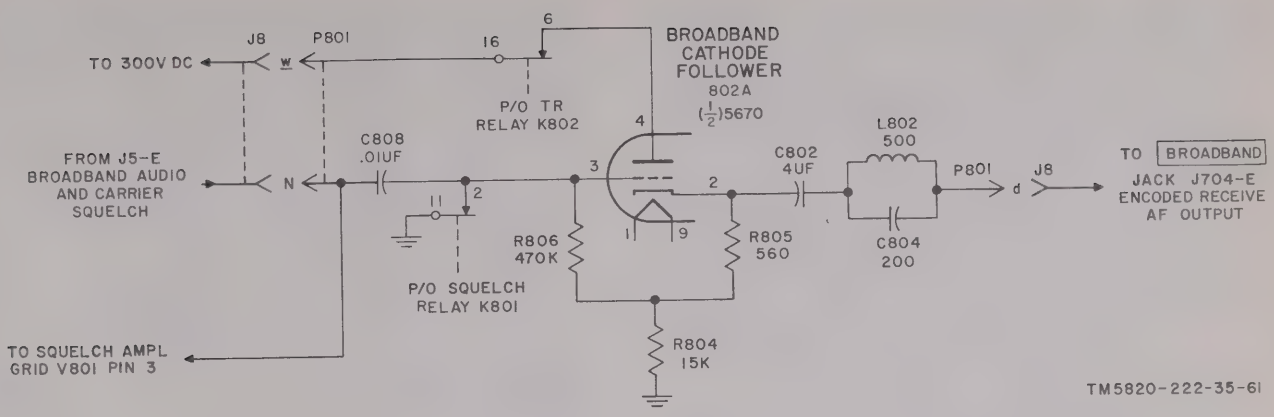

Figure 21. Broadband cathode follower V802A, schematic diagram.

Set Control C-1439/U is routed through contacts 7 and 8 of switch S801A, capacitor C801, and terminal Z of plug P801 to the broadband encoding equipment. The encoding equipment returns coded audio signal through terminal c of P801, resistor R815, contacts 5 and 15 of tr relay K802 (energized on transmit), capacitor C818 (loaded by R807) contacts 2 and 1 of S801B, contacts 13 and 3, and 1 and 20 of K802, contacts 9 and 14 of squelch relay K801 (deenergized on transmit) to the control grids of V804 (fig. 14).

b. Resistors R815 and R807 form a voltage divider that attenuates the input signal to the proper level. Capacitor C818 blocks the flow of dc current between the encoding equipment and the audio amplifier and modulator subunit. The transmitted broadband signals are amplified and used to modulate transmitter driver V105 and transmitter power amplifier V106 (para 55 and 56).

Section II. METERING CIRCUITS

66. Meter M701 and METER switch S704 (fig. 22)

Meter M701, together with S704, permits measurements of all critical current and voltage levels throughout the rt unit and the power supplies associated with Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or Radio Set AN/TRC-68. The various switch positions and the associated circuit components are covered in paragraphs 67 through 76.

67. SWR Position (fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the SWR position, Meter M701 indicates reflected power on the transmission line from the antenna. The rectified voltage drop across resistor R1307 is proportional to the reflected power on the antenna. Refer to paragraph 10 for a detailed discussion of the directional coupler.

b. The voltage drop across R1307 causes a current to flow through M701 through the following path:

(1) From R1307 through calibrating resistor R1308.
(2) Terminal S of J7 and P701.
(3) Contacts 11 and 12 of S704A.
(4) Meter M701 and current-limiting resistor R701.
(5) Contacts 12 and 11 of S704B to ground.

68. PWR Position (fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the PWR position, meter M701 indicates incident power delivered to the antenna. Under normal operating conditions, the meter will read upscale on the PWR position and nearly zero on the SWR position. When a mismatch is introduced, such as an open-circuited or short-circuited coaxial cable,

the meter will indicate nearly equal on both PWR and SWR positions. In this way, the PWR and SWR meter positions provide a convenient means of determining the degree of match or mismatch presented by the load.

b. The voltage drop across R1302, which is proportional to the transmitter power ouput, causes a current to flow through meter M701 through the following path:

(1) Resistor R1302 and resistor R1301.
(2) Terminal T of J7 and P701.
(3) Contacts 10 and 12 of S704A.
(4) Meter M701 and current-limiting resistor R701.
(5) Contacts 12 and 10 of S704B to ground.

69. PA I_b Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the PA I_b position, meter M701 indicates power amplifer V106 plate current. METER switch S704 connects METER M701 across resistor R839. Power amplifier plate current flows through resistor R839 and develops a voltage drop proportional to the plate current through the tube.

b. When switch S704 is placed in the PA I_b position, resistor R839 shunts the meter through the following terminals and switch contacts:

(1) Terminal *b* of P801 and J8.
(2) Terminal U of J7 and P701.
(3) Contacts 9 and 12 of S704A.
(4) Meter M701 and series current-limiting resistor R701.
(5) Contacts 12 and 9 of S704B.
(6) Terminal A of P701 and J7.
(7) Terminal K of J8 and P801.

70. PA I_g Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the PA Ig position, meter M701 indicates power amplifier grid current. METER switch 704 connects meter M701 across resistor R109, which is in series with the grid-leak circuit for power amplifier V106. The voltage drop across resistor R109 is proportional to the power amplifier grid current.

b. When switch S704 is placed in the PA Ig position, resistor R109 shunts the meter through the following terminals and switch contacts:

(1) Terminal C of P101 and J1.
(2) Terminal V of J7 and P701.
(3) Contacts 8 and 12 of S704A.
(4) Meter M701 and R701.
(5) Contacts 12 and 8 of S704B.
(6) Terminal DD of P701 and J7.
(7) Terminal T of J1 and P101.

71. DVR I_b Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the DVR I_b position, meter M701 indicates transmitter driver V105 plate current. METER switch S704 connects meter M701 across resistor R121. The voltage drop across resistor R121 is proportional to the flow of plate current through V105.

b. When switch S704 is placed in the DVR I_b position, resistor R121 shunts the meter through the following terminals and switch contacts:

(1) Resistor R121 to terminal U of P101 and J1.
(2) Terminal W of J7 and P701.
(3) Contacts 7 and 12 of S704A.
(4) Meter M701 and R701.
(5) Contacts 12 and 7 of S704B.
(6) Terminal Z of P701 and J7.
(7) Terminal V of J1 and P101 to R121.

72. % MOD Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the % MOD position, meter M701 indicates the percentage of modulation imposed on transmitter driver V105 and transmitter power amplifier V106. METER switch S704 connects meter M701 across resistor R828. Transmitter modulator cathode current flowing through tubes V805, V806, V807, and V808 develops a voltage drop across resistor R828 that is proportional to the cathode current. The meter reading provides an indication of transmitter modulator output because it is proportional to the voltage drop across R828.

b. When switch S704 is in the % MOD position, resistor R828 shunts the meter

through the following terminals and switch contacts:

(1) Grounded contact 6 to 12 of S704A.
(2) Meter M701 and R701.
(3) Contacts 12 and 6 of S704B.
(4) Terminal B of P701 and J7.
(5) Terminal M of J8 and P801.

73. LINE V Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the LINE V position on the front panel of Receiver Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 meter M701 measures the 26.4-volt dc line supplying power to Radio Set AN/VRC-24. When METER switch S704 is in the LINE V position on the front panel of Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68, meter M701 measures the 26.4 volts dc supplied to the POWER lamp on Power Supply PP-1494/U and the front panel dial lamps and tr relays in Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68. A midscale meter reading corresponds to 26.4 volts dc on both rt units.

b. When switch S704 is in the LINE V position, resistor R703 is connected in series with the meter circuit. The meter circuit shunts the 26.4 source through the following terminals and switch contacts:

(1) Grounded contact 5 to 12 of S704A.
(2) Meter M701 and R701.
(3) Contacts 12 and 5 of S704B.
(4) Resistor R703 and terminal Y of P701 and J7.
(5) For Radio Set AN/TRC-68, the path to 26.4 volts is completed through terminal E of P1.
(6) For Radio Set AN/VRC-24, the path to 26.4 volts is completed through terminal J of J10.

c. Resistor R704 and R716 function as a meter shunt when S704 is in the LINE V position.

74. LOW B+ Position
(fig. 22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the LOW B+ position, meter M701 measures the +125 volts dc supplied by either the dynamotor (part of AN/VRC-24) or the power supply (part of the AN/TRC-68). METER switch S704 connects meter M701 across resistor R708. Resistors R708 and R706 are a voltage divider connected in series with the +125 volts dc line to ground. A portion of the +125 volts dc is dropped across resistor R708 and is used for measurement. A midscale meter reading corresponds to +125 volts dc.

b. When switch S704 is in the LOW B+ position, resistor R708 shunts M701 through contacts 4-12 of S704A and contacts 12-4 of S704B.

c. In Radio Set AN/TRC-68, the voltage divider (R706 and R708) is returned to +125 volts through terminal K of P701 and J7, and through terminal P of J15, terminal K and R of P2, E of J15, and P of P1.

d. In Radio Set AN/VRC-24, the voltage divider (R706 and R708) is returned to +125 volts through terminal K of P701 and J7, and through terminal P of J15 and P2, terminal T of P2 and J15, and terminal H of J14.

75. HIGH B+ Position
(fig.22)

a. When METER switch S704 is in the HIGH B+ position, Meter M701 measures the +300 volts dc supplied by either the dynamotor (part of AN/VRC-24) or the power supply (part of AN/TRC-68). METER switch S704 connects meter M701 across resistor R707. Resistors R707 and R705 form a voltage divider which is connected in series from the +300 volts dc line to ground. A portion of the +300 volts dc is dropped across R707 and is used for measurement. A midscale meter reading corresponds to +300 volts dc.

b. When switch S704 is in the HIGH B+ position, resistor R707 shunts M701 through contacts 3-12 of S704A and contacts 12-3 of S704B.

c. In Radio Set AN/TRC-68, the voltage divider (R707 and R705) is returned to +300 volts through fuse F701, terminal C of P701 and J7, and terminal N of P_1. When Radio Set AN/VRC-24 is used, the voltage divider path to +300 volts is similar, except that it is routed through terminal V of J15, terminals V and X of P2, terminal X of J15, and F of J10.

76. S-METER Position
(fig. 22)

When METER switch S704 is in the S-METER position, meter M701 indicates the strength of the received signal. METER switch S704A connects the negative side of meter M701 to resistor R308, which is a part of the cathode bias circuit for the second if. amplifier V302. METER switch S704B connects the positive side of meter M701 to the junction of voltage divider resistors R704 and R716. When no received signal, the voltage across R716 cancels the effect of the voltage drop across resistor R308 and M701 indicates no input. When a signal is received, avc action reduces the current through the second if. amplifier V302. This reduces the voltage drop across resistor R308 and results in a meter reading that is proportional to the amplitude of the received signal.

76. S-METER Position
(fig. 22)

When METER switch S704 is in the S-METER position, meter M701 indicates the strength of the received signal. METER switch S704A connects the negative side of meter M701 to resistor R308, which is a part of the cathode bias circuit for the second if. amplifier V302. METER switch S704B connects the positive side of meter M701 to the junction of voltage divider resistors R704 and R716. When no received signal, the voltage across R716 cancels the effect of the voltage drop across resistor R308 and M701 indicates no input. When a signal is received, avc action reduces the current through the second if. amplifier V302. This reduces the voltage drop across resistor R308 and results in a meter reading that is proportional to the amplitude of the received signal.

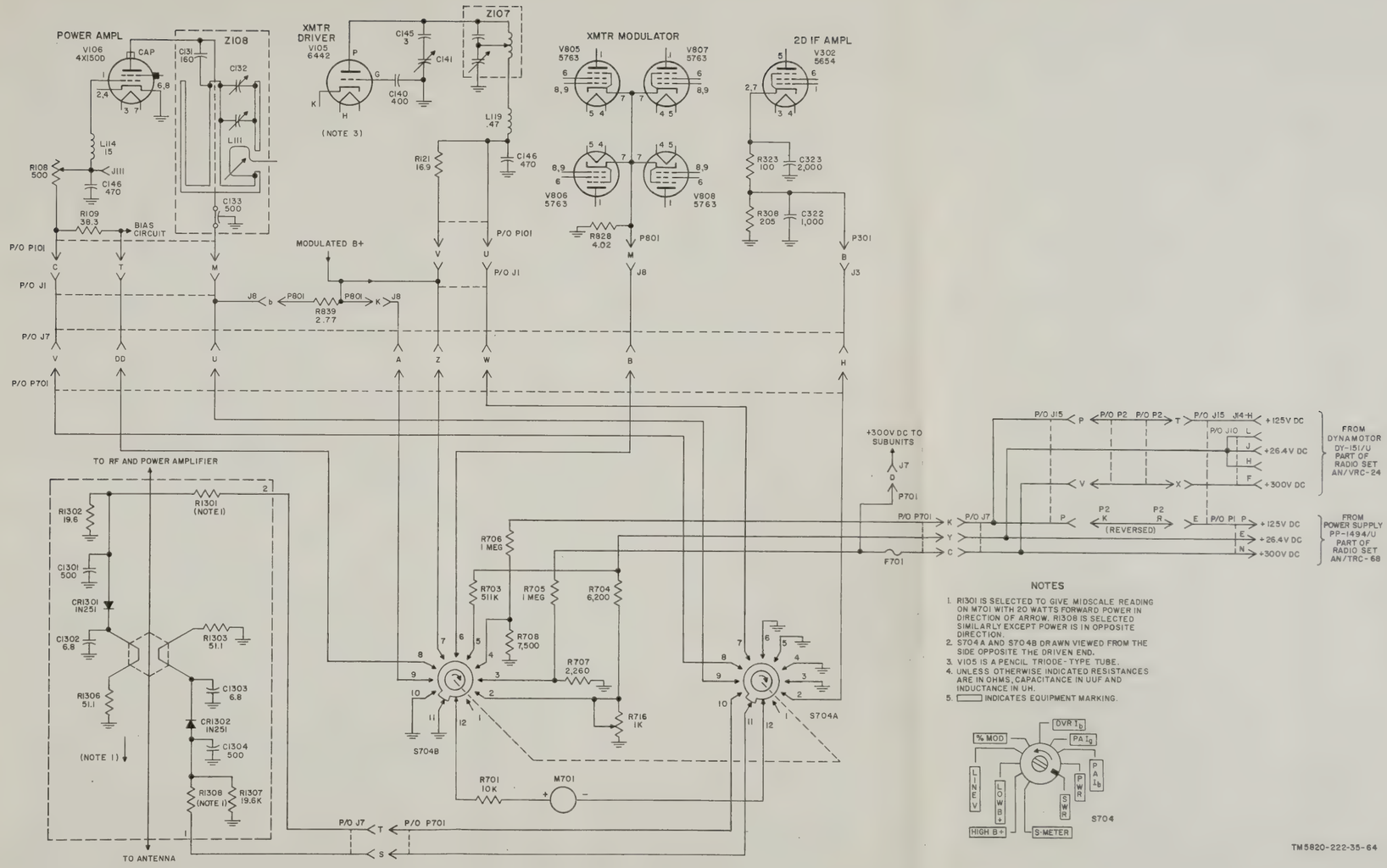

Figure 22. Metering circuits, schematic diagram.

Section III. B+ AND BIAS DISTRIBUTION

77. +300-Volt Distribution (fig. 23)

Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 is supplied with +300 volts dc from Dynamotor DY-151/U through terminal F of jack J10. The +300-volt dc filter circuit is contained within the relay subunit. Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68 is supplied with +300 volts dc by Power Supply PP-1494/U through terminal N of rear plug P1. The +300-volt dc filter circuit is contained within the power supply. These are the only differences in the +300-volt distribution circuits. The +300-volt distribution circuits on receive and on transmit are described in *a* and *b* below.

a. Receive.

(1) Both +300-volt dc inputs are connected through +300-volt fuse F701 to high-voltage relay K2. In Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68, the +300-volt supply is applied through P1-N, FL13, J15-R, through plug P2, and returned to J15-U, J7-C, P701-C, to fuse F701. Fuse F701 is a 30-ampere fuse in this set and is used only to complete the circuit. The protective fuse (F1806) is located in Power Supply PP-1494/U (fig. 29). In Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24, the +300-volt input is applied through J10-F, J7-C, P701-C to fuse F701, a 1/2-ampere fuse.

(2) On receive, relay K2 is deenergized, contacts 5 and 6 are open, and the +300-volt input is dropped to approximately +270 volts dc by resistor R3. The +270 volts dc is applied to the plates of broadband cathode follower V802A, second receiver audio amplifier V804, and receiver output amplifier tubes V805, V806, V807, and V808. Modulated B+ is supplied to the plate of power amplifier V106. Screen voltage to V106 is removed on receive. The 270 volts dc is also supplied to plate pin 6 of V801 through the coil of squelch relay K801, contacts 2-3 of K1, and contacts 6-16 of K802.

b. Transmit. On transmit, high-voltage relay K2 is energized, closing contacts 5 and 6. Resistor R3 is shorted out and +300 volts is supplied to the plates of tubes V804 through V808. Contacts 3 and 4 of high-voltage relay close, and the modulated B+ tapped off the primary of T802 (terminal 2) is applied to the plate of transmitter driver V105 and the screen grid of power amplifier V106. Plate voltage is removed from the broadband cathode follower V802A when contacts 6 and 16 of relay K802 open.

78. Low B+ Distribution (fig. 23)

Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 is supplied with +125 volts dc from Dynamotor DY-151/U through terminal K of jack J10. The +125 volts is routed through fuse F702 and the filter subunit and applied to terminal P of J15 for distribution. Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68 is supplied +125 volts from Power Supply PP-1494/U through rear terminal P of plug P1 and FL29. This voltage is already filtered and is applied directly to terminal P of jack J15 when plug P2 is reversed.

a. Receive. On receive, the following stages receive plate and/or screen voltage from the +125-volt dc supply.

(1) First and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103, and first receiver mixer V104.

(2) All stages of the uhf injection system subunit, V201 through V205.

(3) First and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302, second receiver mixer V303, and second oscillator V305.

(4) Third receiver mixer V401A and third oscillator V401B.

(5) 500-kc amplifiers V501 through V504.

(6) Audio preamplifier V803 and the screen grids of receiver output amplifier V805, V806, B807, and V808.

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Section III. B+ AND BIAS DISTRIBUTION

77. +300-Volt Distribution (fig. 23)

Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 is supplied with +300 volts dc from Dynamotor DY-151/U through terminal F of jack J10. The +300-volt dc filter circuit is contained within the relay subunit. Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68 is supplied with +300 volts dc by Power Supply PP-1494/U through terminal N of rear plug P1. The +300-volt dc filter circuit is contained within the power supply. These are the only differences in the +300-volt distribution circuits. The +300-volt distribution circuits on receive and on transmit are described in *a* and *b* below.

a. Receive.

(1) Both +300-volt dc inputs are connected through +300-volt fuse F701 to high-voltage relay K2. In Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68, the +300-volt supply is applied through P1-N, FL13, J15-R, through plug P2, and returned to J15-U, J7-C, P701-C, to fuse F701. Fuse F701 is a 30-ampere fuse in this set and is used only to complete the circuit. The protective fuse (F1806) is located in Power Supply PP-1494/U (fig. 29). In Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24, the +300-volt input is applied through J10-F, J7-C, P701-C to fuse F701, a 1/2-ampere fuse.

(2) On receive, relay K2 is deenergized, contacts 5 and 6 are open, and the +300-volt input is dropped to approximately +270 volts dc by resistor R3. The +270 volts dc is applied to the plates of broadband cathode follower V802A, second receiver audio amplifier V804, and receiver output amplifier tubes V805, V806, V807, and V808. Modulated B+ is supplied to the plate of power amplifier V106. Screen voltage to V106 is removed on receive. The 270 volts dc is also supplied to plate pin 6 of V801 through the coil of squelch relay K801, contacts 2-3 of K1, and contacts 6-16 of K802.

b. Transmit. On transmit, high-voltage relay K2 is energized, closing contacts 5 and 6. Resistor R3 is shorted out and +300 volts is supplied to the plates of tubes V804 through V808. Contacts 3 and 4 of high-voltage relay close, and the modulated B+ tapped off the primary of T802 (terminal 2) is applied to the plate of transmitter driver V105 and the screen grid of power amplifier V106. Plate voltage is removed from the broadband cathode follower V802A when contacts 6 and 16 of relay K802 open.

78. Low B+ Distribution (fig. 23)

Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 is supplied with +125 volts dc from Dynamotor DY-151/U through terminal K of jack J10. The +125 volts is routed through fuse F702 and the filter subunit and applied to terminal P of J15 for distribution. Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68 is supplied +125 volts from Power Supply PP-1494/U through rear terminal P of plug P1 and FL29. This voltage is already filtered and is applied directly to terminal P of jack J15 when plug P2 is reversed.

a. Receive. On receive, the following stages receive plate and/or screen voltage from the +125-volt dc supply.

(1) First and second rf amplifiers V102 and V103, and first receiver mixer V104.

(2) All stages of the uhf injection system subunit, V201 through V205.

(3) First and second if. amplifiers V301 and V302, second receiver mixer V303, and second oscillator V305.

(4) Third receiver mixer V401A and third oscillator V401B.

(5) 500-kc amplifiers V501 through V504.

(6) Audio preamplifier V803 and the screen grids of receiver output amplifier V805, V806, B807, and V808.

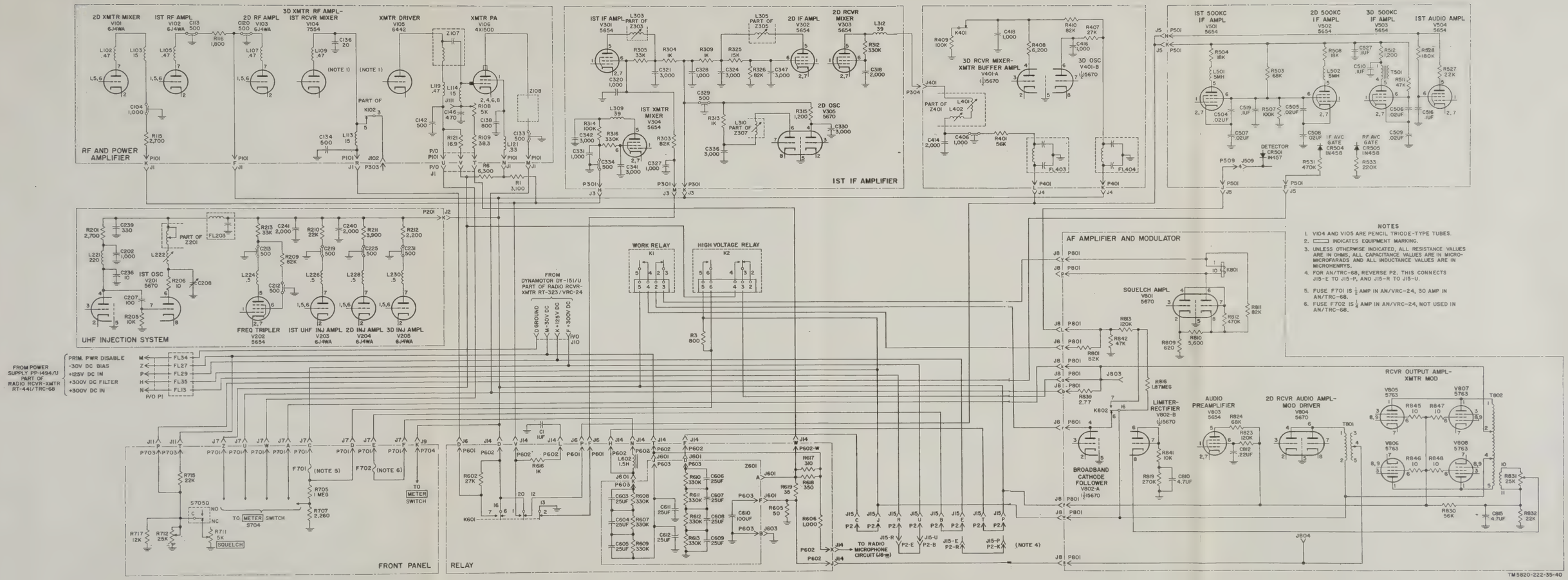

2D XMTR MIXER V101 6J4WA
1ST RF AMPL V102 6J4WA
2D RF AMPL V103 6J4WA
3D XMTR RF AMPL- 1ST RCVR MIXER V104 7554
XMTR DRIVER V105 6442
XMTR PA V106 4X150D
RF AND POWER AMPLIFIER
1ST IF AMPL V301 5654
1ST XMTR MIXER V304 5654
2D IF AMPL V302 5654
2D RCVR MIXER V303 5654
2D OSC V305 5670
1ST IF AMPLIFIER
3D RCVR MIXER- XMTR BUFFER AMPL V401-A 1/2 5670
3D OSC V401-B 1/2 5670
FL403
FL404
1ST 500KC IF AMPL V501 5654
2D 500KC IF AMPL V502 5654
3D 500KC IF AMPL V503 5654
1ST AUDIO AMPL V504 5654
DETECTOR CR501 IN457
IF AVC GATE CR504 IN458
RF AVC GATE CR505 IN458
UHF INJECTION SYSTEM
1ST OSC V201 5670
FREQ TRIPLER V202 5654
1ST UHF INJ AMPL V203 6J4WA
2D INJ AMPL V204 6J4WA
3D INJ AMPL V205 6J4WA
WORK RELAY K1
HIGH VOLTAGE RELAY K2
FROM DYNAMOTOR DY-151/U PART OF RADIO RCVR-XMTR RT-323/VRC-24
AF AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR
SQUELCH AMPL V801 5670
LIMITER-RECTIFIER V802-B 1/2 5670
AUDIO PREAMPLIFIER V803 5654
2D RCVR AUDIO AMPL- MOD DRIVER V804 5670
BROADBAND CATHODE FOLLOWER V802-A 1/2 5670
RCVR OUTPUT AMPL- XMTR MOD
V805 5763
V806 5763
V807 5763
V808 5763
FROM POWER SUPPLY PP-1494/U PART OF RADIO RCVR-XMTR RT-441/TRC-68
PRIM. PWR DISABLE
-30V DC BIAS
+125V DC IN
+300V DC FILTER
+300V DC IN
FRONT PANEL
RELAY
TO METER SWITCH
TO RADIO MICROPHONE CIRCUIT (48-m)
NOTES
1. V104 AND V105 ARE PENCIL TRIODE-TYPE TUBES.
2. ▭ INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKING.
3. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS, ALL CAPACITANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROMICROFARADS AND ALL INDUCTANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROHENRYS.
4. FOR AN/TRC-68, REVERSE P2. THIS CONNECTS J15-E TO J15-P, AND J15-R TO J15-U.
5. FUSE F701 IS 1/2 AMP IN AN/VRC-24, 30 AMP IN AN/TRC-68.
6. FUSE F702 IS 1/4 AMP IN AN/VRC-24, NOT USED IN AN/TRC-68.
TM 5820-222-35-40

Figure 23. Bias and B+ distribution, schematic diagram.

b. Transmit. On transmit, tr relay K601 operates (para 82*b*) and contacts 12-20 of relay K601 open. This removes the +125-volt dc supply to the 500-kc if. amplifier stages, V501 through V503, first audio amplifier V504, and second receiver mixer V303. Contacts 1 and 20 of relay K601 close and supply +125 volts dc to first transmitter mixer V304, second transmitter mixer V101, and the screen grid of transmitter power amplifier V106. Resistor R616 and capacitor C1 lengthen the decay time for the low B+, which reduces the transient produced by the change in current through transformer T801 when the rt unit is switched from transmit to receive. Tr relay contacts 7 and 16 of relay K601 close and short-circuit resistor R602, which raises the plate voltage supplied to third rf amplifier V104.

79. Bias Voltage Distribution (fig. 23)

a. Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 is supplied -30 volts dc volts from Dynamotor DY-151/U through terminal M of jack J10. Receiver-Transmitter RT-441/TRC-68 is supplied -30 volts dc from Power Supply PP-1494/U through terminal Z of plug P1 and FL27. A negative voltage is tapped off the parallel combination of resistors R711, R712, and R717 in series with R715 and applied to the if. avc gate CR504. Resistor R711 controls the squelch threshold adjustment.

b. Approximately 6 volts negative bias is tapped off voltage divider resistors R605, R619, R617, and R618, at the junction of resistors R605 and R619, and applied to the control grids of V805, V806, V807, and V808 through the secondary of T801 (fig. 14). The -30-volt bias supply also supplies energizing voltage to the carbon microphones. The cathode of detector diode CR 501 is biased with +5.6 volts dc on receive, +70 volts dc on transmit, and +45 volts dc when the frequency selector is running. Transmitter power amplifier V106 is protected by a fixed bias applied to the control grid through relay subunit terminal W of plug P602, jack terminal W of J14, terminal T of jack J1, terminal T of plug P101, resistors R109, R108, and coil L114.

Section IV. POWER CONTROL CIRCUITS

80. Radio Set AN/VRC-24, Power Control (fig. 24)

Radio Set AN/VRC-24 is powered by a 26.4-volt dc vehicle battery connected to the positive and negative terminals of terminal board TB1703. The 26.4-volt dc input is applied to Dynamotor DY-151/U, which supplies the operating voltages to the radio set and to the filament circuits, through power relay K3.

a. POWER ON Control.

(1) The negative terminal of terminal board TB1703 is grounded. The positive terminal is connected through terminal 35 of TB1702 and fuse F704 to contacts 1 and through silicon rectifier CR1 to terminal 6 of relay K3. Silicon rectifier CR1 protects the equipment in case the battery polarity is reversed; since it will not conduct when a negative voltage is applied to the anode, the equipment cannot be turned on when the polarity of the battery voltage is reversed.

(2) When the POWER control (S701) on the rt unit or POWER control (S1505) on the Radio Set Control C-1439/U is momentarily turned to the ON position, contact 5 of power relay K3 is grounded and power relay K3 is energized. Holding contacts 2 and 3 of K3 close and complete a groundpath through resistor R2 to contact 5 of K3, so that when when the POWER control is released, relay K3 remains energized. Relay contacts 1 and 4 of K3 close to apply the +26.4 volts dc to the dynamotor, the filament circuits, the dc case blower, the pilot

lamp on Radio Set Control C-1439/U, and the dial lamps on the front panel.

b. POWER OFF Control. When the POWER control (S701) on the rt unit or POWER control (S1505) on Radio Set Control C-1439/U is momentatily turned to the OFF position, the positive terminal of TB1703 is connected to both sides of the power relay K3 coil (contacts 5 and 6). The equal voltage across the coil reduces the current flow to zero and the relay is deenergized. Relay contacts 1 and 4 open and remove the +26.4-volt dc supplied to the dynamotor, dc case blower, filament and the light circuits. Relay contacts 2-3 open to break the ground return for K3. Resistor R2 prevents a direct short circuit across the vehicle battery.

81. Radio Set AN/TRC-68, Power Control (fig. 25)

Radio Set AN/TRC-68 is powered by a 115- or 230-volt, 50-60 cps, ac source, applied to the primary windings of transformers T1801, T1802, and T1803 (fig. 29). Transformer T1803 is energized whenever the equipment is connected to the primary power source. A full-wave rectifier consisting of CR1813, CR1814, CR1815, and CR1816, across the secondary of transformer T1803, produces +26.4 volts dc.

a. POWER ON Control. When the front panel or the C-1439/U POWER control, S701 or S1505, is momentarily turned to the ON position, contact X1 of power relay K1801 is grounded and the relay is energized. Contacts A1 and A2, B1 and B2, and D1 and D2 of K1801 close and connect the 115/230-volt ac source to the transformer T1801 and T1802 primary windings (fig. 29). In addition, holding contacts C1 and C2 complete a path to ground for relay coil X1 through resistor R1803 so that when the POWER control is released, relay K1801 remains energized. The holding ground circuit is routed through the ac case blower plugs H and F of P1401 and the Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U plugs P1051-D and P1051-A so that the radio set will not operate unless these blowers are connected.

b. POWER OFF Control. When the front panel or the C-1439/U POWER control, S701 or S1505, is momentarily turned to the OFF position, the +26.4 volts dc applied to contact X2 of relay K1801 is also applied to contact X1. The relay coil is short-circuited and relay K1801 is deenergized. All the relay contacts open and remove the 115/230 volts ac input from the primary windings of transformers T1801 and T1802. Resistor R1803 prevents a direct short circuit across the bridge rectifier circuit on the secondary of transformer T1803 until relay contacts C1 and C2 release. The primary of transformer T1803 is connected through fuse F1801 and terminals 13 and 14 of P1801 (fig. 29) to the ac power input at all times.

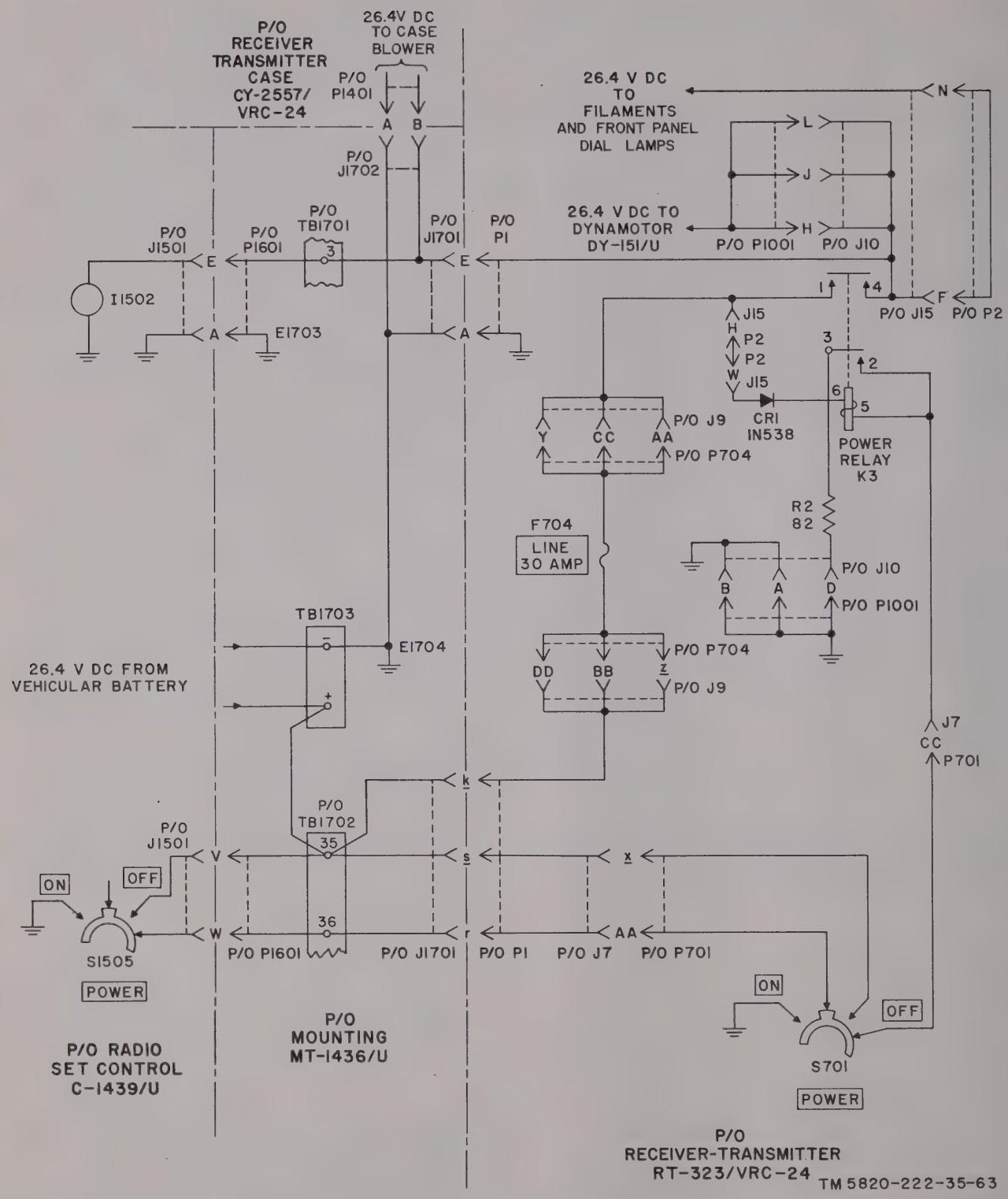


Figure 24. Radio Set AN/VRC–24, power control, schematic diagram.

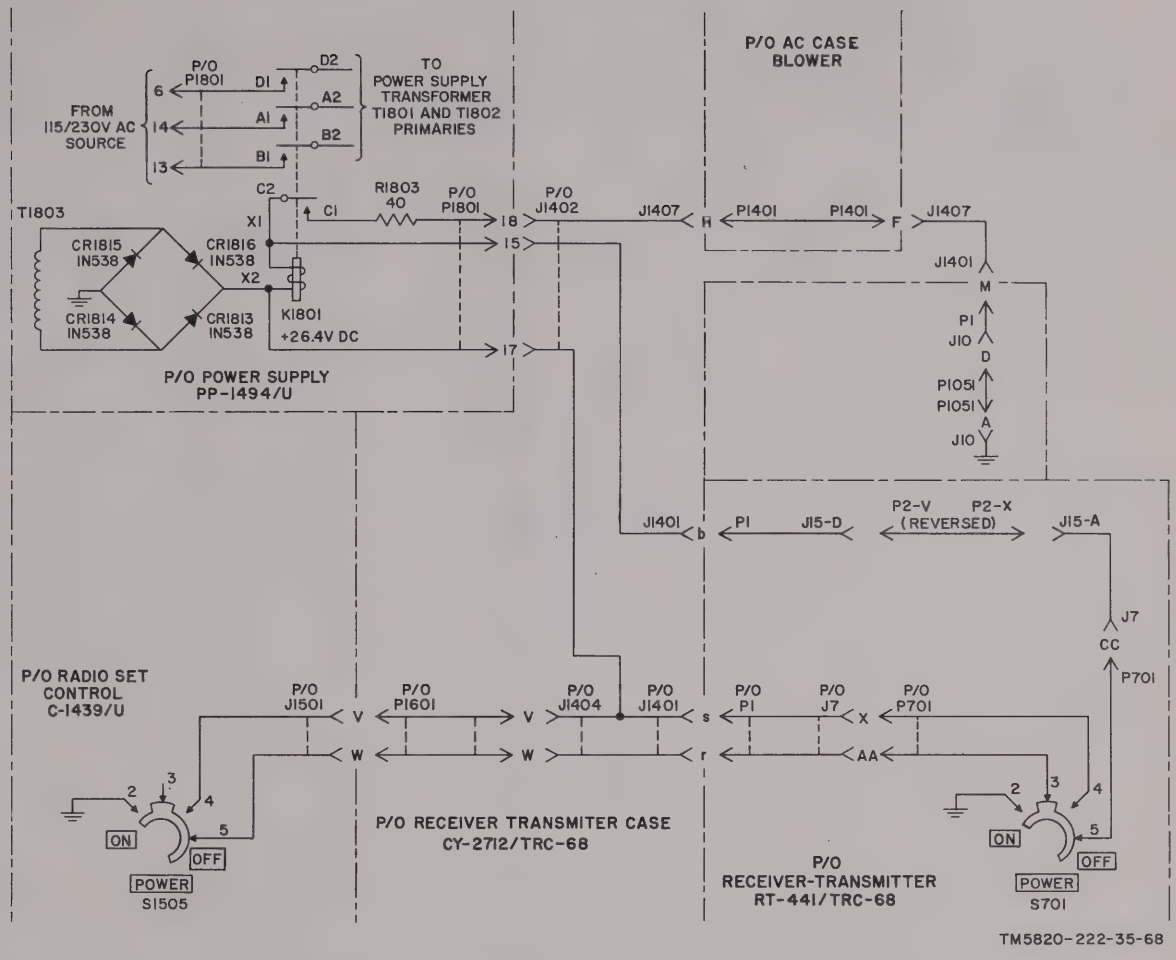


Figure 25. Radio Set AN/TRC–68, power control, schematic diagram.

Section V. CONTROL AND FREQUENCY SELECTION CIRCUITS

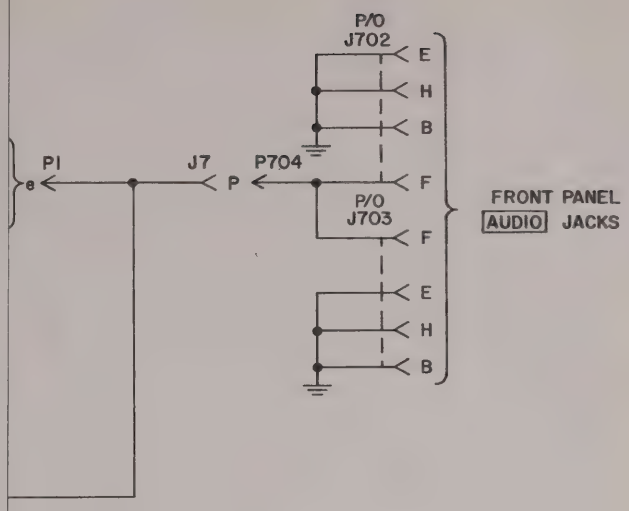
82. Push–to–Talk Circuit
(fig. 26)

a. General. The rt unit functions as a receiver in standby operation. When the push-to-talk switch of Microphone M-29A/U (RT-323/VRC-24) or Handset H-33/PT (RT-441/TRC-68) is pressed, or when a a retransmit ground is supplied from the AN/GRC-3 through -8 equipment, the rt unit functions as a transmitter. The push-to-talk circuit receives 26.4 volts dc from the broadband encoder supply when NOR-BB switch S801 is on the BB position.

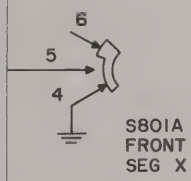
b. Energizing Tr Relays.

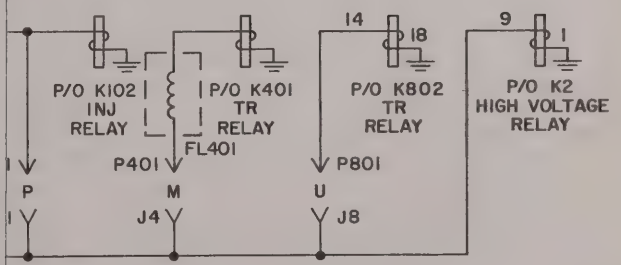
(1) Tr relay K601 is energized by 26.4 volts from Dynamotor DY-151/U (AN/VRC-24) or PP-1494 (AN/TRC-68) when NOR-BB switch S801 is in the NOR position. The push-to-talk switch completes the ground circuit to relay K6-1 and the relay operates.

(2) Tr relay K601 can be operated from Radio Set Control C-1439/U only when radio-interphone switch S1504 is on the RAD or RAD-INT



26.4 VOLTS DC
HEN FREQUENCY
ECTOR IS RUNNING





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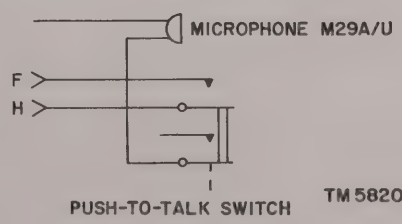

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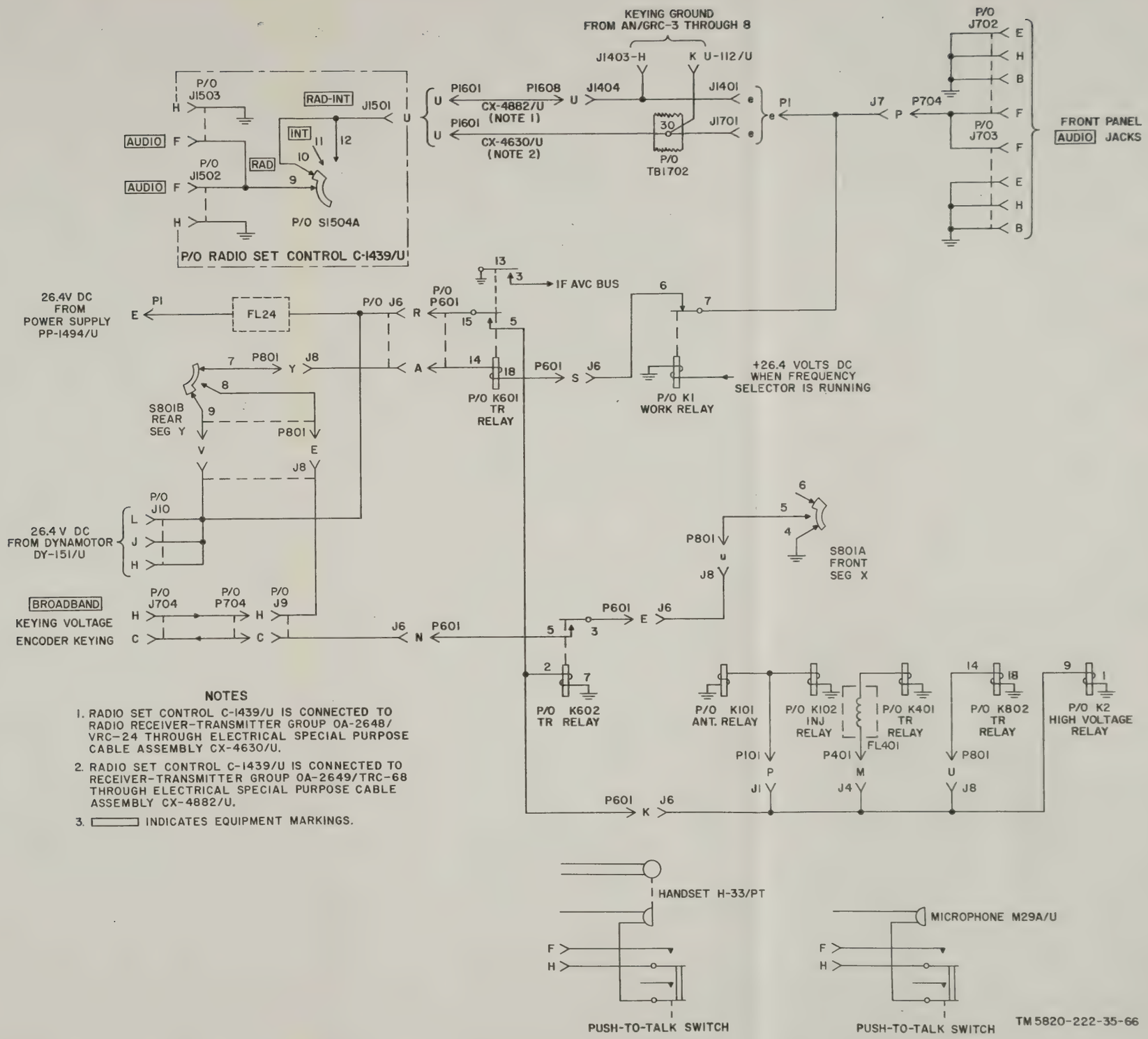
ram.



NOTES

1. RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U IS CONNECTED TO RADIO RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER GROUP OA-2648/VRC-24 THROUGH ELECTRICAL SPECIAL PURPOSE CABLE ASSEMBLY CX-4630/U.
2. RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U IS CONNECTED TO RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER GROUP OA-2649/TRC-68 THROUGH ELECTRICAL SPECIAL PURPOSE CABLE ASSEMBLY CX-4882/U.
3. ▭ INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKINGS.

Figure 26. Push-to-talk circuit, schematic diagram.

position. While the frequency selector is running, K601 cannot be operated from any position because relay K1204 (fig. 27) supplies +26.4 volts dc to energize relay K1. Work relay K1 energizes and opens contacts 6 and 7 of K1, thereby interrupting the ground return for relay K601. Relay K1 prevents transmission while the rt unit is channeling from one frequency to another.

(3) When relay K601 operates, contacts 5-15 and 3-13 of relay K601 close. Contacts 5-15 complete the 26.4 volts dc circuit to relay K602, antenna relay K101, injection relay K102, tr relay K401, tr relay K802, and high-voltage relay K2. Contacts 3 and 13 of K601 ground the if. avc bus.

(4) When NOR-BB switch S801 is in the BB position and the tr relays are energized, contacts 3 and 5 of relay K602 close and supply an encoder keying ground to the broadband encoder from contacts 4 and 5 of NOR-BB switch S801A.

83. Local Channel Selection (fig. 27)

a. Channel Selection Function. Any one of 19 preset channels can be selected from the front panel of the rt unit by turning CHAN SEL selector switch S705 to the desired channel. When the CHAN SEL switch is turned, terminal 2 of channel selector automatic position relay K1204 is grounded through contacts 1 and 2 of S705C, local-seeking switch S1205, and switch S705B. (In figure 27, local-seeking switch S1205 is shown in the position to which it will be advanced after the channel selection sequence (*b* below) is completed. Just before switch S1205 was advanced to this position, the ground return path for K1204 was through contacts 8 and 5 of S1205 front, and 5 and 7 of S705B). When relay K1204 is energized, the following sequence occurs:

(1) Contacts 3 and 5 of K1204 open. This action removes the 26.4 volts dc supply from 10.0-, 1.0-, and 0.1-mc automatic positioner relays K1201, K1202, and K1203.

(2) Contacts 3 and 4 of K1204 close. This action applies +26.4 volts dc to tuning motor B1201. The pawl lifts from the detent wheel associated with B1201, permitting it to run.

(3) Motor B1201 drives the channel indicator wheel, the preset channel memory drum, and the local and remote switches S1205 and S1206. Although motor B1201 is physically connected to the 10-mc, 1.0-mc, and 0.1-mc detent wheels through a slip-clutch arrangement, these wheels do not turn at this time because they are locked by pawls that slip into the detent wheels whenever the associated relay is deenergized.

(4) Local-seeking switch S1205, ganged to the preset channel memory drum, turns until the rotor finds the one position that opens the ground path to terminal 2 of relay K1204. When S1205 reaches this position, relay K1204 denergizes and drops the pawl into the detent wheel which prevents further rotation of the preset channel memory drum and the local- and remote-seeking switches S1205, and S1206.

(5) When relay K1204 deenergizes, contacts 3 and 5 of K1204 close and and the +26.4 volts dc supply is removed from tuning motor B1201 and applied to the coils of the 10.0-mc, 1.0-mc and 0.1-mc relays K1201, K1202, and K1203.

b. Operation of 10-Mc Automatic Positioner. Assume that the preset frequency for channel 19 is 376.3 mc. The left pin (first pin counting from the left (TM 11-5820-222-10) of the preset channel memory drum selects the first digit of the preset channel frequency. This pin opens one of the two normally closed contacts of switch S1210A. The left-center pin (second pin from the left) of the preset channel memory drum selects the second digit of the preset channel frequency. This pin opens one of the 10 normally closed contacts of switch S1210B. These two switches

control the selection of the first two digits as follows:

(1) The 10.0-mc automatic positioner relay, K1201, is controlled by the settings of switches S1210A and S1210B. These switch settings are, in turn, controlled by the pin settings on the preset channel memory drum. In this case, channel 19 is preset to 376.3 mc and the 10.0-mc seeking switch (fig. 27) is shown at rest in the 370.0-mc position. If this switch is in any other position at the time channel 19 is selected, the ground circuit to relay K1201 is completed and relay K1201 energizes.

(2) When relay K1201 energizes, contacts 3 and 4 close; this applies +26.4 volts to tuning motor B1201. Relay K1201 also lifts the pawl from the detent wheel, which allows tuning motor B1201 to drive the 10.0-mc automatic positioner through a slip-clutch arrangement. The tuning motor B1201 continues to drive the automatic positioner until the rotor contact of S1201 makes with ungrounded contact 37. Relay K1201 denergizes, releases the pawl which falls into a detent on the 10-mc wheel, and thus prevents further rotation of the positioning wheel.

(3) Note that several switch positions of the 10-mc seeking switch S1201 are tied together; for example, switch contacts 22 and 32, 23 and 33, 24 and 34, etc. In the example shown in figure 27, neither contact 27 nor 37 is grounded through switch S1210B. To prevent switch S1201 from stopping at contact 27 when 37 is selected, phasing switch S1202 rear returns terminal 2 of K1201 to ground when seeking switch S1201 arrives at contact 27.

(4) The action of phasing switch S1202 rear is controlled by switch S1210A. When 370.0 mc is selected S1210 can select either a 2 or a 3 for the first digit. In this case, the left pin opens the switch that corresponds to a 3. Switch S1202 rotates at one-half the speed of S1201 because of a 2:1 gear reduction. At the time that the rotor contact on S1201 makes contact with ungrounded contact 27, the rotor contact of S1202 makes contact with switch contact 2 which is returned to ground through S1210A. This action grounds terminal 2 of K1201, which keeps the relay energized, and switch S1201 continues to be driven by B1201 until the rotor contact of S1201 lines up with contact 37, which is ungrounded. Similarly, if 270.0 mc was the selected frequency, switch S1202 rear would provide a ground return (through contacts 4 and 17) for K1201 when switch S1201 made contact with ungrounded contact 37.

(5) Switch S1202 front is a blanking switch that grounds terminal 2 of of K1201 when the uhf tuning elements are tuned below 225.0 mc. During the blanked alternation of the tuning cycle, the tuning elements are returned to the 399.9-mc position.

c. Operation of 1-Mc Automatic Positioner.

(1) The right center pin (third pin, counting from the left; (TM 11-5820-222-10)) of the preset channel memory drum closes one of the 10 normally open contacts of switch S1210C. The closed contact represents the third digit of the preset channel frequency. In the example shown in figure 27, the channel 19 preset frequency is 376.3 and contact 6 of S1201C is closed by the right center pin of the preset channel memory drum. If the 1.0-mc automatic positioner is not in the 6-mc position, contact 6 of switch S1210C completes the ground circuit to relay K1202 through 1.0-mc seeking-switch contacts S1203 and wiper contact A.

(2) When relay K1202 energizes, +26.4 volts dc is supplied to tuning motor

B1201 through closed contacts 3 and 4 of relay K1202. The relay also lifts the pawl from the detent wheel, which allows the tuning motor to drive the 1.0-mc automatic positioner through a slip clutch. The 1.0-mc seeking switch, S1203, ganged to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner, rotates until the detent reaches position 6. The ground circuit to relay K1202 is then opened, and the relay deenergizes and drops the pawl into the detent wheel, which prevents further rotation of the indicator, detent wheels, and the 1.0-mc seeking switch.

(3) If the 1.0-mc seeking switch has previously been set to a position lower than 6, it rotates counterclockwise through positions 0 and 9 to reach position 6. At this instant, the detent on the rear wafer of S1203 momentarily grounds the 10.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1201 through switch contact B of S1203 rear. This allows time for the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to recycle to tune the uhf tuning elements to the higher frequency setting.

d. Operation of 0.1-Mc Positions. The right pin of the preset channel memory drum closes one of the 10 normally open contacts of switch S1210D to control the selection of the fourth digit of the preset channel frequency. Selection of this digit is similar to the selection of the third digit (*c* above).

Note. Once the preset chanel memory drum reaches the selected channel and the +26.4 volts is supplied to the 10.0–, the 1.0–, and the 0.1–mc automatic positioner relays K1201, K1202, and K1203, selection of the individual digits of the preset channel occurs simultaneously. Tuning motor B1201 drives the automatic positioner systems through slip clutches that permit the motor to run when any or all of the automatic positioners are at rest.

84. Remote Channel Selection (fig. 27)

a. When CHAN SEL selector switch S705 is on the REMOTE PRESET position, contacts 2 and 3 of S705C are closed by a cam, and contacts 1 and 2 of S705C are opened. Thus, control of the frequency selector system is transferred from the CHAN SEL selector switch on the front panel to the CHANNEL selector switch, S1503, located on Radio Set Control C-1439/U.

b. The ground circuit to channel selector automatic positioner relay K1204 is completed through contacts 6 and 8 of remote-seeking switch S1206 and contacts 6 and 7 of CHANNEL selector switch S1503 front. This causes tuning motor B1201 to drive the preset channel memory drum and remote-seeking switch S1206 until the remote-seeking switch reaches the channel position selected by the CHANNEL switch that opens the ground circuit to relay K1204. Channel frequency selection is accomplished from the remote position in the same manner as described for local channel selection (para 83).

85. Manual Frequency Selection (fig. 28)

When CHAN SEL switch S705 is turned to the MANUAL position, any one of the 1,750 channel frequencies can be selected by physically positioning the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS, UNITS and TENTHS controls S706, S707, and S708.

a. When S705 is turned to MANUAL, the preset channel memory drum rotates to position M. In this position, a nylon bar opens all contacts on switches S1210A and S1210B (fig. 27). Switch contacts on switches S1210C and S1210D are normally open (fig. 27). Switch S705A is operated by a cam to connect TENS switch S706 to 10.0-mc seeking switch S1201 in place of switches S1210A and S1210B. The wafers of the TENS, UNITS and TENTHS switches, S706, S707 and S708, are grounded through switch contacts S705A-20, -21, -24, and -26.

Note. Figure 28 shows only the wiring required to manually select frequencies of 220.0, 238.6, 320.0 and 338.6 mc. The controls and switches are shown in the 220.0–mc position. For this example, assume that the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls are changed from 220.0 mc to 238.6 mc.

B1201 through closed contacts 3 and 4 of relay K1202. The relay also lifts the pawl from the detent wheel, which allows the tuning motor to drive the 1.0-mc automatic positioner through a slip clutch. The 1.0-mc seeking switch, S1203, ganged to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner, rotates until the detent reaches position 6. The ground circuit to relay K1202 is then opened, and the relay deenergizes and drops the pawl into the detent wheel, which prevents further rotation of the indicator, detent wheels, and the 1.0-mc seeking switch.

(3) If the 1.0-mc seeking switch has previously been set to a position lower than 6, it rotates counterclockwise through positions 0 and 9 to reach position 6. At this instant, the detent on the rear wafer of S1203 momentarily grounds the 10.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1201 through switch contact B of S1203 rear. This allows time for the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to recycle to tune the uhf tuning elements to the higher frequency setting.

d. Operation of 0.1-Mc Positions. The right pin of the preset channel memory drum closes one of the 10 normally open contacts of switch S1210D to control the selection of the fourth digit of the preset channel frequency. Selection of this digit is similar to the selection of the third digit (*c* above).

Note. Once the preset chanel memory drum reaches the selected channel and the +26.4 volts is supplied to the 10.0–, the 1.0–, and the 0.1–mc automatic positioner relays K1201, K1202, and K1203, selection of the individual digits of the preset channel occurs simultaneously. Tuning motor B1201 drives the automatic positioner systems through slip clutches that permit the motor to run when any or all of the automatic positioners are at rest.

84. Remote Channel Selection (fig. 27)

a. When CHAN SEL selector switch S705 is on the REMOTE PRESET position, contacts 2 and 3 of S705C are closed by a cam, and contacts 1 and 2 of S705C are opened. Thus, control of the frequency selector system is transferred from the CHAN SEL selector switch on the front panel to the CHANNEL selector switch, S1503, located on Radio Set Control C-1439/U.

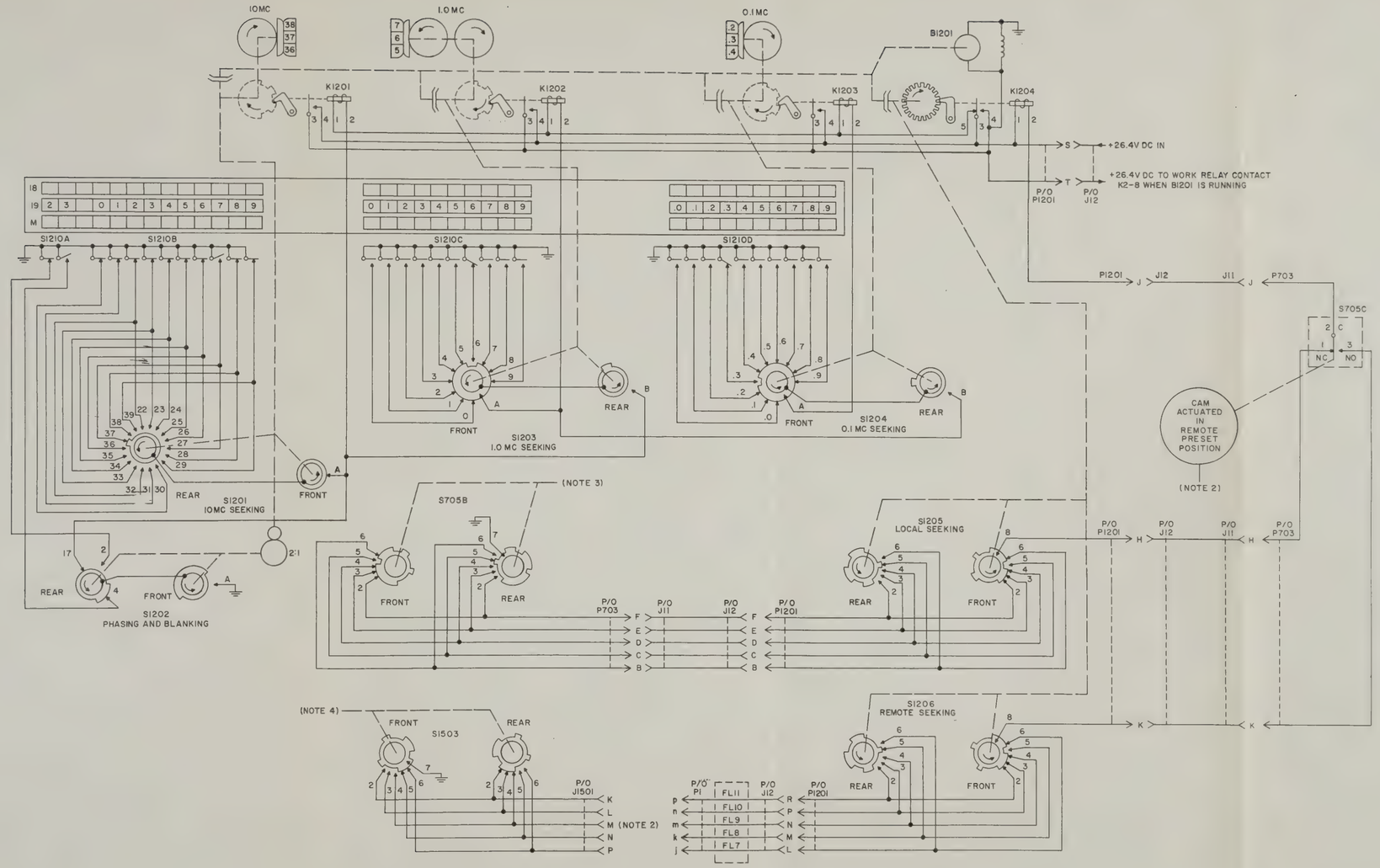
b. The ground circuit to channel selector automatic positioner relay K1204 is completed through contacts 6 and 8 of remote-seeking switch S1206 and contacts 6 and 7 of CHANNEL selector switch S1503 front. This causes tuning motor B1201 to drive the preset channel memory drum and remote-seeking switch S1206 until the remote-seeking switch reaches the channel position selected by the CHANNEL switch that opens the ground circuit to relay K1204. Channel frequency selection is accomplished from the remote position in the same manner as described for local channel selection (para 83).

85. Manual Frequency Selection (fig. 28)

When CHAN SEL switch S705 is turned to the MANUAL position, any one of the 1,750 channel frequencies can be selected by physically positioning the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS, UNITS and TENTHS controls S706, S707, and S708.

a. When S705 is turned to MANUAL, the preset channel memory drum rotates to position M. In this position, a nylon bar opens all contacts on switches S1210A and S1210B (fig. 27). Switch contacts on switches S1210C and S1210D are normally open (fig. 27). Switch S705A is operated by a cam to connect TENS switch S706 to 10.0-mc seeking switch S1201 in place of switches S1210A and S1210B. The wafers of the TENS, UNITS and TENTHS switches, S706, S707 and S708, are grounded through switch contacts S705A-20, -21, -24, and -26.

Note. Figure 28 shows only the wiring required to manually select frequencies of 220.0, 238.6, 320.0 and 338.6 mc. The controls and switches are shown in the 220.0–mc position. For this example, assume that the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls are changed from 220.0 mc to 238.6 mc.



NOTES:

1. ALL SWITCHES ARE VIEWED FROM OPPOSITE THE KNOB OR DRIVEN END EXCEPT S1201, S1205, AND S1206, WHICH ARE VIEWED FROM FRONT.
2. RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U IS CONNECTED TO RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER GROUP OA-2648/VRC-24 THROUGH ELECTRICAL SPECIAL PURPOSE CABLE ASSEMBLY CX-4630/U. RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U IS CONNECTED TO RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER GROUP OA-2649/TRC-68 THROUGH ELECTRICAL SPECIAL PURPOSE CABLE ASSEMBLY CX-4882/U.

3.

4.

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Figure 27. Channel selector circuits, schematic diagram.

b. When the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control is turned from 22 to 23, the following sequence occurs:

(1) The ground circuit to the 10.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1201 is completed through contacts A and 22 of the 10.0-mc seeking switch contacts S1201, contacts 9 and 10 of CHAN SEL selector switch contacts S705A, contacts 22, 32, and F of TENS switch S706, and contacts 20 and 21 of CHAN SEL selector switch S705A. All other contacts of S1201, except contacts 23 and 33, are also grounded through similar circuits not shown on the simplified schematic.

(2) Relay K1201 energizes and causes the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to operate as described in paragraph 83*b*. Switch S1201, ganged to the 10.0-mc automatic positioner, rotates counterclockwise until the rotor contact reaches contact 23. Although contact 33 (180° from contact 23) is also ungrounded, relay K1201 is kept energized during that phase of the cycle by the ground circuit through phasing and blanking switch contacts 7 and 17 of of S1202 and contacts C and F of the TENS switch. Similarly, if the TENS control S706 were set to 33, the 10.0-mc seeking-switch detent would not stop at position 23. During that phase of the 10.0-mc seeking-switch cycle, the ground circuit to relay K1201 would be completed through contacts 2 and 17 of S1202 and contacts G and F of S706 front.

c. When UNITS switch S707 is turned to 8, the sequence described in (1) and (2) below occurs:

(1) The ground circuit to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1202 is completed through contacts A and 8 of S1203 and 8 and 12 of S707.

(2) Switch S1203 is ganged to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner and rotates until the detent reached position 8 and opens the ground circuit. As the rear wafer of S1203 rotates from 0 to 9, the front wafer detent supplies a momentary ground to relay K1201 through contact B of S1203, which causes the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to recycle.

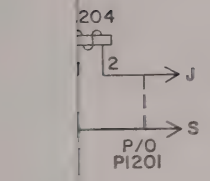
(3) TENTHS switch S708 controls the .1-mc automatic positioner in the same manner as the UNITS switch controls the 1.0-mc automatic positioner. Relay K1203 is kept energized by the ground circuit through contacts A and .6 of switch S1204 and contacts .6 and 12 of S708 until the .1-mc seeking switch detent reached the .6 position.

86. Automatic Positioner Functions

a. The 18-position, 10.0-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of the tuning shaft within the uhf injection system subunit. When the tuning shaft turns, it changes the positions of the crystal and coil switches, S201 and S202 (fig. 6), the variable capacitors and the tuning coils to tune the radio set to the selected frequency. The10.0-mc automatic positioner tunes the uhf injection system from 200 to 370 mc in 10.0-mc steps.

b. The 10-position, 1.0-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of one of the tuning shafts within the first if. amplifier subunit. This tuning shaft is coupled to second oscillator crystal switches S301 and S302 and tuning coil L310 (fig. 9). When it turns, the tuning shaft changes the positions of the crystal switches and the tuning coil to tune the output of the second oscillator from 17.0 to 26.0 mc in 1.0-mc steps.

c. The 10-position, 0.1-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of the tuning shaft within the second if. subunit. This tuning shaft is coupled to third oscillator crystal selector switches S401 and S402 (fig. 10), and the tuning coils within bandpass filters Z401, Z402, and Z403 (fig. 10). When the shaft turns, the output of the third oscillator, V401B, and the bandpass filters Z401, Z402, and Z403 is changed from 3.0 to 3.9 mc in 0.1-mc steps.

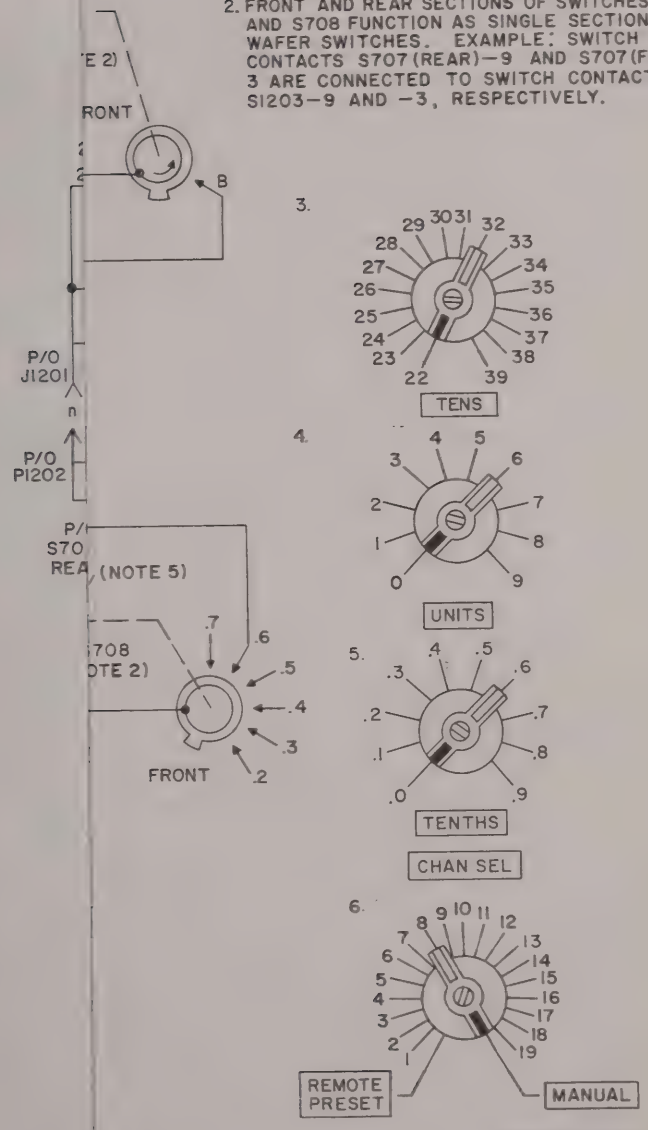


TO LOCAL SEEKING SWITCH S1205 AND CHAN SEL SWITCH S705 IN MANUAL POSITIONS

26.4V DC

NOTES

1. CONNECTIONS ON S1201 AND S706 ARE SHOWN ONLY FOR FREQUENCY SELECTIONS OF 22X.X, 23X.X, 32X.X AND 33X.X MC. THE REMAINING CONTACTS ON THESE SWITCHES ARE SIMILARLY INTERCONNECTED THROUGH CONTACTS ON SWITCH S705A, WHEN S705A IS IN MANUAL POSITION AS SHOWN.
2. FRONT AND REAR SECTIONS OF SWITCHES S707 AND S708 FUNCTION AS SINGLE SECTION WAFER SWITCHES. EXAMPLE: SWITCH CONTACTS S707(REAR)—9 AND S707(FRONT)—3 ARE CONNECTED TO SWITCH CONTACTS S1203—9 AND —3, RESPECTIVELY.



b. When the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control is turned from 22 to 23, the following sequence occurs:

(1) The ground circuit to the 10.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1201 is completed through contacts A and 22 of the 10.0-mc seeking switch contacts S1201, contacts 9 and 10 of CHAN SEL selector switch contacts S705A, contacts 22, 32, and F of TENS switch S706, and contacts 20 and 21 of CHAN SEL selector switch S705A. All other contacts of S1201, except contacts 23 and 33, are also grounded through similar circuits not shown on the simplified schematic.

(2) Relay K1201 energizes and causes the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to operate as described in paragraph 83*b*. Switch S1201, ganged to the 10.0-mc automatic positioner, rotates counterclockwise until the rotor contact reaches contact 23. Although contact 33 (180° from contact 23) is also ungrounded, relay K1201 is kept energized during that phase of the cycle by the ground circuit through phasing and blanking switch contacts 7 and 17 of of S1202 and contacts C and F of the TENS switch. Similarly, if the TENS control S706 were set to 33, the 10.0-mc seeking-switch detent would not stop at position 23. During that phase of the 10.0-mc seeking-switch cycle, the ground circuit to relay K1201 would be completed through contacts 2 and 17 of S1202 and contacts G and F of S706 front.

c. When UNITS switch S707 is turned to 8, the sequence described in (1) and (2) below occurs:

(1) The ground circuit to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner relay K1202 is completed through contacts A and 8 of S1203 and 8 and 12 of S707.

(2) Switch S1203 is ganged to the 1.0-mc automatic positioner and rotates until the detent reached position 8 and opens the ground circuit. As the rear wafer of S1203 rotates from 0 to 9, the front wafer detent supplies a momentary ground to relay K1201 through contact B of S1203, which causes the 10.0-mc automatic positioner to recycle.

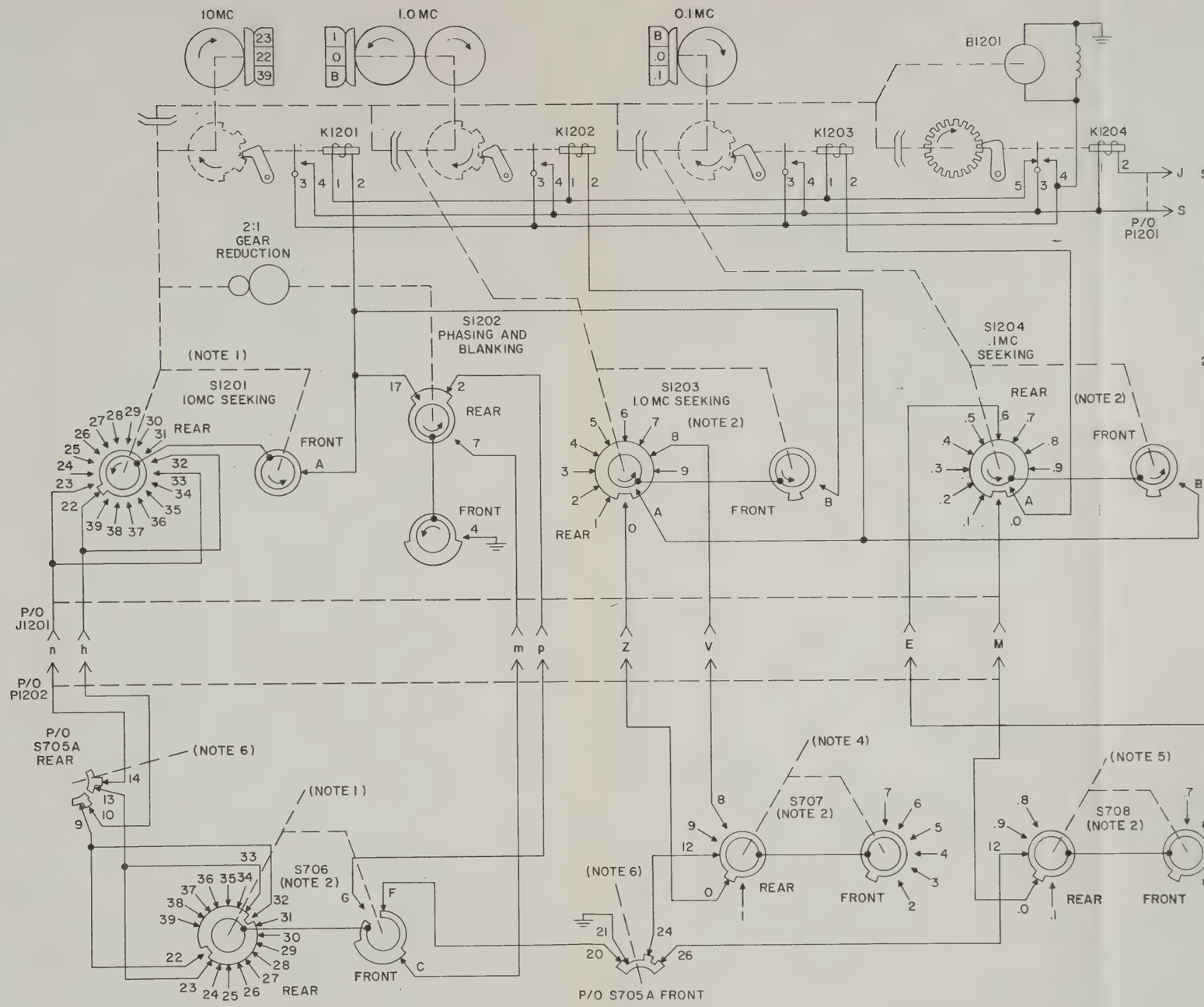
(3) TENTHS switch S708 controls the .1-mc automatic positioner in the same manner as the UNITS switch controls the 1.0-mc automatic positioner. Relay K1203 is kept energized by the ground circuit through contacts A and .6 of switch S1204 and contacts .6 and 12 of S708 until the .1-mc seeking switch detent reached the .6 position.

86. Automatic Positioner Functions

a. The 18-position, 10.0-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of the tuning shaft within the uhf injection system subunit. When the tuning shaft turns, it changes the positions of the crystal and coil switches, S201 and S202 (fig. 6), the variable capacitors and the tuning coils to tune the radio set to the selected frequency. The10.0-mc automatic positioner tunes the uhf injection system from 200 to 370 mc in 10.0-mc steps.

b. The 10-position, 1.0-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of one of the tuning shafts within the first if. amplifier subunit. This tuning shaft is coupled to second oscillator crystal switches S301 and S302 and tuning coil L310 (fig. 9). When it turns, the tuning shaft changes the positions of the crystal switches and the tuning coil to tune the output of the second oscillator from 17.0 to 26.0 mc in 1.0-mc steps.

c. The 10-position, 0.1-mc automatic positioner controls the rotation of the tuning shaft within the second if. subunit. This tuning shaft is coupled to third oscillator crystal selector switches S401 and S402 (fig. 10), and the tuning coils within bandpass filters Z401, Z402, and Z403 (fig. 10). When the shaft turns, the output of the third oscillator, V401B, and the bandpass filters Z401, Z402, and Z403 is changed from 3.0 to 3.9 mc in 0.1-mc steps.



NOTES

1. CONNECTIONS ON S1201 AND S706 ARE SHOWN ONLY FOR FREQUENCY SELECTIONS OF 22X.X, 23X.X, 32X.X AND 33X.X MC. THE REMAINING CONTACTS ON THESE SWITCHES ARE SIMILARLY INTERCONNECTED THROUGH CONTACTS ON SWITCH S705A, WHEN S705A IS IN MANUAL POSITION AS SHOWN.
2. FRONT AND REAR SECTIONS OF SWITCHES S707 AND S708 FUNCTION AS SINGLE SECTION WAFER SWITCHES. EXAMPLE: SWITCH CONTACTS S707 (REAR)—9 AND S707 (FRONT)—3 ARE CONNECTED TO SWITCH CONTACTS S1203—9 AND —3, RESPECTIVELY.

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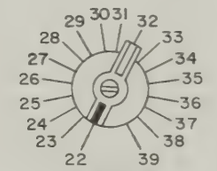

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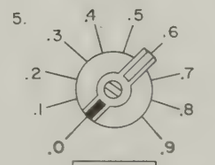

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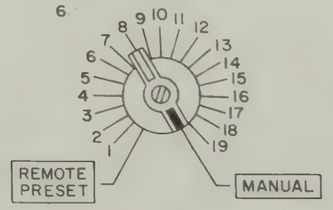

Figure 28. Manual frequency selector circuits, schematic diagram.

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d. The outputs of the 10-position, 1.0-mc and 0.1-mc automatic positioners are combined through a gear train to control the rotation of a second tuning shaft within the first if. amplifier. This shaft is coupled to the tuning coils of if. coil assemblies Z301 through Z306 (fig. 8). Because the .1-mc automatic positioner turns 10 times for each revolution of the 1.0-mc automatic positioner, the turning shaft can be accurately turned to 100 positions in increments of 0.1-mc, which enables the tuning coils to be tuned from 20.0 to 29.9 mc in 0.1-mc steps.

e. The outputs of all three automatic positioners are combined by a gear train to control the rotation of the tuning shaft within the rf and power amplifier subunit. Parallel-tuned tank circuits Z101, Z103, Z105, Z106, and Z107 and cavity resonator Z108 (fig. 5 and 19) are tuned from 399.9 to 225.0 mc, in 0.1-mc steps, by the rotation of the 1,800-position tuning shaft.

Section VI. POWER SUPPLIES AND MINOR COMPONENTS

87. Power Supply PP-1494/U (fig. 29)

Power Supply PP-1494/U operates on 115/230 volts ac, 50/60 cps, and supplies operating voltages for Receiver-Transmiter RT-441/TRC-68.

a. Ac power is applied to power supply input terminals 13 and 14 of plug 1801. When the ac power source voltage is 115 volts switch S1803 is positioned as shown, and 115 volts ac is applied across the primary windings (1-2 and 3-4) of transformer T1803 in parallel. When S1803 switch is in the 230-volt position, the primary windings are in series and 115 volts ac is applied across each winding. Switches S1801 and S1802 perform the same function for T1801 and T1802. The primary of T1803 is connected to the ac power cord at all times.

b. Fuse F1801 is either 3- or 5-ampere, depending on whether the source voltage is 230 or 115 volts ac. Fuse F1804 protects the primary winding of transformer T1803. A full-wave rectifier circuit, which consists of diodes CR1813, CR1814, CR1815, and CR1816, rectifies the output of transformer T1803 and applies +26.7 volts across relay K1081. When relay K1801 is energized (para 81), contacts B1 and B2 and A1 and A2 close and the ac power source is applied to the primary windings of transformers T1801 and T1802. Contacts D1 and D2 of K1801 close and complete the ac circuit to the case blower. Fuse F1802 protects the primary windings of transformer T1801; it is either a 1-1/2- or 3-ampere fuse, depending on whether the operating voltage is 230 or 115 volts ac. Fuse F1803 protects the primary windings of transformer T1802 and is either a 3/4- or a 1-1/2-ampere fuse.

c. A full-wave rectifier, which consists of diodes CR1801, CR1802, CR1803, and CR1804, is connected across secondary winding terminals 5 and 6 of transformer T1801. This circuit provides +300 volts dc for the transmitter tubes and is protected by fuse F1806. Filtering is provided by reactors L1801 and L1802 and capacitor C1801. Capacitor C1802 is an additional filter in the +300-volt line. Diode CR1817, connected across L1802, is a transient suppressor, and resistors R1801, R1802, R1804, and R1805 are bleeder resistors to ground.

d. A full-wave rectifier, which consists of diodes CR1805, CR1806, CR1807, and CR1808, is connected across secondary terminals 7 and 8 of transformer T1801. This circuit provides +26.4 volts dc for the RT-441/TRC-68 and is protected by fuse F1805. When this voltage is supplied, POWER indicator lamp I1801 lights.

e. Ac filament voltage is supplied to the RT-441/TRC-68 from secondary taps 8, 9, 10, and 11 of transformer T1802. Full-wave rectifier, CR1809, CR1810, CR1811 and CR1812, is connected across transformer T1802 secondary terminals 5 and 6. This circuit provides 115 volts dc across

bleeder resistor R1806 and terminals 10 and 12 of P1801. Resistive networks within the RT-441/TRC-68 form a voltage divider circuit that provides +125 volts from terminal 10 of P1801 to ground and -30 volts from terminal 12 of P1801 to ground. This circuit is protected by fuse F1807. Filtering is provided by reactors L1803 and L1804 and capacitors C1804 and C1805. Capacitor C1803 and coil L1803, connected in parallel, present a high impedance to the 120-cps components of the full-wave rectifier output, for improved filtering action.

88. Radio Set Control C-1439/U (fig. 30)

Radio Set Control C-1439/U permits remote control and operation of Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24 or OA-2649/TRC-68. The push-to-talk circuits of associated communication equipment such as Radio Set AN/GRC-3 through -8 can also be controlled from this unit.

a. The C-1439/U contains controls that duplicate the function of similar controls on the front panel of the rt unit. The function of CHANNEL selector switch, S1503 is covered in paragraph 84. The functions of SQUELCH control R1501, SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch S1501, SQUELCH OFF switch S1502, and CALL LIGHT lamp I1501, are covered in paragraph 42. The function of POWER control S1505 is covered in paragraphs 80 and 81. The PHONE VOLUME and the SPEAKER VOLUME controls, which consist of resistors R1502 and R1506, and resistors R1503 and R1504, control the headset and speaker audio levels at terminals A and L, respectively, of AUDIO jacks J1502 and J1503. Both volume control circuits are similar to the front panel volume control circuits (para 45).

b. When the C-1439/U is used with Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24, a pilot lamp I1502 is connected as shown in figure 24. When the C-1439/U is used with Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2649/TRC-68, the pilot lamp is connected through rt case wiring to POWER indicator lamp I1801 (fig. 29).

c. When control C-1439/U is used as part of a communication system that consists of Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24 and Radio Set AN/GRC-5, radio interphone switch S1504 functions as follows:

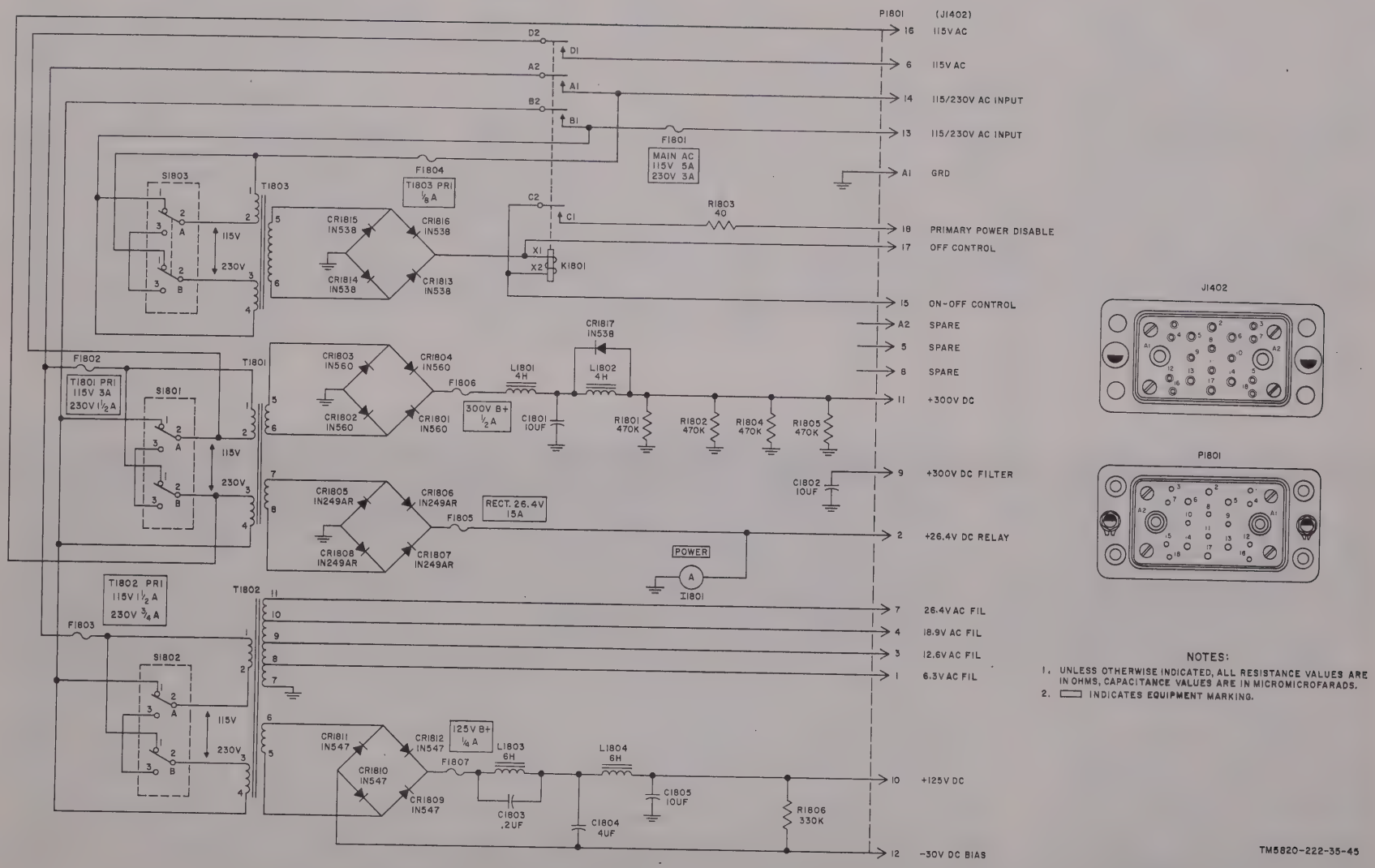
(1) On the RAD INT position, the radio interphone switch connects AN/VRC-24 and AN/GRC-5 headset (through contacts 4 and 1 of S1504B rear) and speaker (through contacts 8 and 5 of S1504B rear) audio to terminal A and L on AUDIO jacks J1502 and J1503. In this position, push-to-talk transmission is permitted on Radio Set AN/VRC-24 and the AF Amplifier AM-65/GRC (part of the AN/GRC3-8 series) interphone amplifier through contacts 9 and 12 of S1504B rear and contacts 4 and 1 of S1504A.

(2) On the INT position, switch S1504 applies RT-323/VRC-24 and AN/GRC-5 headset and speaker audio to AUDIO jacks J1502 and J1503 in the manner described in (1) above (except that contacts 3, 7, and 11 of S1504B rear make contact). In this position, the switch permits push-to-talk transmission on Radio Set AN/GRC-5 interphone only.

(3) In the RAD position, switch S1504 applies only RT-323/VRC-24 audio output to AUDIO jacks J1502 and J1503. The headset and speaker audio input terminals to the rt unit are terminals J and F of J1501. Microphone audio and push-to-talk control circuits are switched to ouput terminals *a* and U of J1501, and transmission on Radio Set AN/VRC-24 only is permitted.

d. When the C-1439/U is used with Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2649/TRC-68, or when the retransmit cable used with Radio Set AN/VRC-24, Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4498/U, is not connected to the AN/GRC-5 equipment, radio interphone switch S1504 functions as follows:

(1) On the RAD INT position, radio interphone switch S1504 switches the headset and speaker output



NOTES:

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS, CAPACITANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROMICROFARADS.
2. ▭ INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKING.

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Figure 29. Power Supply PP-1494/U, schematic diagram.

terminals A and L of AUDIO jacks J1502 and J1503 to input terminal T of J1501. Because this terminal is connected only to terminal L of AUXILIARY jack J1403 (fig. 34), no audio is available. However, this switch position permits push-to-talk transmission on Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 or RT-441/TRC-68.

(2) On the INT position, radio interphone switch S1504 prevents transmission or reception at control C-1439/U. All audio circuits are connected through terminals R, S, and T on jack J1501 to AUXILIARY jack J1403, terminals B, K and L, (fig. 34) or terminals TB1701-16 and -17 and terminal TB1702-20 (fig. 46).

(3) On the RAD position, radio interphone switch S1504 functions as described in c(3) above.

89. Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U (fig. 31)

Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U (part of the AN/TRC-68) consists of three blowers that provide forced air cooling for the modulator and transmitter power amplifier stages and circulate cooling air through the rt unit chassis. The blowers are driven by a single-phase ac induction motor, B1051, which operates on 115 volts ac, 50/65 cps. Capacitor C1051 provides starting torque for the motor. Input power is supplied through terminals C and E of plug P1051. Plug terminals A and D are jumpered to provide a ground circuit to power supply relay K1801 (fig. 25). Thus, the rt unit will not remain on when POWER control switch S701 is released, unless plug P1051 is properly connected to jack J10 of the RT-441/TRC-68.

90. Dynamotor DY-151/U (fig. 32)

a. Dynamotor DY-151/U provides dc plate, screen grid, and bias voltages for Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24. The low-voltages commutator is driven from a 26.4-volt storage battery source. The low-voltage commutator drives two high-voltage commutators which provide operating voltages to the rt unit. The output of the +300-volt commutator is applied to terminal F of plug P1001. The electrical noise from the 300-volt commutator is filtered by capacitor C1003 and filter FL1003.

b. The output of the 170-volt commutator is applied to terminals M and K of plug P1001. The load across terminals M and K functions as a voltage divider to ground. The voltage from terminal K to ground is +140 volts dc and the voltage from terminal M to ground is -30 volts dc. The electrical noise from the 170-volt commutator is filtered by capacitor C1002 and filters FL1001 and FL1002. The voltage on terminal K is filtered in the relay subunit (fig. 23). Under operating conditions, the output voltage at terminal K drops to +125 volts dc.

c. Dynamotor DY-151/U also includes transmitter modulator blower B1003, dynamotor and radio set blower B1002, and transmitter power amplifier blower B1001. These blowers supply forced air cooling to the rt unit. Terminals A, B, and D of plug P1001 are grounded and are in the holding ground circuit to power relay K3 (fig. 24). The rt unit will not remain on when POWER control switch S701 is released, unless dynamotor plug P1001 is properly connected to jack J10.

91. Case Blowers

a. Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2557 VRC-24 and Blower B1401 (fig. 33). This case contains a blower that circulates cooling air through the ducts between the inner and outer walls of the case. The blower is driven by series-wound dc motor B1401, which operates from the storage battery source, 26.4 volts dc. Input power is supplied through terminals A and B of plug P1401, which mate with jack terminals A and B of jack J1702 on Mounting MT-1436/U. Filter FL1401 isolates electrical noise from blower motor B1401 from the main dc input supply.

b. Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2712/TRC-68 and Blower (fig. 34). This case contains a blower that circulates

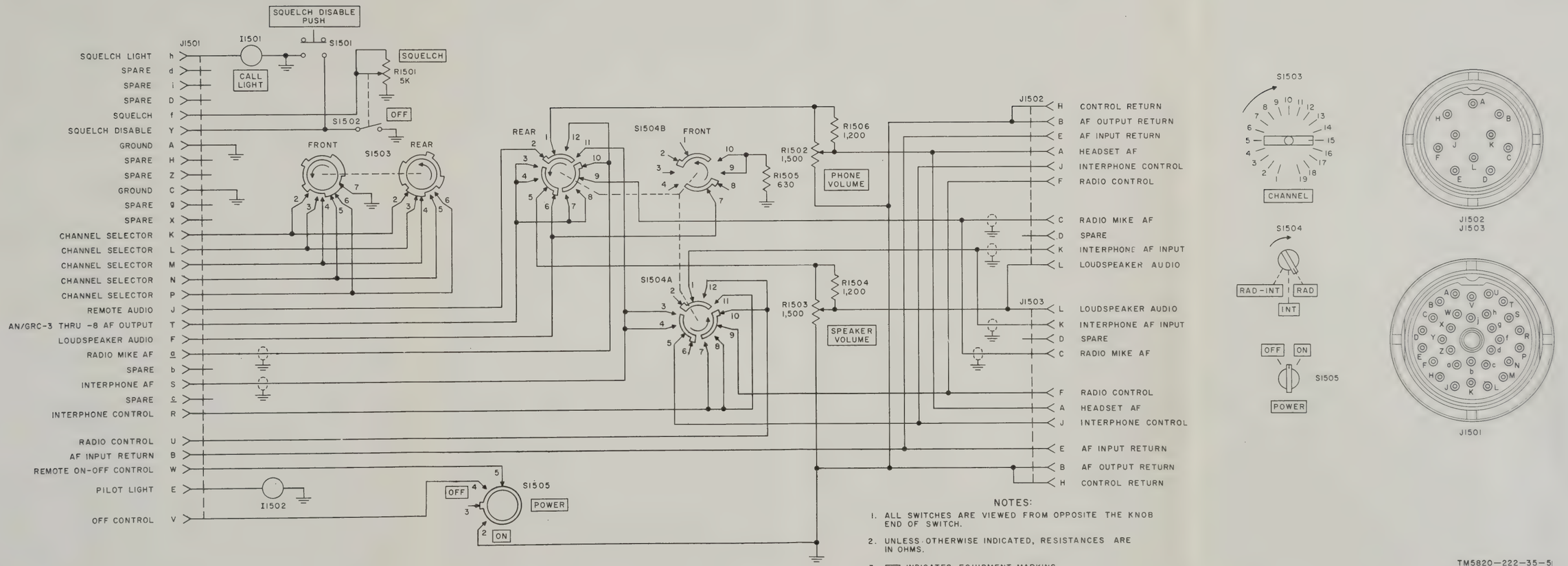


Figure 30. Radio Set Control C–1439/U, schematic diagram.

cooling air through the ducts between the inner and outer walls of the case. The blower is driven by a single-phase ac induction motor that operates on 115 volts ac, 60 cps. Input power is supplied through terminals D and E of plug P1401. Capacitor C1401 provides starting torque for the motor. Terminals F and H of plug P1401 are jumpered to complete the holding ground circuit to power supply relay K1801 (fig. 25). The rt unit case blower plug P1401 must be properly connected to jack J1407, otherwise the rt unit will not remain on after POWER control S701 is released (fig. 25).

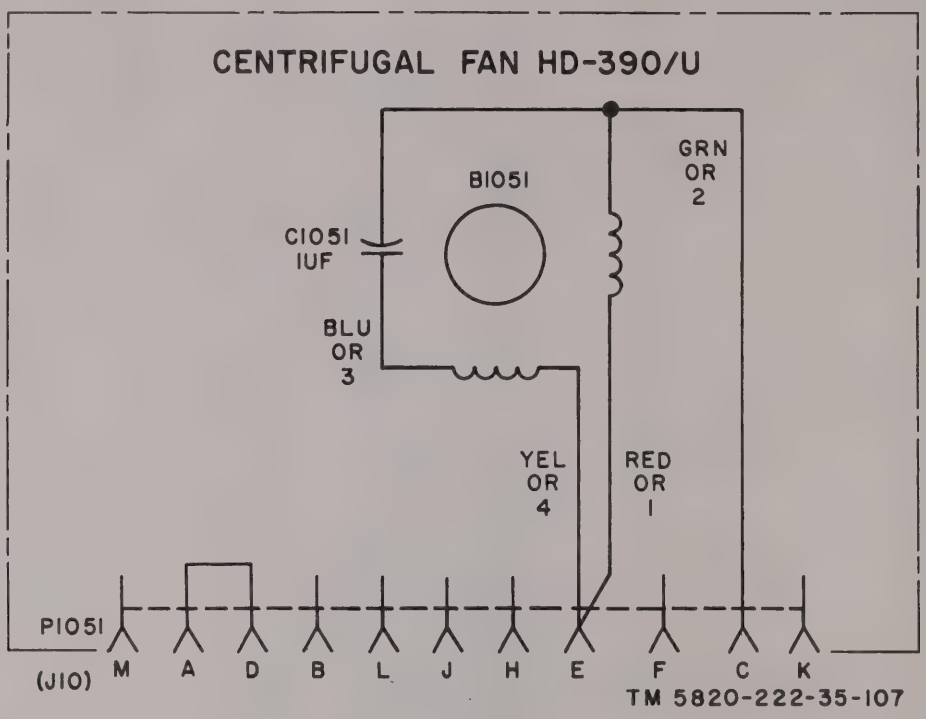


Figure 31. Centrifugal Fan HD–390/U, schematic diagram.

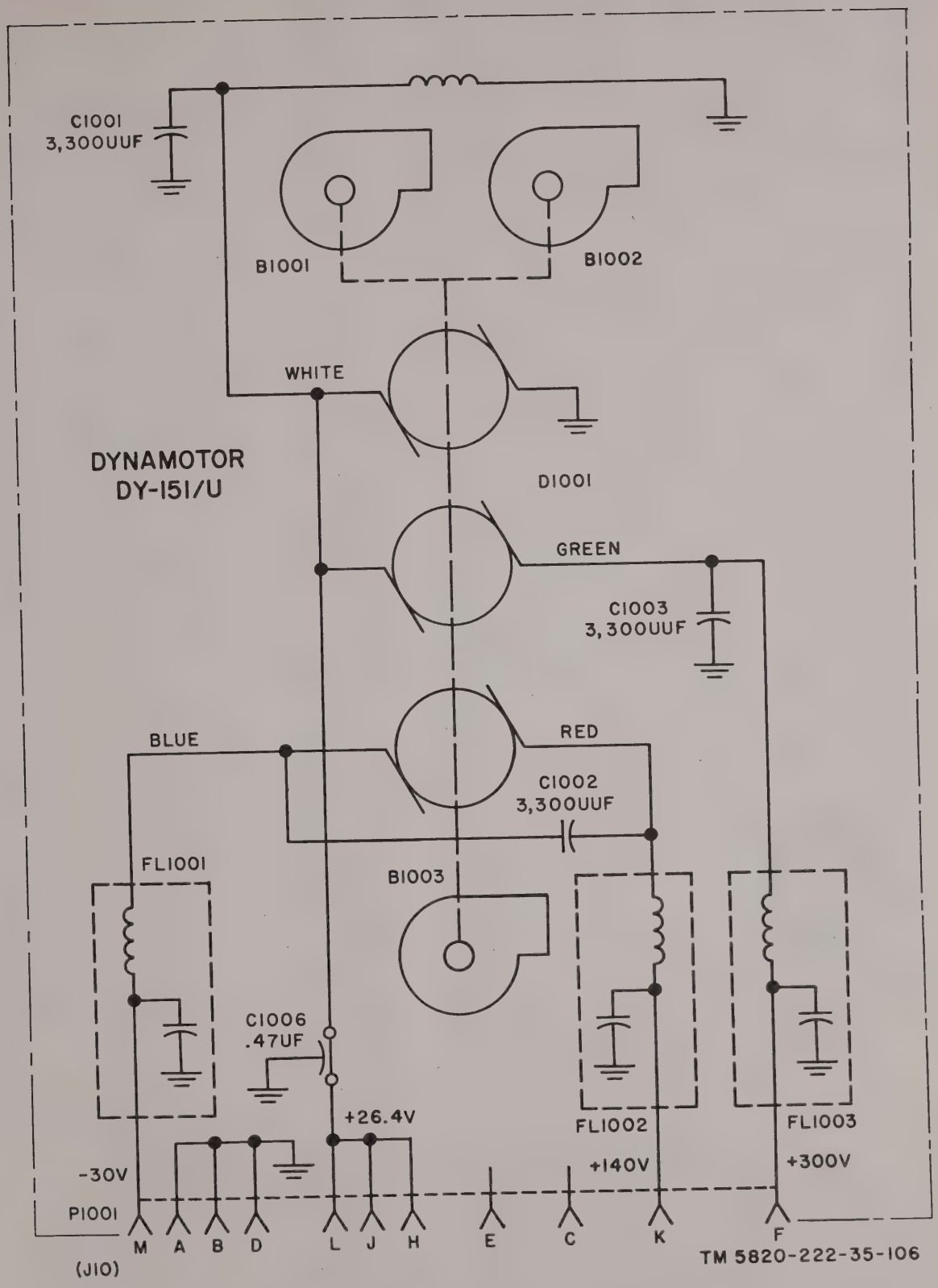


Figure 32. Dynamotor DY–151/U, schematic diagram.

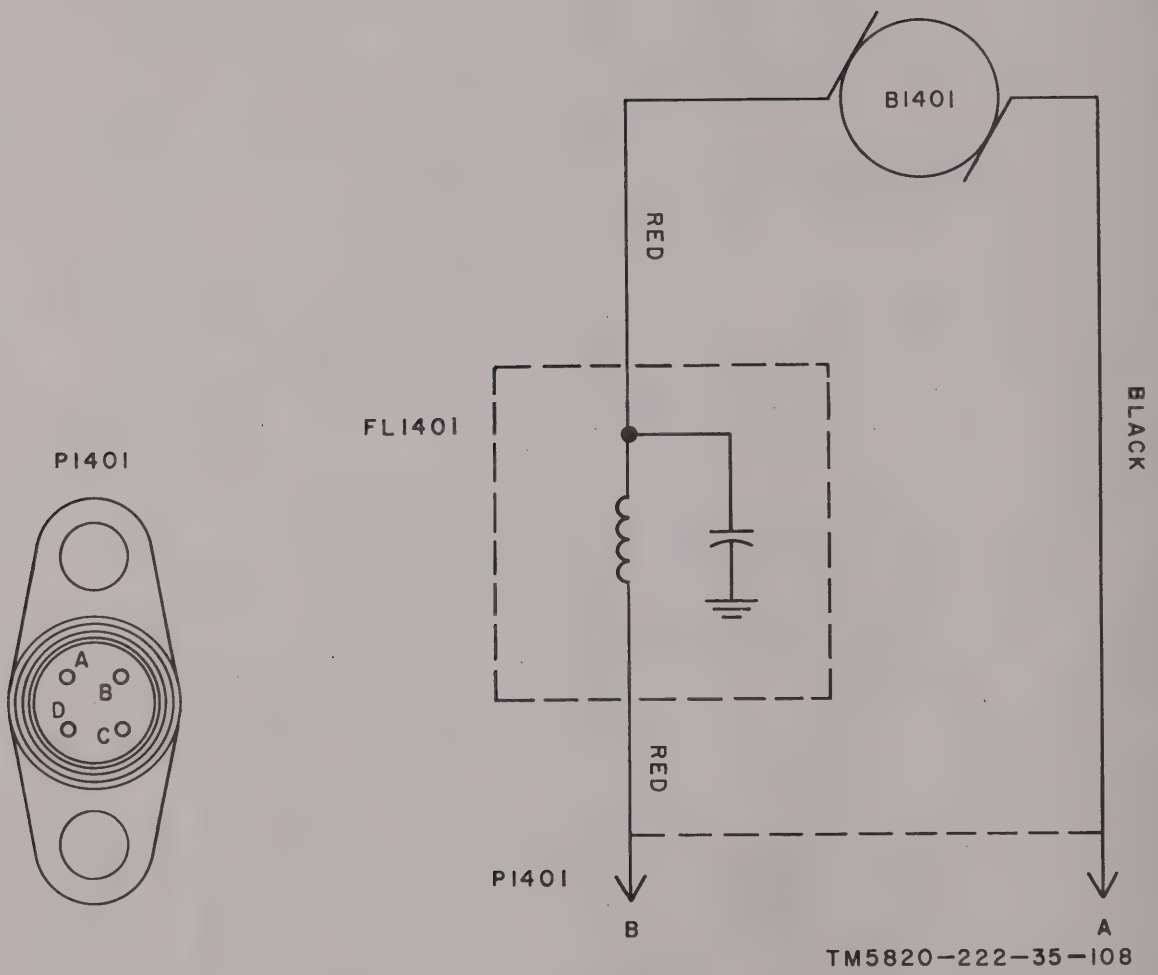


Figure 33. Receiver–Transmitter Case CY–2557/VRC–24, schematic diagram.

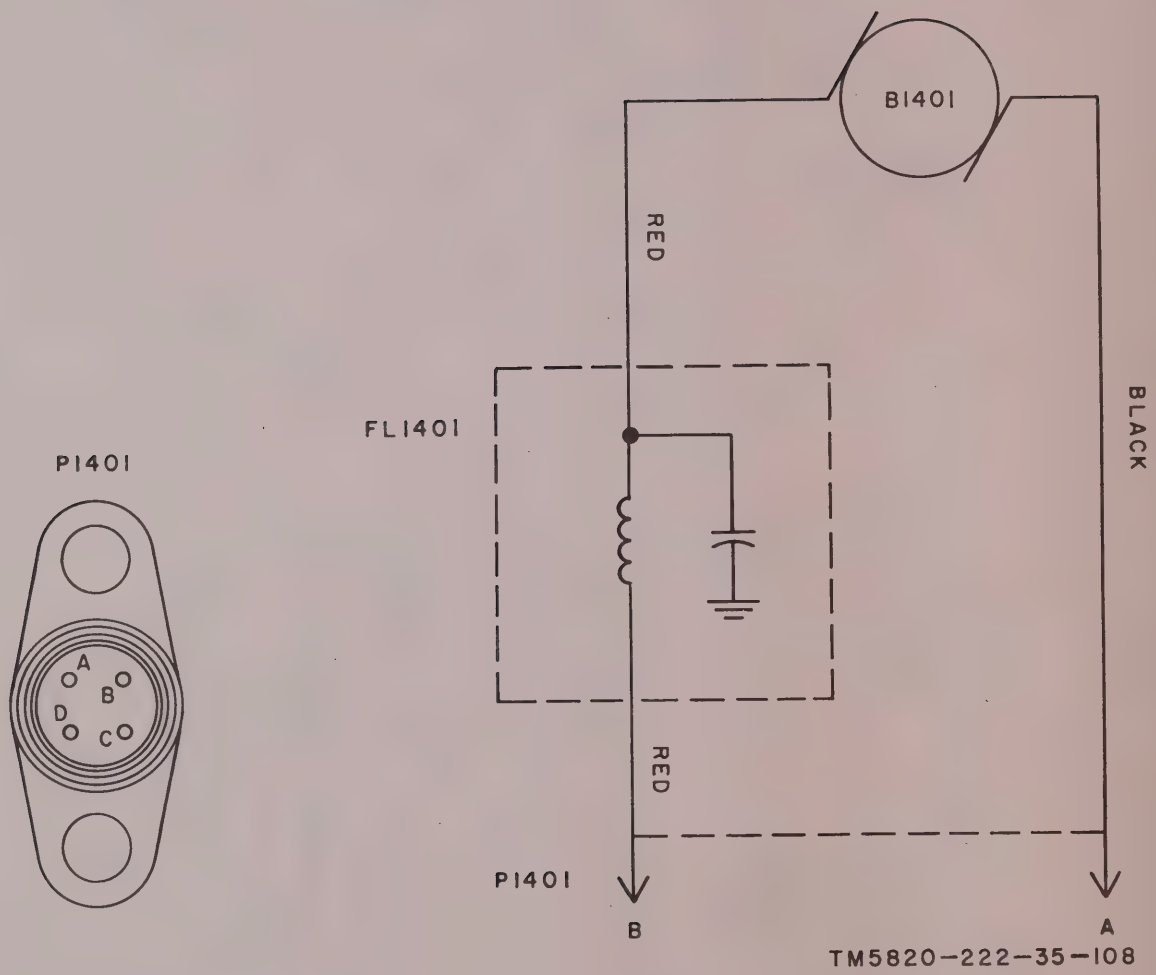


Figure 33. Receiver–Transmitter Case CY–2557/VRC–24, schematic diagram.

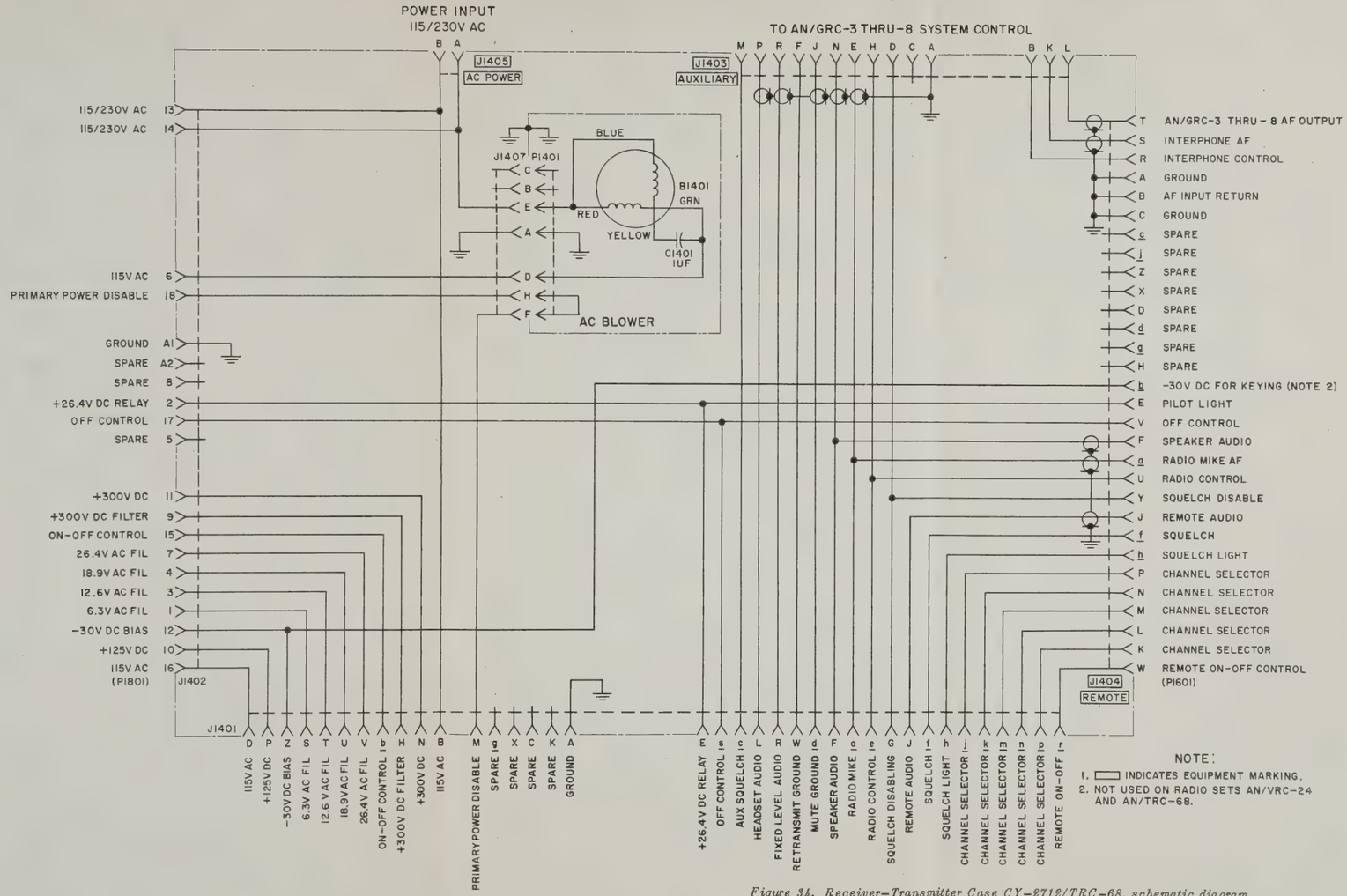
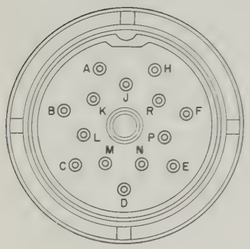
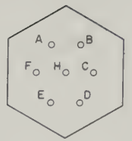
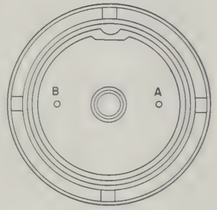
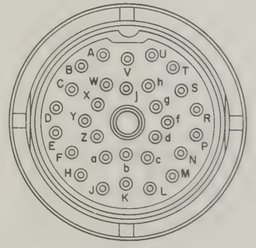


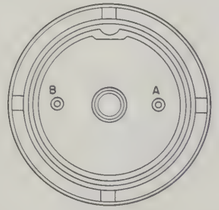
Figure 34. Receiver–Transmitter Case CY–2712/TRC–68, schematic diagram.











CHAPTER 5

TROUBLESHOOTING

Note. Troubleshooting in this chapter is performed at 3rd echelon unless otherwise noted.

Section I. GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

92. General

The field and depot maintenance procedures in this manual *supplement* the procedures described in the organizational maintenance manual. The systematic troubleshooting procedure, which begins with the operational and sectionalization checks that can be performed at an organizational level, is carried to a higher level in this portion of the manual. Section II of this chapter provides information for troubleshooting when the radio set is used for retransmission purposes or with the broadband equipment. Section III provides information for troubleshooting the rt unit and the radio set control.

93. Organization of Troubleshooting Procedures

a. General. The first step in servicing a defective radio set is to sectionalize the fault. Sectionalization means tracing the fault to a subunit, the main frame, or the radio set control. The second step is to localize the fault. Localization means tracing the fault to a stage or area within a subunit or the main frame. The third step is to isolate the trouble to the defective part or parts. Some faults, such as burned-out resistors, arcing, cold solder joints, unsoldered joints, broken wires, and shorted transformers can often be located by sight, smell, and hearing. The majority of faults must be isolated by checking voltages and resistances.

b. Sectionalization. Listed below is a group of tests arranged to aid in troubleshooting a defective radio set. Radio Set AN/VRC-24 consists of the rt unit, RT-323/VRC-24 case, Radio Set Control C-1439/U, Mounting MT-1436/U, and interconnecting cables. Radio Set AN/TRC-68 consists of the rt unit, Radio Set Control C-1439/U, AN/TRC-68 case, power supply, and interconnecting cables. Spare subunits (when available) may be substituted for subunits which are suspected of having defects.

(1) *Visual inspection.* The purpose of visual inspection is to locate faults without testing or measuring circuits. All meter readings, or other visual signs, such as broken or burned-out electron tubes, plugs, relays, resistors, or capacitors should be observed and an attempt made to sectionalize the fault to a particular subunit or to the main frame.

(2) *Operational tests.* Operational tests frequently indicate the general location of trouble. In many instances, the tests will help in determining the exact nature of the fault. Use the equipment performance checklist (TM 11-5820-222-20). Additional operational tests are given in paragraphs 95 and 96.

c. Localization. The tests listed below will aid in localizing the trouble. Use the following methods for localizing trouble.

(1) *Troubleshooting charts.* The trouble symptoms listed in the charts (para 95, 96, 97, and 99) will aid in sectionalizing and localizing trouble to a subunit, the main frame, interconnecting cables, or Radio Set Control C-1439/U.

(2) *Sensitivity checks.* The sensitivity checks given in paragraph 103 enable the repairman to localize a trouble quickly to a stage. A signal generator, audio oscillator, and oscilloscope are used in signal substitution procedures.

(3) *Intermittent troubles.* If intermittent troubles are present, they may often be made to appear by tapping or jarring the equipment. Check the wiring and connections to the subunits of the radio set.

d. Voltage and Resistance Measurements. Voltage and resistance measurement tests can be made by the use of adapter sockets for all vacuum tubes except V104, V105, and V106. Remove the screws (1) (fig. 68); remove the cover plates to gain access to V104, V105, and V106 (fig. 70). Figure 83 shows the subunit locations. Use the voltage and resistance diagrams (fig. 84 through 89) to find the normal readings for the rt unit, and compare them with the readings taken.

94. Test Equipment Required

The following chart lists the test equipment required for troubleshooting Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68. The associated technical manuals are also listed.

Test equipment	Technical manual
Multimeter TS-352/U	TM 11-5527
Electron Tube Test Set TV-7/U ...	TM 11-6625-274-12
Electron Tube Test Set TV-2/U ...	TM-2661
Audio Oscillator TS-382A/U	TM 11-2684A
Signal Generator TS-497A/URR ...	TM 11-5030
Frequency Meter AN/URM-79.....	TM 11-5094
Frequency Meter AN/URM-80.....	TM 11-5095
Frequency Meter AN/URM-81.....	TM 11-5096
Analyzer, Spectrum TS-723A/U...	TM 11-5097
Frequency Meter AN/URM-32	TM 11-5120
Oscilloscope AN/USM-50	TM 11-5129
Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A.	TM 11-5133
R. F. Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25D.	TM 11-5551-D
Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U ..	TM 11-6625-320-12
Frequency Meter AN/USM-26	TM 11-5057
Attenuator, Variable CN-318/U.	
Linear Detector, Hewlitt Packard Model 420A or equivalent.	
Multimeter ME-26B/U	TM 11-6625-200-12

Section II. SYSTEM APPLICATION TROUBLESHOOTING

95. Defective Retransmission Operation With Radio Sets AN/GRC–3 Through AN/GRC–8

a. General. When Radio Set AN/VRC-24 operates normally on transmit and receive for local and remote positions (and the AN/GRC-3 through AN/GRC-8 operates normally as a separate radio set), failure to retransmit may be caused by a faulty CX-4498/U, faulty rt unit, faulty MT-1436/U, Radio Set Control C-1439/U, or remote cable. Use figure 35 as a guide in troubleshooting the retransmission circuits.

b. Conditions for Tests. With the equipment connected for normal operation as shown in TM 11-5820-222-10, perform all checks outlined in the following chart to sectionalize trouble to the faulty unit.

c. Retransmission Troubleshooting Chart (fig. 35).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	Signal received on the AN/VRC-24 (VRC-24 CALL LIGHT on and signal heard in headset or speaker), but RT-66/GRC, RT-67/GRC, or RT-68/GRC transmitter not keyed.	Faulty wire in, or connector on, CX-4498/U. Faulty wiring in the MT-1436/U, rt unit main frame, or audio amplifier modulator, or faulty R814.	Remove rear cover on MT-1436/U (fig. 46) and check continuity. Make resistance and continuity measurements to isolate trouble in faulty audio amplifier modulator subunit. Check resistance and continuity in main frame or Mounting MT-1436/U (fig. 35, 126).
2	AN/GRC-5 transmitter does not modulate on retransmit function. (No AN/VRC-24 fixed level audio output present.)	Defective wiring in MT-1436/U, main frame, or relay unit; defective R615 or FL26.	Remove rear cover on MT-1436/U (fig. 46) and check continuity. Make resistance and continuity measurements to isolate trouble in relay subunit (fig. 66 and 67 and para 113).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
			Make resistance and continuity checks to isolate trouble in main frame (fig. 127).
3	No AM-65/GRC interphone control from C-1439/U.	Faulty C-1439/U wiring; remote cable; MT-1436/U wiring; CX-4498/U.	Check C-1439/U for proper position of controls. Make resistance and continuity measurements to isolate trouble to faulty wiring in C-1439/U (fig. 30 and 35). Check continuity and resistance from remote cable connector through MT-1436/U and CX-4498/U to isolate faulty wiring.
4	No AM-65/GRC interphone audio at C-1439/U.	Refer to item 3.....	Refer to item 3.
5	No interphone input from AM-65/GRC amplifier when speaking into microphone at C-1439/U.	Refer to item 3.....	Refer to item 3.
6	AN/VRC-24 does not key on retransmit.	Faulty wiring in MT-1436/U or CX-4498/U.	Check resistance and continuity (fig. 126).
7	AN/VRC-24 does not modulate on retransmit.	Refer to item 6.....	Refer to item 6.

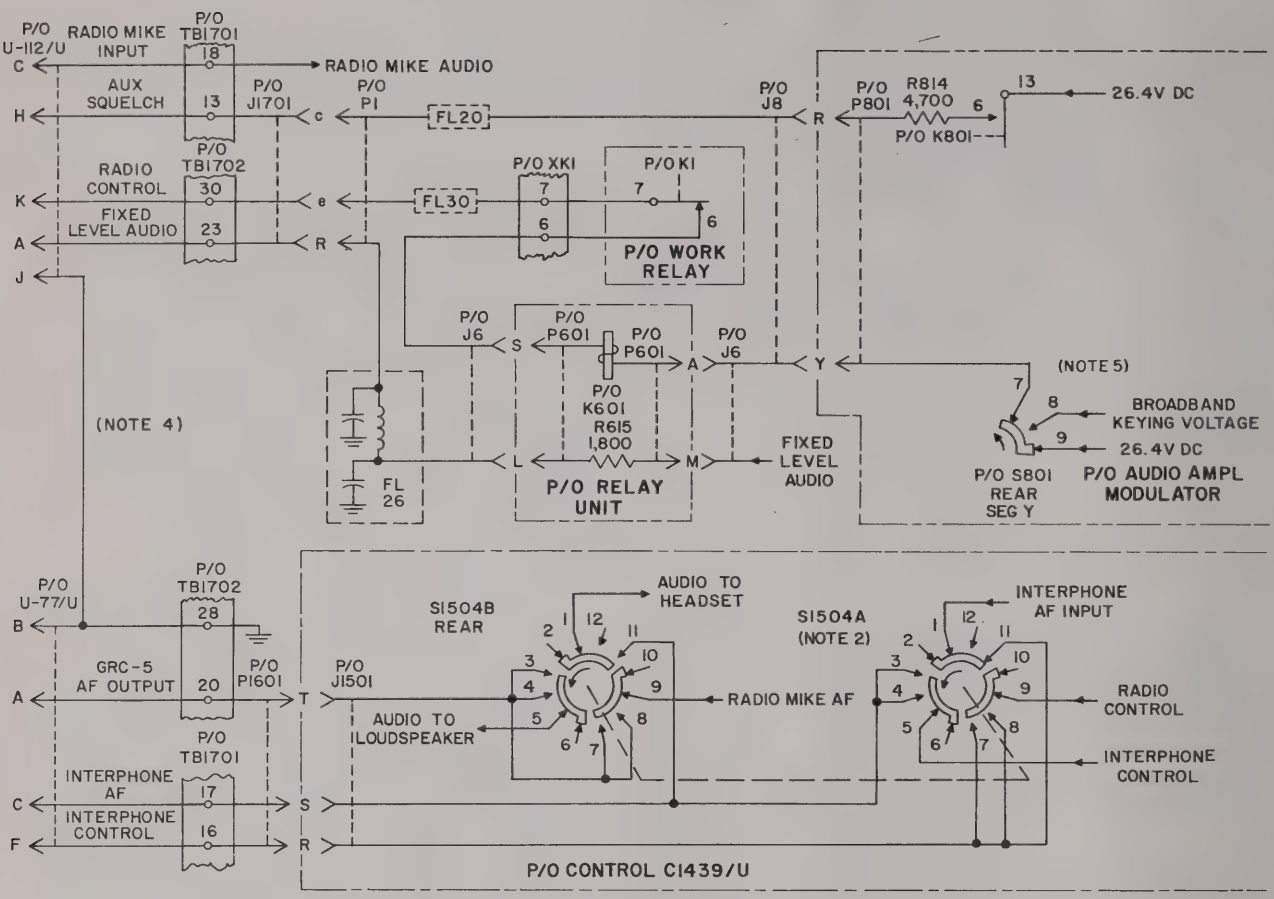
96. Defective Broadband Operation

a. General. With the rt unit operating normally with the broadband switch at NOR, subunits in the rt unit that may be faulty, causing defective broadband operation, are the audio amplifier and modulator, 500-kc if. amplifier, front panel, or relay subunit. Faulty main frame wiring can also be the trouble. Use figure 36 as a guide in troubleshooting the broadband circuits.

b. Broadband Operation Troubleshooting Chart (fig. 36).

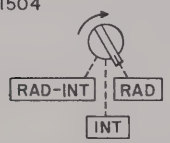
Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	No audio output at BROAD BAND connector terminal E of J704 (encoded receive).	Faulty V802 or associated circuit components, or 500-kc if. subunit extended range output circuit components. Faulty main frame or front panel wiring.	Isolate trouble to audio amplifier modulator or 500-kc if. subunit by resistance and continuity measurements (or replace V802) to isolate trouble (fig. 88). Remove front panel (para 117) and make continuity and resistance measurements to isolate faulty wiring.
2	No speaker or headset output when decoded signal is coupled to BROAD BAND connector terminal A of J704 (decoded receive af input).	Faulty audio amplifier modulator wiring or associated components. Refer to last paragraph of item 1.	Check V803 and circuit components by stage gain measurements (para 100). Make resistance and continuity measurements to isolate fault in defective subunit. Refer to last paragraph of item 1.
3	AN/VRC-24 will not key....	No relay voltage at BROAD BAND connector terminal H of J704 (broadband keying voltage). Faulty wiring in audio amplifier modulator subunit. Faulty front panel or main frame wiring.	Check voltage from external source and correct abnormal condition. Check subunit by continuity and resistance measurements (fig. 88). Remove front panel (para 117) and make continuity and resistance measurements to isolate faulty wiring (fig. 127).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
4	No microphone audio at coder (no audio output at BROAD BAND connector terminal F of J704, microphone af output).	Refer to last two probable troubles in item 3.	Refer to item 3.
5	No modulation of carrier when encoded signal is present at BROAD BAND connector terminal B or J704 (encoded transmitter af input).	Refer to last two probable troubles in item 3.	Refer to item 3.
6	Coder keying line not grounded (terminal C of J704 BROAD BAND connector, coder keying).	Faulty wiring or relay K602 in relay subunit. Refer to item 4.....	Check by relay subunit continuity measurements (fig. 36). Refer to item 3.



NOTES:

1. UNLES OTHERWISE INDICATED, RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS, CAPACITANCES ARE IN UUF, INDUCTANCES ARE IN UH.
2. S1504



3. ☐ INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKING.
4. ELECTRICAL SPECIAL PURPOSE CABLE ASSEMBLY CX-4498/U CONSISTS OF PLUGS U-112/U AND U-77/U PLUS WIRES SHOWN.
5. S801

TM5820-222-35-76

Figure 35. Retransmission circuits, schematic diagram.

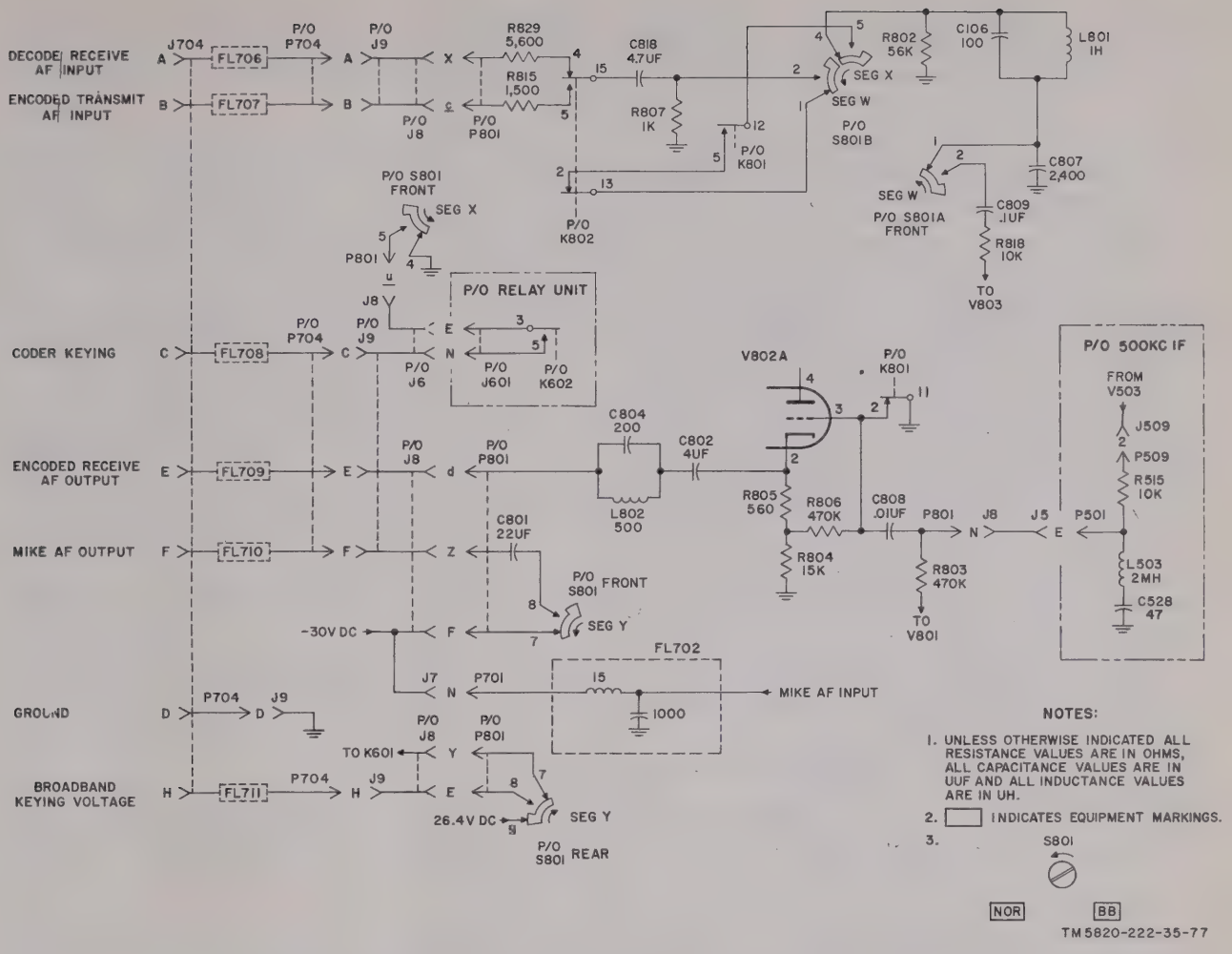


Figure 36. Broadband operation, schematic diagram.

Section III. UNIT TROUBLESHOOTING

97. Checking Filament, B+, and Bias Circuits for Short Circuits

a. When to Check. When any of the following conditions apply, check for short circuits and clear the troubles before applying power.

(1) When the rt unit is being serviced apart from other units of Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 and the defect is unknown.

(2) When blown fuses are reported from the operational tests.

b. Conditions for Tests. Prepare for short-circuit tests as follows:

(1) Remove the rt unit from its case (TM 11-5820-222-20).

(2) For the B+ or bias short-circuit tests, disconnect P1001 (AN/VRC-24) or P1051 (AN/TRC-68) (fig. 83).

(3) For filament short circuit tests:

(a) Disconnect plugs P1201, P101, P301, P201, P401, P501, P801, and P1001 for the AN/VRC-24, or P1051 for the AN/TRC-68 (fig. 83).

(b) Remove the dial lamps.

(c) Turn the SQUELCH control to OFF.

(d) Remove all tubes except V106.

c. Measurements. Make the resistance

measurements indicated in the following charts in the *Point of measurement* column. If abnormal results are obtained, as indicated in the *Normal indication* column, make the additional checks outlined under *Isolating procedure*.

Point of measurement	Normal indication	Isolating procedure
Filament short-circuit tests (fig. 37)		
Terminal E of P1 to ground	Approximately 6,000 ohms	Disconnect P2, front panel (para 117), wires from rear plug filters, or wires from tie points E1 through E5 as necessary to isolate trouble to faulty circuit (fig. 47).
Terminal S of P1 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal T of P1 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal U of P1 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal D of J1 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal J of J1 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal H of J8 to ground	Infinite resistance	*Note.* To reach rear plug filters FL22 through FL25 and FL15, remove rear cover on filters (fig. 48). The filter locations are silk-screened on the cover.
Terminal K of J8 to ground	Infinite resistance	
Terminal J of J8 to ground	Infinite resistance	
P401 (3.0-3.9 mc if. subunit), pin F or C to ground.	Infinite resistance	Make continuity checks to isolate trouble for each item listed in this chart.
P501 (500-kc if. subunit), pins C, D, and H to ground.	Infinite resistance	
P301 (first if.), pins C, D, E, and J to ground.	Infinite resistance	
P201 (uhf injection subunit), pins C, D, and F to ground.	Infinite resistance	
P801 (audio amplifier and modulator subunit), pins C, D, H, J, and K to ground.	Infinite resistance	
P101 (rf and power amplifier subunit), pin J to ground.	Infinite resistance	
Pin B to ground	Approximately 5 ohms	

Point of measurement	Normal indications	Isolating procedure
300V B+ short-circuit test (fig. 23)		
Terminal H of P1	30K ohms	If resistance is lower than 30K ohms, proceed with 300V B+ short-circuit tests.
Terminal H of P1 with P501 disconnected	30K ohms	If resistance is now 30K ohms, remove 500-kc if. amplifier subunit (para 111) and check plate and screen grid circuit components (fig. 59, 60, and 61).
Terminal H of P1 with P501 and P801 disconnected.	570K ohms	If resistance is now 570K ohms, remove audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112) and check plate and screen grid circuit components (fig. 76, 77, and 78).
Terminal H of P1 with P501, P801, and P101 disconnected.	570K ohms	If resistance is now 570K ohms, remove rf and power amplifier subunit (para 107) and check C133 (fig. 69), Z108 (fig. 74), the plate circuit of V106, plate circuit components of V105 (fig. 70).
Terminal H of P1 with P501, P801, P101, and relay subunit removed.	1 megohm	If resistance is now 1 megohm, check relay subunit capacitors C606 through C609 (fig. 67).
Terminal H of P1 with P501, P801, P101, disconnected and relay subunit and front panel removed.	Infinite resistance	If resistance is now infinite, check front panel resistors R705 and R707 (fig. 49). If resistance is not infinite, check FL13, FL35 (fig. 48), and associated main frame wiring (fig. 127).

Point of measurement	Normal indications	Isolating procedure
125V B+ short-circuit test (fig. 23)		
Terminal P of P1 (fig. 48)	22K ohms	If resistance is less than 22K ohms, proceed with 125V B+ short-circuit tests.
Terminal P of P1 with P101 disconnected (fig. 83, right side view).	22K ohms	If resistance is now 22K ohms, remove rf and power amplifier subunit (para 107) and check plate circuit components of V101, V102, and V103 (68 through 75).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, and P201 disconnected (fig. 83, left side view).	22K ohms	If resistance is now 22K ohms, remove uhf injection subunit (para 108) and check plate circuit components of V201 through V205 (fig. 53, 54, and 55).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, P201, and P501 disconnected (fig. 83, bottom view).	25K ohms	If resistance is now 25K ohms, remove 500-kc if. amplifier (subunit (para 111)) and check plate and screen circuits of V501 through V504 (fig. 59, 60, and 61).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, P201, P501, and P304 disconnected (fig. 83, right side view).	25K ohms	If resistance is now 25K ohms, the fault is in the plate or screen circuit of V303 in the first if. amplifier subunit (fig. 62, 63, and 64).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, P201, P501, P304, and P401 disconnected (fig. 83, right side view).	30K ohms	If resistance is now 30K ohms, remove 3.0- to 3.9 if. subunit (para 110) and check plate circuit components of V401 (fig. 56, 57, and 58).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, P201, P501, P304, P401, and P801 disconnected (fig. 83, left side view).	50K ohms	If resistance is now 50K ohms, remove audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112) and check plate and screen components of V803, V805, V806, V807, and V808 (fig. 76, 77, and 78).
Terminal P of P1 with P101, P201, P501, P304, P401, P801, and P301 disconnected (fig. 83, right side view).	500K ohms	If resistance is now 500K ohms, remove first if. amplifier subunit (para 109) and check plate and screen circuit components of V301, V302, V304, and plate circuit components of V305. If removal of first if. amplifier subunit does not cause an increase to 500K ohms, remove relay subunit (para 113) and check associated circuit component. If resistance still does not increase to 500K ohms, remove front panel (para 117), check F702 fuseholder (fig. 49), and main frame wiring (fig. 127).
Bias short-circuit test (fig. 23)		
Terminal Z of P1	239 ohms	If resistance is lower than 239 ohms, proceed with bias short-circuit tests.
Terminal Z of P1 with P101 disconnected	239 ohms	If resistance is now 239 ohms, remove rf and power amplifier subunit (para 107) and check R109, R108, C146, and L114 (fig. 68 through 75).
Terminal Z of P1 with P101, and P801 disconnected.	239 ohms	If resistance is now 239 ohms, remove audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112) and check T801 and grid circuit wiring of V805 through V808 (fig. 76, 77, and 78).
Terminal Z of P1 with P101, and P801 disconnected and relay subunit removed (para 113).	22K ohms	If resistance is now 22K ohms, check C610, C611, C612, and associated bias circuit components in relay subunit (fig. 67).
Terminal Z of P1 with P101, P801, and P501 disconnected and relay subunit removed.	22K ohms	If resistance is now 22K ohms, remove 500-kc amplifier and check R531 and associated circuit components (fig. 59, 60, and 61).

Point of measurement	Normal indications	Isolating procedure
Bias short-circuit test (fig. 23)—Continued		
Terminal Z of P1 with P101, P801, and P501 disconnected and relay subunit and front panel removed (para 113, 117).	Infinite resistance	If the resistance is now infinite, check R711, R712, R715, and R717, and front panel circuit components. If resistance is not infinite, check FL27 (fig. 48) and main frame wiring (fig. 127).

Point of measurement	Normal indications	Isolating procedure
Bias short-circuit test (fig. 23)—Continued		
Terminal Z of P1 with P101, P801, and P501 disconnected and relay subunit and front panel removed (para 113, 117).	Infinite resistance	If the resistance is now infinite, check R711, R712, R715, and R717, and front panel circuit components. If resistance is not infinite, check FL27 (fig. 48) and main frame wiring (fig. 127).

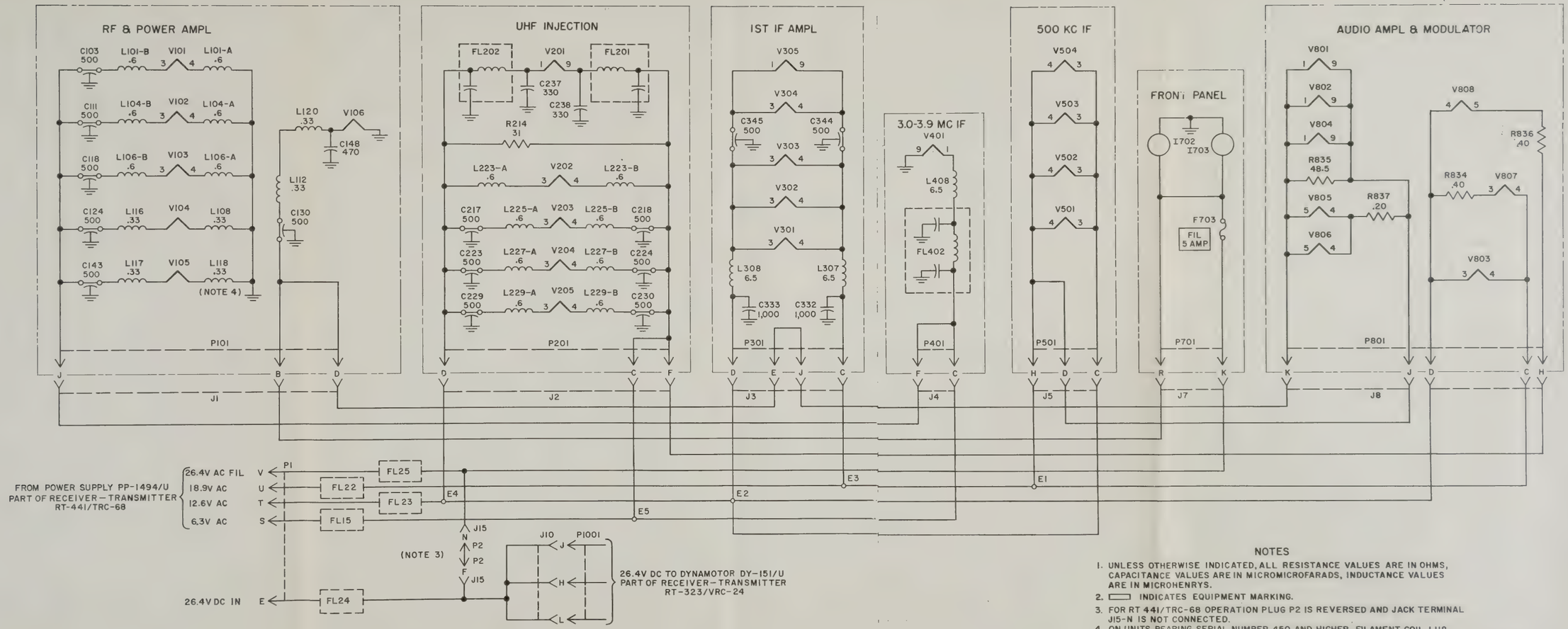


Figure 37. Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 and RT-441/TRC-68 filament circuits, schematic diagram.

NOTES

1. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL RESISTANCE VALUES ARE IN OHMS, CAPACITANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROMICROFARADS, INDUCTANCE VALUES ARE IN MICROHENRYS.
2. ▭ INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKING.
3. FOR RT-441/TRC-68 OPERATION PLUG P2 IS REVERSED AND JACK TERMINAL J15-N IS NOT CONNECTED.
4. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 450 AND HIGHER, FILAMENT COIL L118 HAS BEEN REPLACED BY 0.56-OHM RESISTOR R124.

TM5820-222-35-7

98. Test Setup
(fig. 38)

Bench tests of Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68 require connections to an external power source and to various test equipments.

a. Power Source Required. The external power source must be connected to the rt unit for all dynamic-servicing procedures. Measure and adjust the input voltage to obtain a value as close as possible to the input voltage specified for normal operation of the radio set.

(1) Radio Set AN/VRC-24 requires a 26.4-volt dc source capable of providing 300 watts.

(2) Radio Set AN/TRC-68 requires a 115- or 230-volt, 50/60-cps, 1-phase ac source capable of providing 300 watts.

b. Test Equipment Connections. Test equipment connections vary for each of the troubleshooting tests and are described in the paragraph covering each test. Receiver-Transmitters RT-323/VRC-24 and RT-441/TRC-68 can be removed from their respective cases for testing under operating conditions (TM 11-5820-222-20). After removing the rt unit, connect Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4884/U between rear plug P1 and the mating connector (jack J1701 on Mounting MT-1436/U or Jack J1401 on Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2712/TRC-68). Connect an audio test box, described in paragraph 128c, to either of the front panel AUDIO jacks to aid in making audio output measurements.

Caution: Before performing any test procedures requiring transmitter operation, be sure Signal Generator TS-497/URR is disconnected from the ANT jack and Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A or the antenna is connected to the ANT jack.

99. Troubleshooting Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68

a. General. The troubleshooting chart below is divided as follows:

(1) Subparagraph *c* is for the power supply and power circuits, OA-2649/TRC-68.

(2) Subparagraph *d* is for the power supply and power circuits, OA-2648/VRC-24.

(3) Subparagraph *e* is for the rt unit of both radio sets.

(4) Subparagraph *f* is for Radio Set Control C-1439/U.

b. Use of Troubleshooting Chart. This chart is designed to supplement the tests detailed in the equipment performance checklist (TM 11-5820-222-20). If previous tests have resulted in a symptom that indicates the use of a particular subparagraph (*a* above), go directly to that subparagraph. When using the AN/TRC-68 with Radio Set Control C-1439/U, and location of trouble is unknown, disconnect the CX-4882/U from the remote receptacle at the rear of the AN/TRC-68 case. If the radio set now operates normally, go directly to subparagraph *f* of the troubleshooting chart.

Caution: **If operational symptoms are not known, or they indicate the possibility of short circuits within the radio set, make the short-circuit tests (para 97) before applying power to the radio set.**

c. Troubleshooting Chart for OA-2649/TRC-68, Power Supply and Power Circuits (fig. 39-43).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	AN/TRC-68 will not turn on.	Faulty circuit wiring in power supply, AN/TRC-68 case CY-2712/TRC-68, main frame, or front panel. Faulty K1801, CR1813, CR1814, CR1815, CR1816, T1803, S1803, or S701.	Remove Power Supply PP-1494/U and rt unit (TM 11-5820-222-20). Check circuit resistance and continuity to isolate trouble (fig. 25 and 29). If necessary, remove front panel (para 117).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
2	AN/TRC-68 turns on but does not stay on when POWER switch is released. *Caution:* Do not hold switch at ON to operate the AN/TRC-68.	Faulty holding circuit wiring, R1803, or holding contacts on K1801.	Check holding circuit continuity from J1401 (case) through to J10 (rt unit main frame). Isolate trouble to case or frame (fig. 25). Check circuit resistance and continuity in the power supply and isolate trouble to wiring or R1803 (fig. 25). Check condition of holding contacts on K1801 (fig. 25) for excess pitting, corrosion, or heat damage. Clean contacts or replace relay.
3	AN/TRC-68 will not turn off.	Faulty power switch, main frame, case, power supply wiring, or relay K1801.	Unplug from power source to turn AN/TRC-68 off. Then isolate trouble by resistance and continuity measurements (fig. 25).
4	CALL LIGHT out, no noise in headset.	Defective power supply wiring or component.	Make voltage, resistance, and continuity measurements to isolate trouble in defective power supply (fig. 29). Check 300-volt B+ circuit continuity and resistance from case through front panel and main frame to isolate trouble. Remove front panel (para 117) to isolate trouble (fig. 23).
5	POWER (I1801) and CALL LIGHT lamps out.	Faulty power supply	Check voltage, resistance, and continuity measurements in power supply to isolate trouble (fig. 29).
6	POWER light out	Faulty power supply	Check voltage, resistance, and continuity measurements in power supply to isolate trouble (fig. 29).
7	No noise in headset	Faulty T1802 secondary CR1809, CR1810, CR1811, CR1812, filter components, or power supply wiring.	Check voltage, resistance, and continuity measurement to isolate trouble (fig. 29).

d. Troubleshooting Chart for OA-2648/VRC-24, Power Supply and Power Circuits (fig. 24).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	AN/VRC-24 will not turn on.	Wrong supply voltage polarity, or no supply voltage.	Check magnitude and polarity of supply voltage (22-30 volts dc).
		No voltage at power relay K3 ..	Check for 22-30 volts dc at contacts 1 and 2 of K3. If no voltage is present, disconnect the rt unit from the extension cable and check for continuity from P1 to relay K3. Isolate trouble to front panel or main frame wiring or to CR1 by removing front panel (para 117) and checking circuit continuity.
		Faulty wiring in Mounting MT-1436/U.	Check circuit continuity in Mounting MT-1436/U (fig. 126).
		Relay K3 not being energized, caused by defective power switch, defective front panel, or main frame wiring, connector(s) or defective power relay K3.	Note whether K3 energizes when power switch is turned to ON. If K3 does not energize, disconnect the rt unit from the extension cable and check continuity of ON-OFF circuit components. Isolate trouble to front panel wiring or connector, POWER switch S701, main frame, or power relay K3.

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
2	AN/VRC-24 turns on but does not stay on when POWER switch S701 is released. *Caution:* Do not hold switch at ON in an attempt to operate AN/VRC- 24.	Low line voltage	Check line voltage (22-30 volts dc).
		Excessive current drain during start.	Connect the TS-352/U from contact 2 of K3 to ground. Turn POWER switch to ON and hold for approximately 5 seconds. The voltmeter should read at least 18 volts at the end of 5 seconds. If not, check adequacy of power source.
			Note. The AN/VRC-24 requires a source capable of maintaining 18 volts during an initial surge of approximately 50 amperes. The current demand decreases to less than 10 amperes at the end of approximately 3 to 4 seconds. If power source is adequate and the voltage measured at contact 2 of K3 is less than 18 volts after 5 seconds, replace Dynamotor DY-151/U (para 114).
			Make resistance measurements (fig. 32).
		Holding circuit malfunction due to defective dynamotor plug P1001.	Remove P1001 from J10 (fig. 47) and check for continuity between pins A, B, and D of P1001 and ground. Check for ground on J10A and J10B (fig. 32).
		Defective holding contacts on K3.	Connect the TS-352/U from contact 3 of K3 (fig. 47) to ground. Turn POWER switch to ON and note whether voltage is the same as line voltage. If not, examine contacts 2 and 3 for proper pressure, pitting, corrosion, or dirt.
			Clean contacts after disconnecting the AN/VRC-24 from power source, or replace relay.
		Defective main frame wiring or resistor R2.	Isolate holding circuit fault by making resistance measurements.
		Defective relay coil K3	Measure resistance of relay coil K3 (para 105). Replace if out of tolerance.

e. *Troubleshooting Chart for Rt Unit.*

(1) *RT unit* (fig. 128).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	Frequency selector motor runs continuously and PRESET and FREQ indicator dials rotate continuously when CHAN SEL and/or MANUAL FREQUENCY switches are turned to one or more positions.	Faulty wiring or switch in front panel, frequency selector, or faulty main frame wiring.	*Caution:* Turn radio set off to avoid damage to relays, motor, or gears. Make resistance and continuity measurements to isolate trouble, removing front panel (para 117) if necessary to completely check out frequency selection circuit components (fig. 27, 28).
2	One or more frequency indicator dials do not rotate as motor runs continuously.	Mechanical interference present in one or more of following subunits: uhf injection system, rf and power amplifier, first if. or 3.0-3.9 mc if.	Turn radio set off. Decouple one subunit at a time checking shaft(s) for excess friction. Turn radio set on each time a subunit is removed to see if condition still exists. All shafts should turn freely.

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
			Note. If frequency selector TENTHS switch is not set at .9, it may be necessary to remove front panel and frequency selector subunits in order to remove second if. subunit. Do not try to force this subunit out of main frame.
		Mechanical interference in frequency selector.	Refer to paragraph 126 for disassembly and repair of frequency selector (4th echelon).
3	Indications in FREQ windows do not agree with manual selections, or preset channel frequency.	Refer to item 1	Refer to item 1.
		Improper adjustment of frequency selector.	Refer to paragraph 126 for adjustment of frequency selector.

(2) *Receiver* (fig. 128).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	Dial lamps out, no noise heard in headsets, CALL LIGHT on or off.	Defective wiring in front panel..	Isolate fault by making continuity measurements (fig. 13).
2	Dial light(s) out, CALL LIGHT on with squelch control set to OFF, noise heard in headset.	Defective wiring in front panel..	Isolate trouble in front panel by inspection and/or continuity measurements (fig. 13).
			Replace defective lampholder(s).
3	CALL LIGHT out, noise heard in speaker, and squelch control set to OFF.	Defective SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch and lamp assembly or ground return.	Press SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch on front panel. If CALL LIGHT lights, there is a defective ground return from switch S703 and lamp I701 assembly (fig. 49). Isolate trouble by continuity measurements. (fig. 13).
		Defective CALL LIGHT circuit wiring or relay K801.	Isolate trouble to audio amplifier and modulator, front panel, or main frame subunits by checking circuit continuity (fig. 13).
4	CALL LIGHT out and no noise in speaker with SQUELCH control set at OFF.	Defective front panel wiring or squelch circuit components.	Switch CHAN SEL switch to REMOTE PRESET. Turn remote SQUELCH to OFF if CALL LIGHT lights and noise is heard in speaker, check associated front panel circuit components (fig. 13).
			If CALL LIGHT does not light and noise is not heard with the above conditions, return the CHAN SEL switch to any channel or MANUAL position.
		Defective audio amplifier and modulator subunit wiring or squelch relay K801.	Check by substituting audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112).
			Isolate trouble in faulty subunit by continuity and resistance checks (fig. 13, 14, 88).
		Defective main frame wiring, relay K1, or resistor R3.	Remove plug P703 from jack J11 (fig. 47) and check continuity of squelch relay circuit components (fig. 13).
		Defective front panel wiring, or R713, S702, or S705E.	Check front panel squelch circuit continuity (fig. 13).
5	No noise in speaker, but all lights are on.	Faulty control C-1439/U	Check by disconnecting control C-1439/U.
		Defective audio amplifier modulator subunit.	Localize trouble by stage gain measurements (para 100).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
		Defective 500-kc, 3.0-3.9, first if. or 500-kc filter subunits.	Check the subunits by signal substitution (para 101) in the following sequence: 500-mc if.; 3.0-3.9 mc if.; first if.; 500-kc filter. Use sensitivity checks to localize trouble to a stage (para 103) (except in 500-kc filter).
		Defective main frame or front panel wiring, R4, R5, connector(s) J8, J7, J9, P1; or defective front panel volume control (R710, R714); connector(s) J702, J703, P701, P704.	Check audio output circuit continuity from J8 to the front panel audio connectors (fig. 15).
6	All lights are on, noise is heard in speaker, but the level of noise cannot be controlled by front panel VOLUME control.	Faulty volume control.....	Turn POWER switch to OFF. Remove P801 from J8 (fig. 47) and check resistance to ground of pins (headset and speaker) on J702 and J703 (front panel AUDIO jacks) (fig. 15).
7	No indication with panel METER switch on S-METER (no rf signal is applied to receiver ANT). Satisfactory operation of meter is verified by NORMAL readings on HIGH B+, LOW B+, and LINE V positions.	Defective 500-kc if., first if., or 3.0-3.9 mc if., subunits K601, relay and filter unit wiring, main frame wiring, front panel wiring, R704, R716, S704, or 500-kc filter. *Caution:* When checking continuity of front panel meter circuit, make sure that ohmmeter is not applied to front panel meter, as damage might result.	Check for defective if. subunits by signal substitution (para 101) in the following sequence; 500-kc if.; first if., 3.0-3.9 mc if. Localize trouble to a stage by sensitivity checks (para 103). Check relay subunit to isolate trouble by continuity and resistance measurements (fig. 23). Check 500-kc filter by substitution (para 116). Check main frame and front panel circuit continuity and resistances for faulty wiring or components (fig. 23).
8	Meter reads below zero with METER switch at S-METER.	Improper adjustment of R716 or malfunction on first if. subunit.	Check adjustment of the S-METER (para 140). Check first if. subunit by signal substitution (para 101). Isolate trouble in faulty first if. subunit by voltage and resistance measurements (fig. 83, 89).
		Faulty S-METER circuit wiring on front panel.	Remove front panel (para 117) and check continuity and resistance of metering circuits (fig. 22).
9	Low sensitivity (poor signal reception; low signal-plus-noise to noise ratio with a given rf signal).	Poor alignment, defective stage or stages in one or more of the following: rf and power amplifier subunit, uhf injection system subunit, first if., 3.0-3.9 mc if., 500-kc if. or defective 500-kc filter.	Localize difficulty by senstivity checks (para 103). Check oscillator bias on subunits containing oscillators (uhf injection system, first if. and 3.0-3.9 mc if. subunits), when gain at first, second, or third receive mixers is low (para 101). Localize and isolate trouble to stage and circuit component.
10	Low audio output.....	Low B+ or supply voltage.....	Check HIGH B+, LOW B+, and LINE V positions on front panel meter with METER switch. If one or more of the above read below NORMAL, check supply voltage.
		High voltage below normal in audio amplifier modulator subunit.	Replace dynamotor for AN/VRC-24 (power supply for AN/TRC-68). Check resistance of 125 volts B+ circuit (fig. 23). Measure voltage at J803 (fig. 88) (approximately 260 volts dc). If below normal, replace audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
			Check resistance measurements on faulty subunit to isolate trouble (fig. 88).
			Check to see whether receiver af control R826 is adjusted properly (para 139).
		Low gain in audio amplifier modulator subunit.	Check stage gain measurements to localize trouble to a stage (para 100).
		Faulty bias circuit	Measure bias at J804 (fig. 88) (approximately -6 volts). Check bias circuit continuity (fig. 23).
11	Distorted audio output.....	Defective detector, noise limiter, audio amplifier stages in 500-kc if. subunit or defective stages in audio amplifier and modulator subunit.	Check by stage gain (para 100). Measure distortion in output as signal is applied to the various inputs (4th echelon, para 152).
		Faulty bias circuit.....	Measure bias at J804 (approximately -6 volts) (fig. 88). Check bias circuit continuity (fig. 23).
12	Speaker output present, no headset output or vice versa.	Open tap on T802, faulty contacts on K802, faulty wiring in audio amplifier modulator, main frame, or front panel subunits, or volume control R710, R714, or associated connectors.	Check audio amplifier modulator subunit by substitution (para 112). Isolate trouble in subunit by resistance and continuity measurements (fig. 88).
		For no headset output; defective relay subunit wiring, R601 or R615.	Check remainder of audio output circuit by continuity and resistance measurements to locate faulty component or circuit (fig. 15).
13	CALL LIGHT does not go out and nearly the same noise level is heard in speaker when SQUELCH control is rotated fully clockwise.	R712 improperly adjusted.....	Refer to paragraph 141 for adjustment of R712.
		Faulty main frame, front panel, or relay subunit wiring. Components possibly faulty are R712, R715, K601.	Check by making continuity and resistance measurements in squelch thershold circuit (fig. 13). Localize trouble to one of the faulty subunits.
		Faulty wiring or avc circuit components in 500-kc if., first if., or rf and power amplifier subunits.	Check subunits by signal substitution in the following sequence: 500-kc if., first if., rf and power amplifier (para 101). Isolate trouble in subunit by continuity and resistance measurements (fig. 84, 89, and 85).
14	Noise in speaker decreases as SQUELCH control is turned clockwise, but CALL LIGHT is on.	Faulty squelch circuit which includes V801, K801, associated components, or wiring.	Replace V801 (fig. 76). Remove audio amplifier modulator subunit (para 112) and make continuity and resistance measurements in squelch circuit (fig. 13 and 88). Replace K801 (fig. 76).
		Refer to item 13.....	Refer to item 13.
15	CALL LIGHT off and no noise heard in speaker when SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch is pressed with SQUELCH control adjusted to normally turn CALL LIGHT off.	Faulty wiring in audio amplifier modulator, main frame or front panel subunits; or faulty SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch and lamp assembly.	Check audio amplifier modulator subunit by substitution. Isolate trouble in subunit by resistance and continuity measurements (fig. 13). Remove front panel (para 117) and check resistance and circuit continuity on both front panel and main frame (squelch disable circuits) (fig. 13).

(3) *Transmitter* (fig. 128).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	Transmitter will not key. Indications are: the CALL LIGHT remains on, and there is no indication on panel meter with METER switch at PAI_b, PAI_g, $DVRI_b$, or PWR. *Note.* With rt unit out of the case, the transmit-receive relays can be heard energizing when the transmitter is keyed.	Faulty AUDIO connector on front panel. Faulty push-to-talk switch on microphone. BB-NOR switch S801 in BB position (TM 11-5820-222-20). Faulty audio amplifier modulator subunit wiring, K801, or S801. Faulty relay subunit wiring or K601. Faulty work relay K1 ..... Faulty main frame or front panel wiring.	Check by plugging microphone into other AUDIO connector. Check by substitution of microphone. Check position of switch S801. Check subunit by substitution (para 112). Isolate trouble in faulty subunit (fig. 13 and 26). Check subunit by substitution. Isolate trouble in faulty subunit (fig. 26) by resistance measurements. Check by substitution (fig. 48). Check circuit continuity (fig. 26).
2	No power output with the METER switch at PWR and the following meter readings: SWR = 0 -10% PAI_b = 0 PAI_g = NORMAL $DVRI_b$ = NORMAL No power output indicated on wattmeter.	Defective T802 or R839 in audio amplifier modulator subunit.	Check subunit (para 112) by substitution. Isolate trouble in subunit (fig. 14). Turn radio set off and remove rear top cover rf and power amplifier subunit. Connect the TS-352/U to the plate of V106 (fig. 70). Turn radio set on and measure voltage. ***Caution:* With the radio set on, the potential at the point being measured is from 270 to 300 volts.** If voltage is approximately 300 volts, replace V106. Align the radio set after replacing V106 (para 137). If no voltage is present on the plate of V106, turn the radio set off and check the B+ circuit to sectionalize the trouble to the rf and power amplifier subunit or main frame wiring (fig. 23).
3	Front panel meter reads as follows: PWR = 0 PAI_b = NORMAL $DVRI_b$ = NORMAL SWR = 0 -10% No power output indicated on wattmeter.	Rotor plate(s) in power amplifier cavity shorted to stator plates or plates arcing due to presence of foreign matter. Open or short-circuited coaxial cable between rf and power amplifier subunit and directional coupler. Defective low pass filter FL1101, antenna changeover relay K101, link and output cable assembly, or tuned circuit in power amplifier cavity.	Turn off radio set, remove rear top cover of rf and power amplifier subunit (para 125) and inspect. If plates are shorted, bend shorting rotor plate slightly to remove short. Realign the rf and power amplifier (para 137). Remove P102 from J1101 (fig. 69) and measure for continuity between J1101 and ground for possible short circuits, and between J1101 and P1101 for continuity of FL1101 (fig. 79). Check between ANT and ground for short. Remove P1302 from J109 and check between ANT and P1302 for continuity (fig. 81). ***Caution:* Make sure P102 and P1101 are disconnected, before keying transmitter.** To measure continuity through relay K101, momentarily key transmitter and check continuity.

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
4	Front panel meter reads as follows: PWR = 0 or below NORMAL PAI_b = NORMAL or above PAI_g = 0 or very low $DVRI_b$ = NORMAL or above SWR = 0 -10%	No or low excitation to V106, open or short circuit in grid of V106, faulty coupling capacitor C128, faulty main frame or relay and filter subunit wiring.	Refer to transmitter signal tracing (para 102) and measure appropriate voltages to localize trouble to a stage within a subunit, main frame, or relay unit.
		Defective first if., or 3.0-3.9 mc if. subunits, relay K102, W4 or W101 coaxial cables.	If signal tracing indicates cable difficulties, check cables W4 and W101 by continuity checks (fig. 113 and 70) and/or substitution.
		Rotor plates shorted to stator int tuned circuit Z101, Z103, Z105, Z106, Z107, or Z108 (fig. 74).	Inspect and correct. **Warning: Z107 and Z108 are at high potential.**
		Misalignment	Check alignment of Z101, Z103, Z105, Z107 trimmer, with tuning wand (para 137); if mistuned on transmit but tuned on receive, substitute relay K401 (fig. 56).
		Defective relay K401	Check relay K401 by substitution.
5	Front panel meter reads as follows: PWR = low or zero PAI_b = low PAI_g = low $DVRI_b$ = low SWR = 0 -10%	Defective relay K1, main frame, or audio amplifier modulator submit B+ wiring.	Check relay K1 (fig. 48) by replacement. Check circuit continuity in audio amplifier modulator and main frame (fig. 23).
6	Front panel meter reads as follows: PWR = Below NORMAL PAI_b = NORMAL PAI_g = NORMAL $DVRI_b$ = NORMAL SWR = 0 -10%	Faulty directional coupler metering circuit.	Check power output with AN/URM-43A (4th echelon, para 154). If power output is 16 watts or more, meter circuit is defective. If power output is less than 16 watts, a malfunction exists in power amplifier output stage.
		Misalignment	Refer to alignment procedure (para 137).
		Faulty V106	Replace V106 (TM 11-5820-222-20) and align (para 137).
		Frequency selector improperly synchronized.	Refer to paragraph 126 to synchronize frequency selector.
7	Low PWR low PAI_b	R108 improperly adjusted	Turn METER switch to PAI_b and adjust R108 (fig. 72) for a mid-scale front panel meter indication.
		Faulty V106	Check by V106 substitution (TM 11-5820-222-20).
8	No indication on front panel meter when METER switch is at % MOD, and no sidetone heard when microphone is spoken into.	Faulty microphone	Check by microphone substitution.
		Faulty front panel AUDIO jack.	Reverse speaker and microphone in AUDIO jacks. If sidetone is heard and % MOD is indicated, remove front panel (para 117) and repair faulty AUDIO jack.
		Faulty audio amplifier and modulator subunit.	Check by signal substitution. Refer to signal tracing procedures (para 102) to localize trouble to a stage.
		Faulty front panel or main frame meter circuit wiring.	Make continuity checks to isolate trouble (fig. 22).
9	Indication on front panel meter below NORMAL with METER switch at % MOD.	XMIT AF control (R843) and/or COMP control (R831) improperly adjusted (fig. 76).	Refer to paragraph 138 for adjustment.
		Faulty audio amplifier modulator subunit.	See item 8, last procedure
10	No sidetone in speaker but meter reading for % MOD is NORMAL.	Defective K802	Replace to check (fig. 76).
		Faulty wiring or R833 in audio amplifier modulator subunit.	Make continuity and resistance measurements to isolate trouble (fig. 13, 14, and 15).

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
11	High distortion in modulation (as evidenced by reports by other operators, and the monitoring of sidetone).	Improper adjustment of modulator controls R831 (COMP) and/or R843 (XMIT AF).	Refer to paragraph 138 for proper adjustments of R831 and R843.
		Faulty audio amplifier modulator subunit.	See item 8, last procedure.
		Improper adjustment of V106 plate current.	Refer to procedure for item 7 above.
		Faulty V105 or V106	Check V105 and V106.
12	Front panel meter reads low on METER switch positions PWR, PAI_b, PAI_g, $DVRI_b$, LOW B+, and HIGH B+.	Low line or supply voltage....	Check LINE V position on METER switch.
		Faulty dynamotor (AN/VRC-24)	If LINE V position gives a NORMAL reading, check dynamotor by substitution (para 114).
		Faulty main frame wiring	Check primary input wiring in frame for excess voltage drop (fig. 24 for AN/VRC-24, fig. 25 for AN/TRC-68).
		Excess voltage drop between contacts 1 and 4 of K3 (AN/VRC-24).	Check condition of contacts of K3 for excess pitting, corrosion, or heat damage (para 105).
			Repair or replace relay K3 (fig. 47).

f. Troubleshooting Chart Using Radio Set Control C-1439/U (fig. 30).

Note: Use the information in this subparagraph only when it is known that operation of the rt unit from the local position is normal.

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
1	Operating the CHANNEL switch does not operate frequency selector.	Faulty wiring in Radio Set Control C-1439/U, remote cable CX-4630/U, or Mounting MT-1436/U for AN/VRC-24, remote cable CX-4882/U or Case CY-2712/TRC-68 for AN/TRC-68, main frame, front panel, or frequency selector.	Isolate trouble to C-1439/U by substitution.
			Check resistance and continuity in faulty unit (fig. 30 and 82).
			Check circuit continuity and resistance from remote connector to frequency selector, removing front panel (para 117) if necessary to isolate fault (fig. 27).
		Faulty S705C, S1206, P1201, J11, J12, or P703.	
2	Selecting channel with CHANNEL switch causes frequency selector motor to run continuously as evidenced by frequency indicator dials rotating continuously, or dials set up on wrong frequency.	Refer to item 1	Refer to item 1.
3	AN/VRC-24 will not turn on.	Faulty remote cable connector or J1501.	Check connector for damage (fig. 82).
		Faulty switch or wiring in C-1439/U.	Check resistance and continuity in faulty unit (fig. 30).
		Faulty CX-4630/U, wiring in, or connections to, Mounting MT-1436/U or J1701 for AN/VRC-24.	Check continuity in circuit (fig. 122 and 126).
		Faulty CY-2712/TRC-68 connections or CX-4882/U for AN/TRC-68.	Check continuity in circuit (fig. 123).
		Faulty main frame wiring.....	Check continuity in circuit and associated components.
4	POWER light does not light.	Faulty lamp.....	Check lamp.
		Faulty lampholder	Check by substituting C-1439/U. Check circuit continuity in faulty unit.

Item	Indication	Probable trouble	Procedure
			Note. Check mounting and main frame for faulty wiring (fig. 24, 30, and 125, for AN/VRC-24 or fig. 25 and 30 for AN/TRC-68).
5	CALL LIGHT is not on	Defective lamp	Check lamp.
		Faulty remote cable connector.	Examine each connector for damage.
		Defective wiring or lamp switch assembly in C-1439/U.	Isolate trouble to C-1439/U by substitution.
			Check resistance and continuity of faulty unit circuits (fig. 30).
		Faulty CX-4630/U, wiring in or connections to Mounting MT-1436/U (for AN/VRC-24).	Check resistance and continuity of units to isolate trouble (fig. 122 and 126 for AN/VRC-24).
		Faulty CX-4882/U, REMOTE receptacle or wiring in case CY-2712/TRC-68 (for AN/TRC-68).	Check resistance and continuity of wiring in case or main frame (fig. 13, 34 for AN/TRC-68).
6	No noise in headset or no control of volume.	Faulty AUDIO connector on C-1439/U.	Switch headset cable to other AUDIO jack.
		Radio interphone control at INT or faulty in either RAD or RAD-INT position.	Check switch position and switch to either RAD or RAD-INT, depending on initial position. If audio is heard, repair C-1439/U.
		Faulty remote cable connector or J1501 (fig. 82).	Examine each connector for damage.
		Faulty wiring or volume control(s) in C-1439/U.	Isolate trouble to C-1439/U by substituting units. Check resistance and continuity in faulty unit (fig. 30).
7	CALL LIGHT goes out and noise disappears when CHAN SEL switch is turned to REMOTE PRESET. (SQUELCH control on C-1439/U is turned to OFF.)	Poor ground connections in SQUELCH control.	Press SQUELCH DISABLE PUSH switch. If CALL LIGHT lights and noise is heard, remove C-1439/U and repair faulty ground (fig. 30).
		Faulty remote cable connector or J1501 (fig. 82).	Examine connector for damage.
		Faulty main frame, front panel wiring, or switch S705E.	Unplug P703 (fig. 83, leftside view) from J11 and check front panel and main frame continuity and resistance to isolate trouble (fig. 13).
8	Noise is not reduced as SQUELCH control is turned clockwise.	Faulty remote cable connectors.	Check connectors. Make continuity checks to isolate trouble (fig. 13).
		Faulty SQUELCH control or wiring in C-1439/U.	Substitute C-1439/U to isolate trouble to the unit. Check resistance and continuity in faulty unit (fig. 30).
		Refer to last trouble in item 7.	Refer to item 7.
9	Transmitter will not key or modulate.	Faulty connection in AUDIO jack J1502 or J1503.	Plug microphone in other AUDIO jack.
			If transmitter keys, remove C-1439/U and isolate bad connection in jack (fig. 30).
		Faulty microphone	Check by substitution.
		Refer to item 3	Refer to item 3.

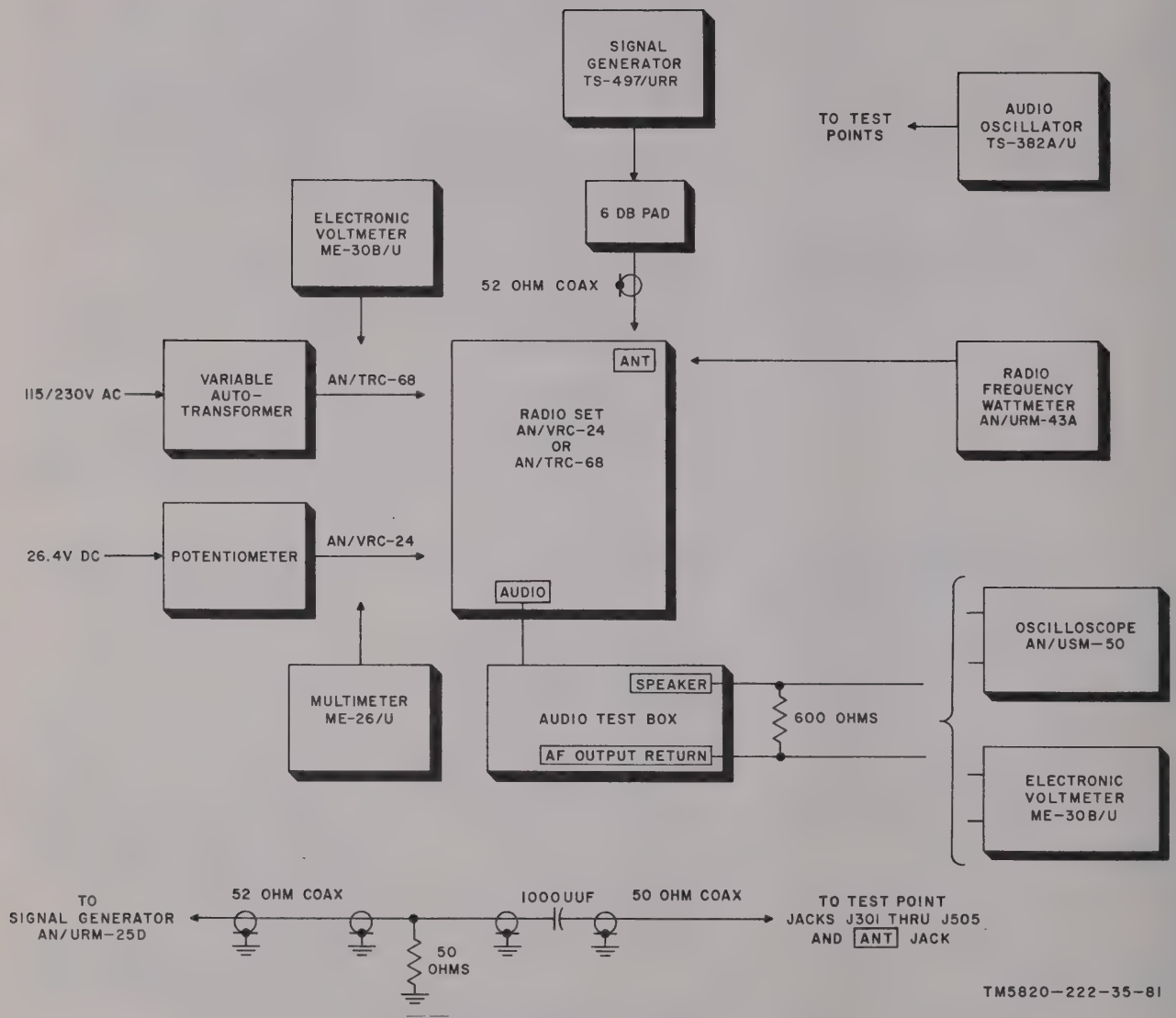


Figure 38. Troubleshooting test setup.

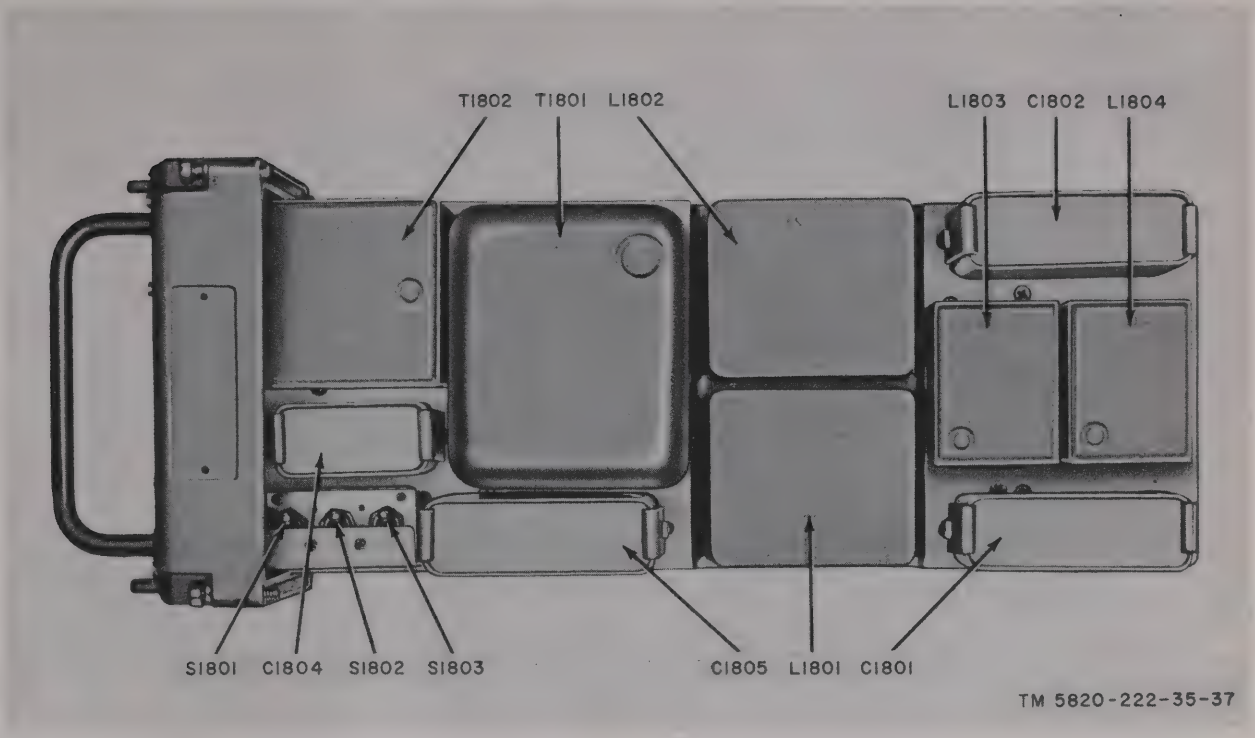


Figure 39. Power Supply PP–1494/U, top view.

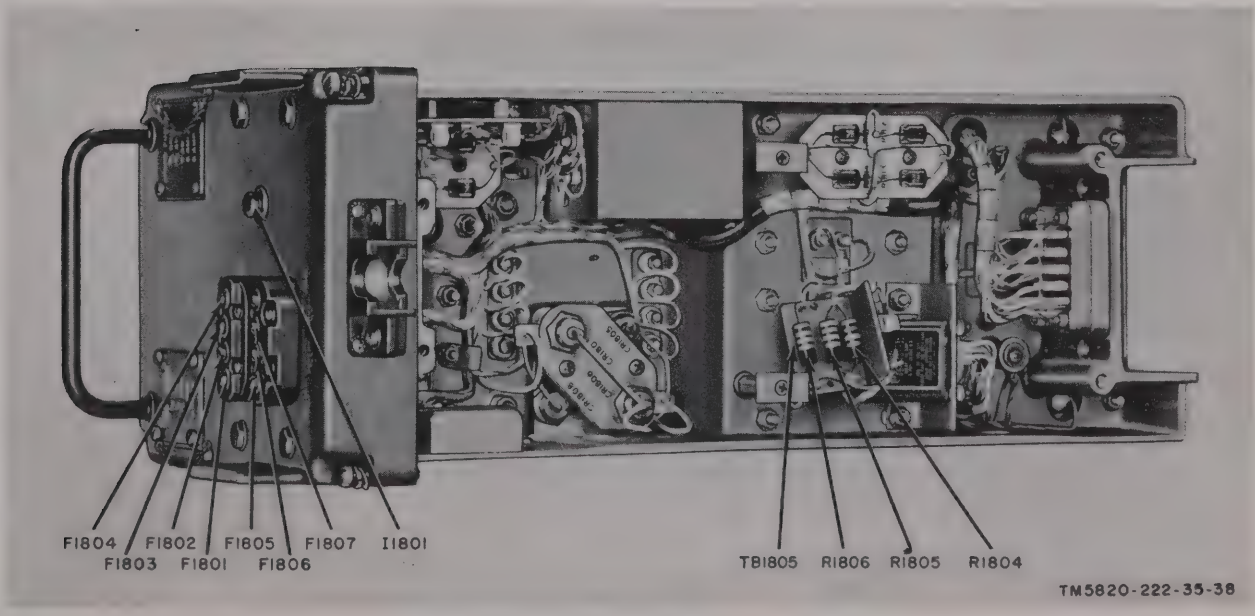


Figure 40. Power Supply PP–1494/U, bottom and front view.

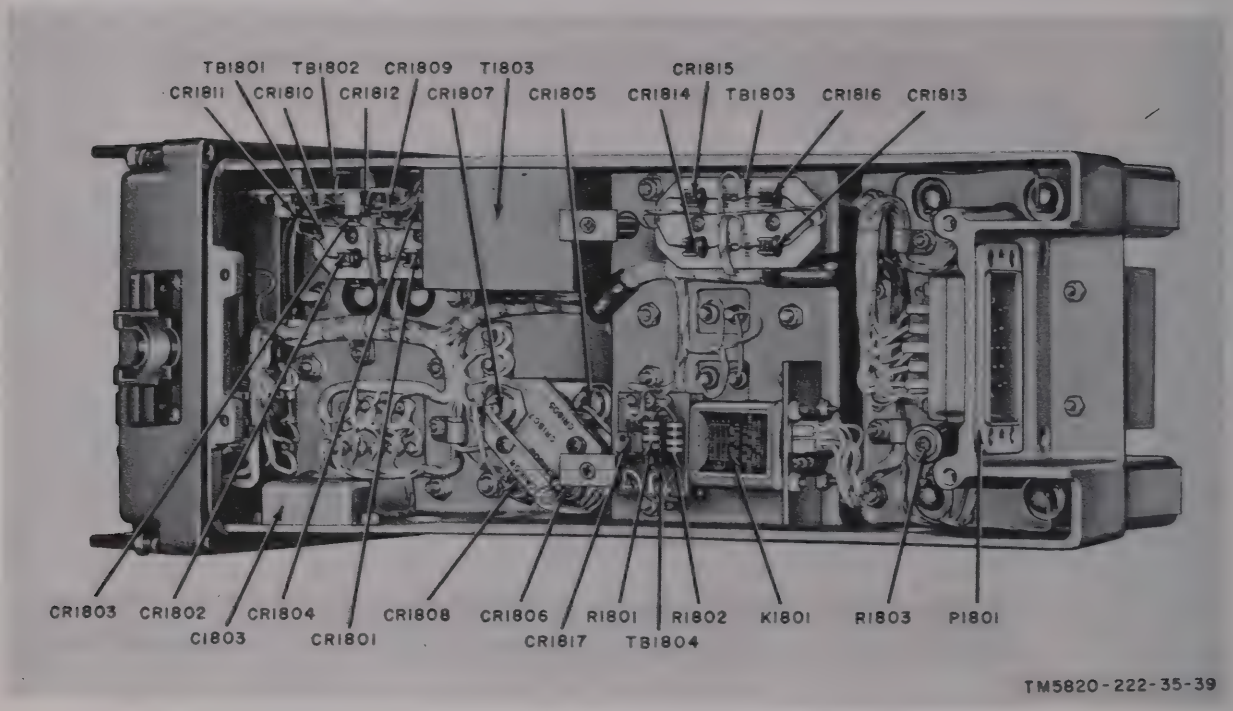


Figure 41. Power Supply PP–1494/U, bottom view.

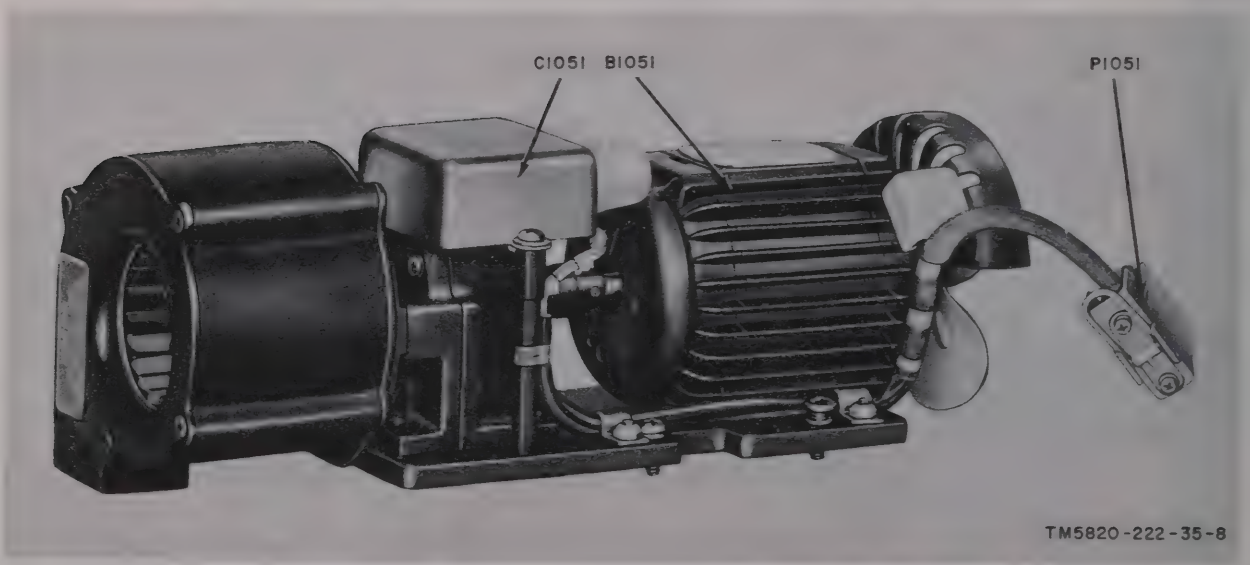


Figure 42. Centrifugal Fan HD–390/U, side view.

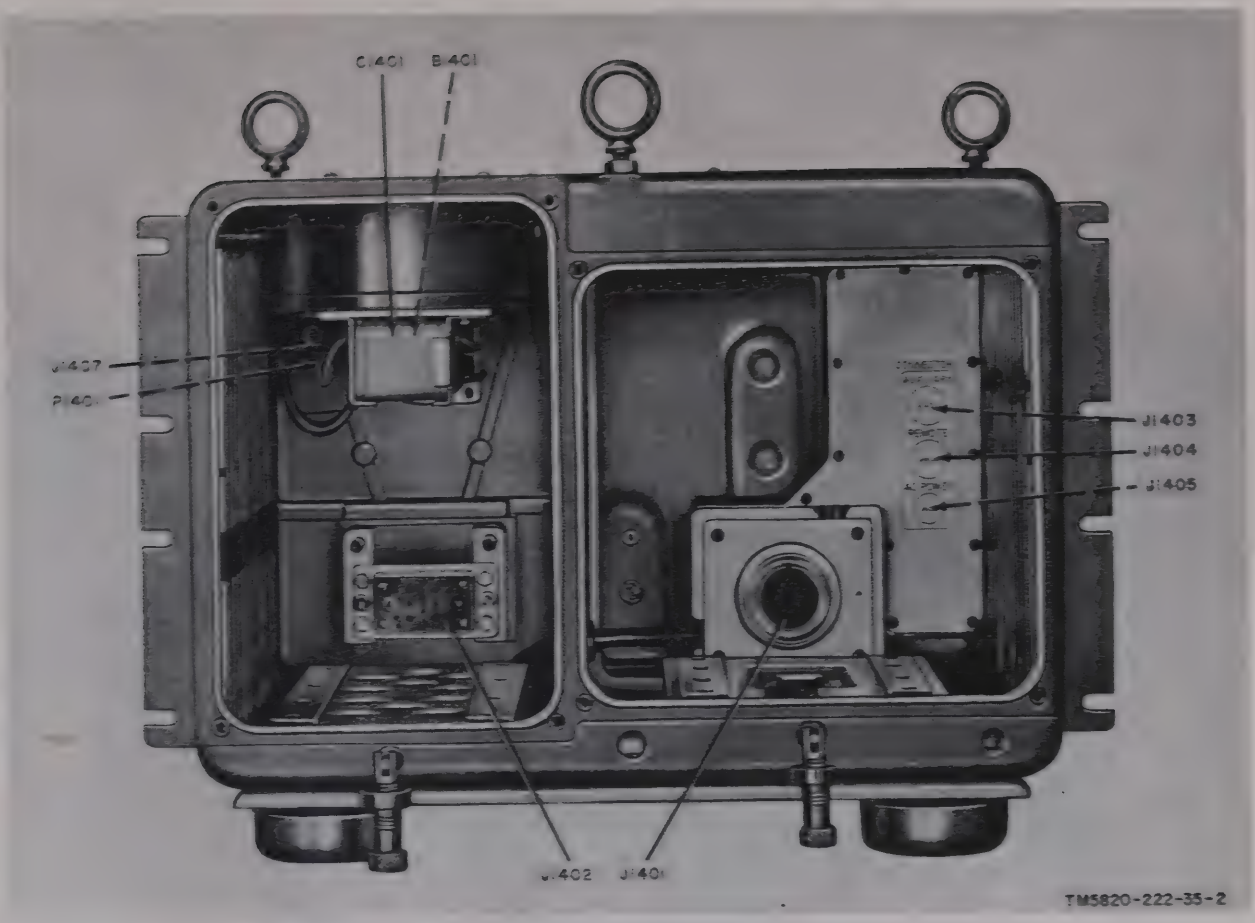


Figure 43. Receiver–Transmitter Case CY–2712/TRC–68, front view, ac case blower connected.

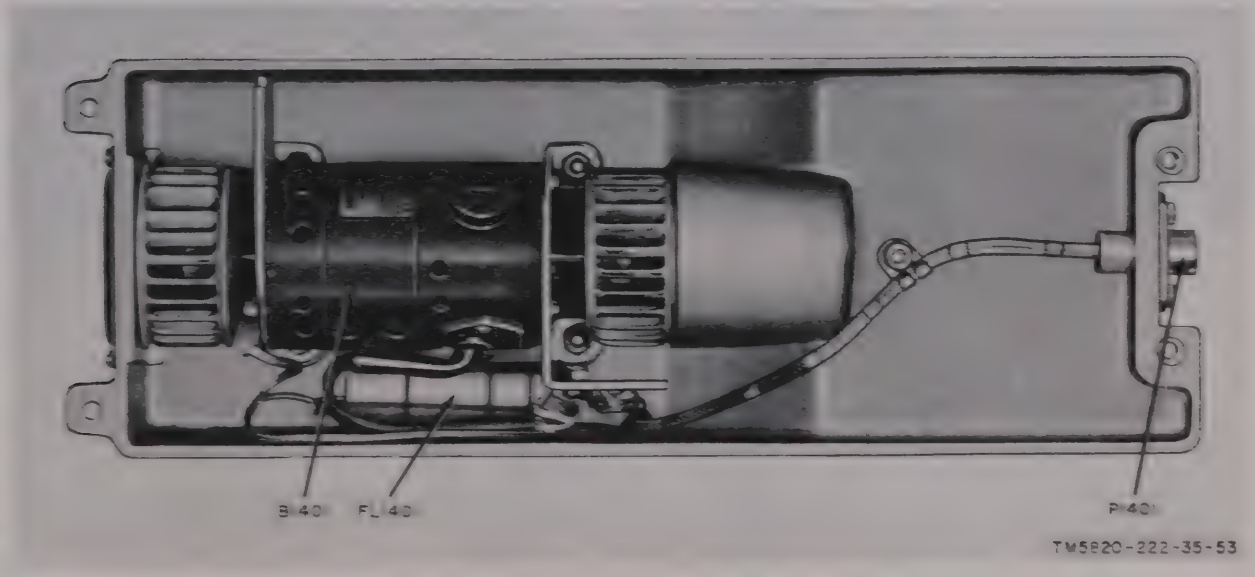


Figure 44. Receiver–Transmitter Case CY–2557/VRC–24 blower, bottom view.

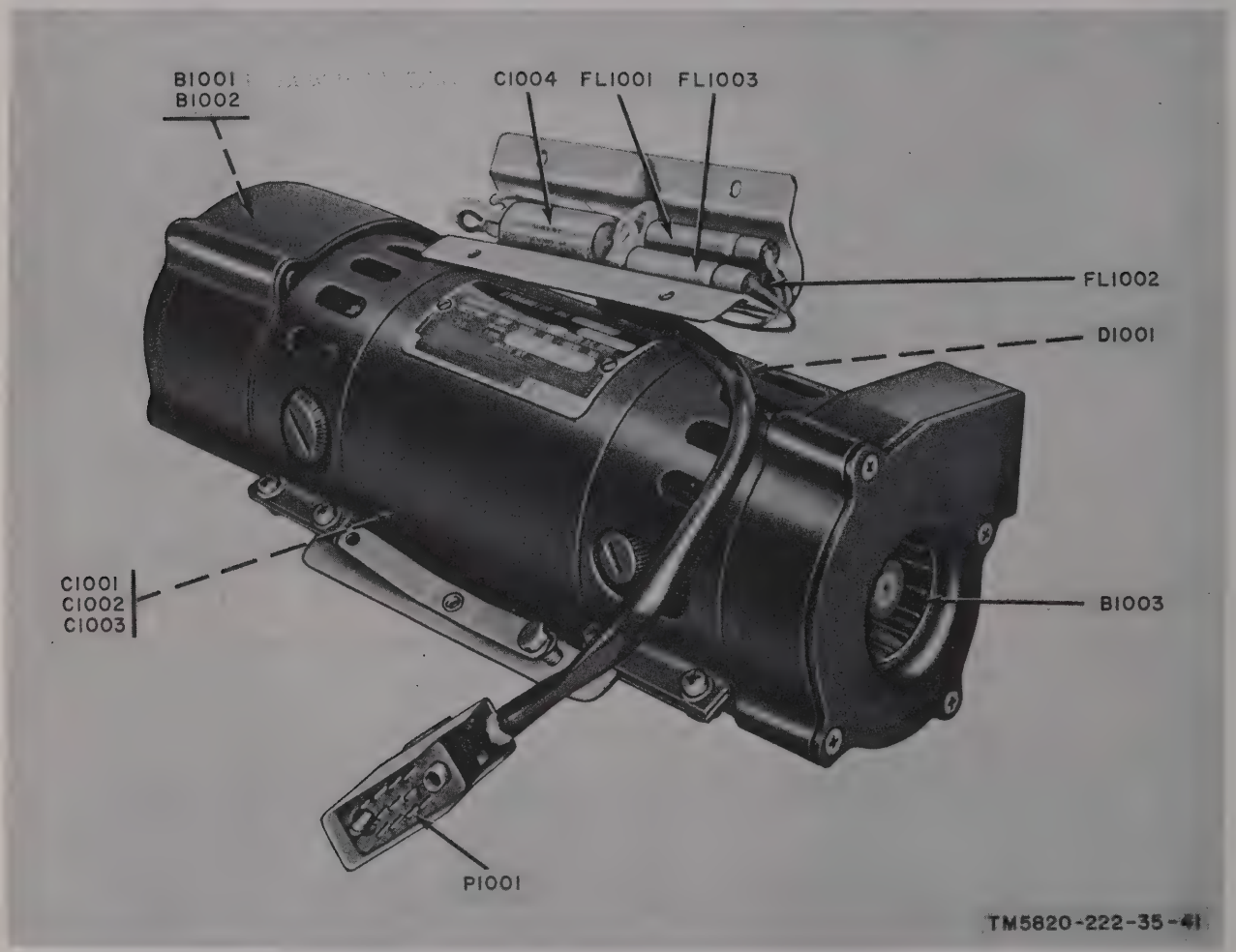


Figure 45. Dynamotor DY–151/U, side view.

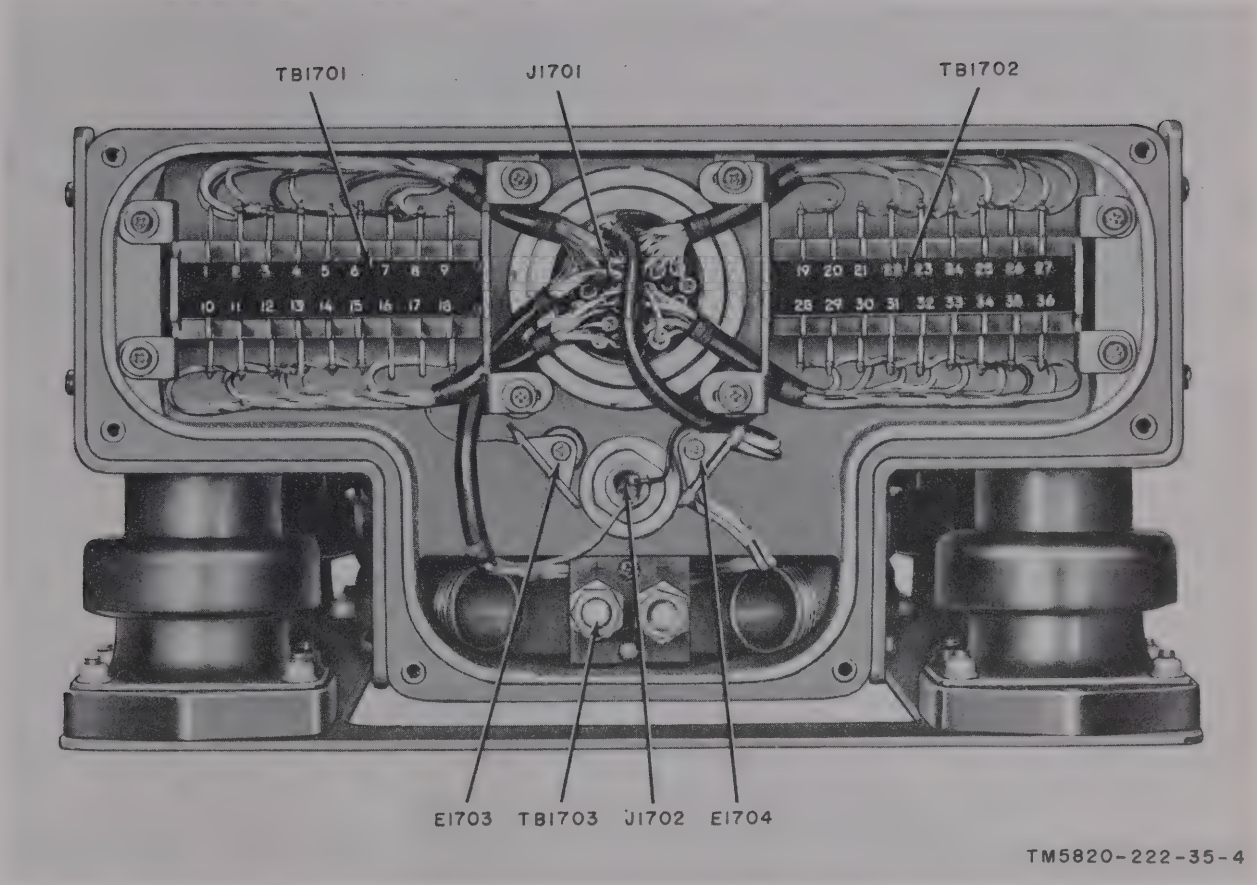


Figure 46. Mounting MT–1436/U, rear view, terminal box, cover removed.

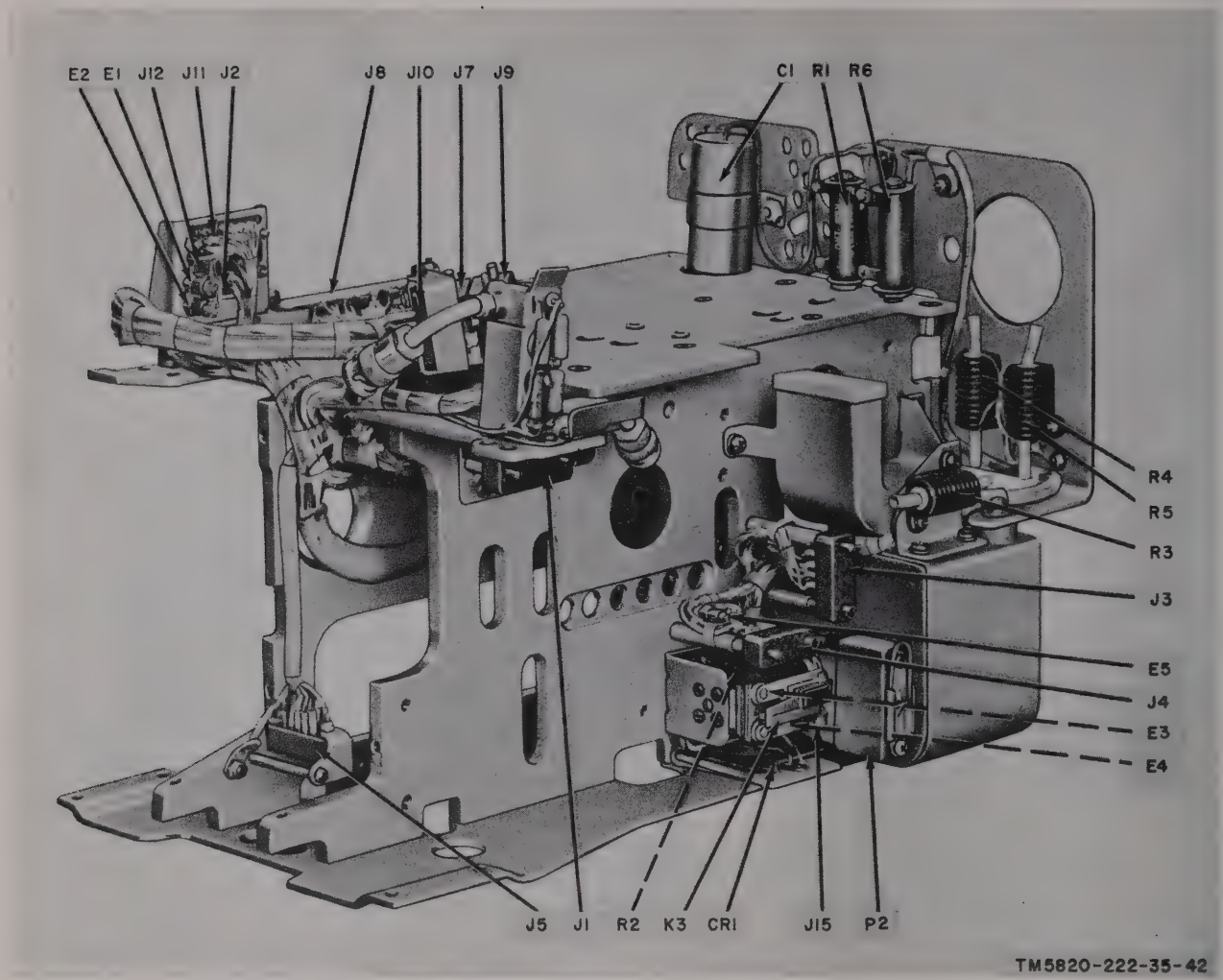


Figure 47. Main frame, right side view.

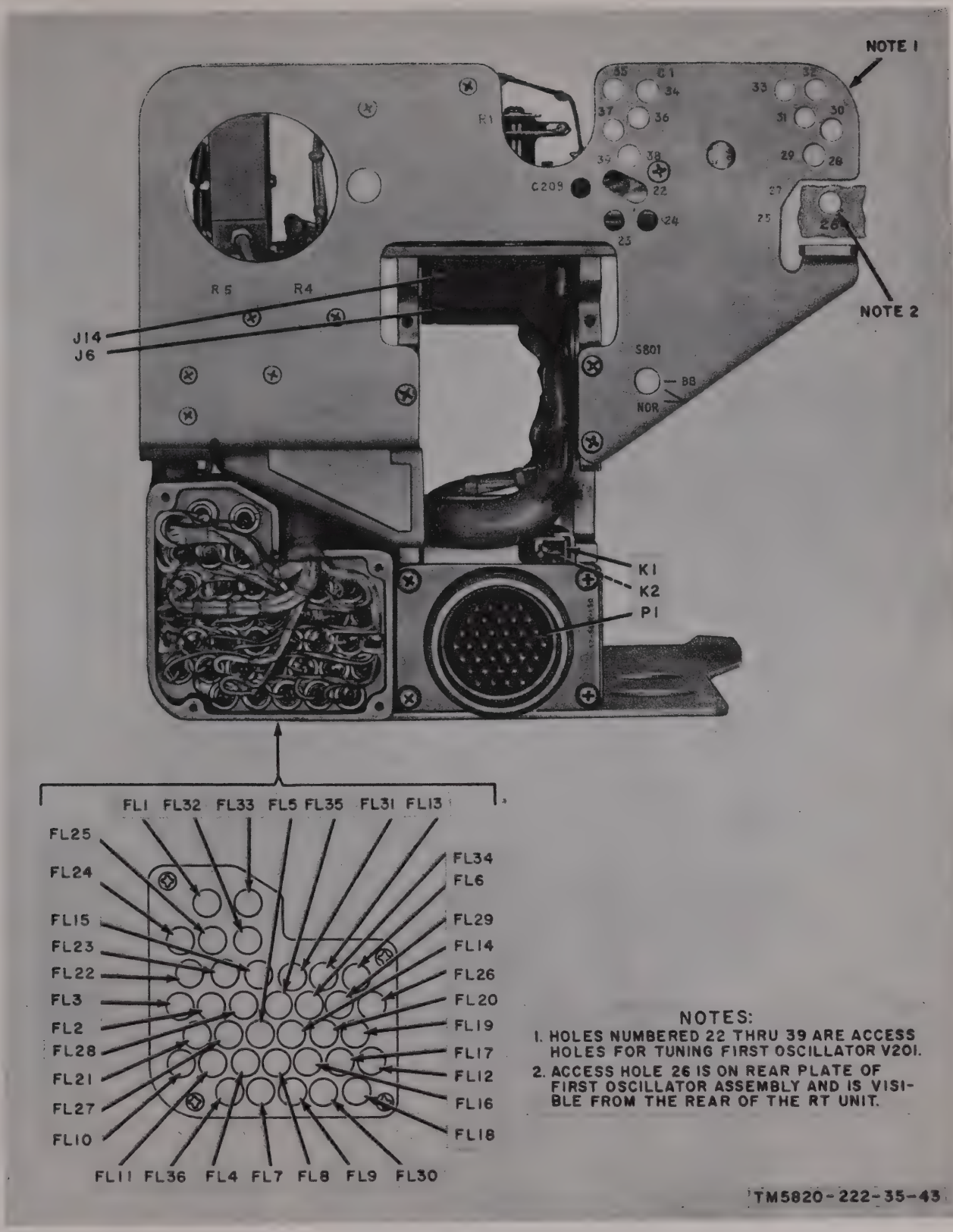


Figure 48. Main frame, rear view.

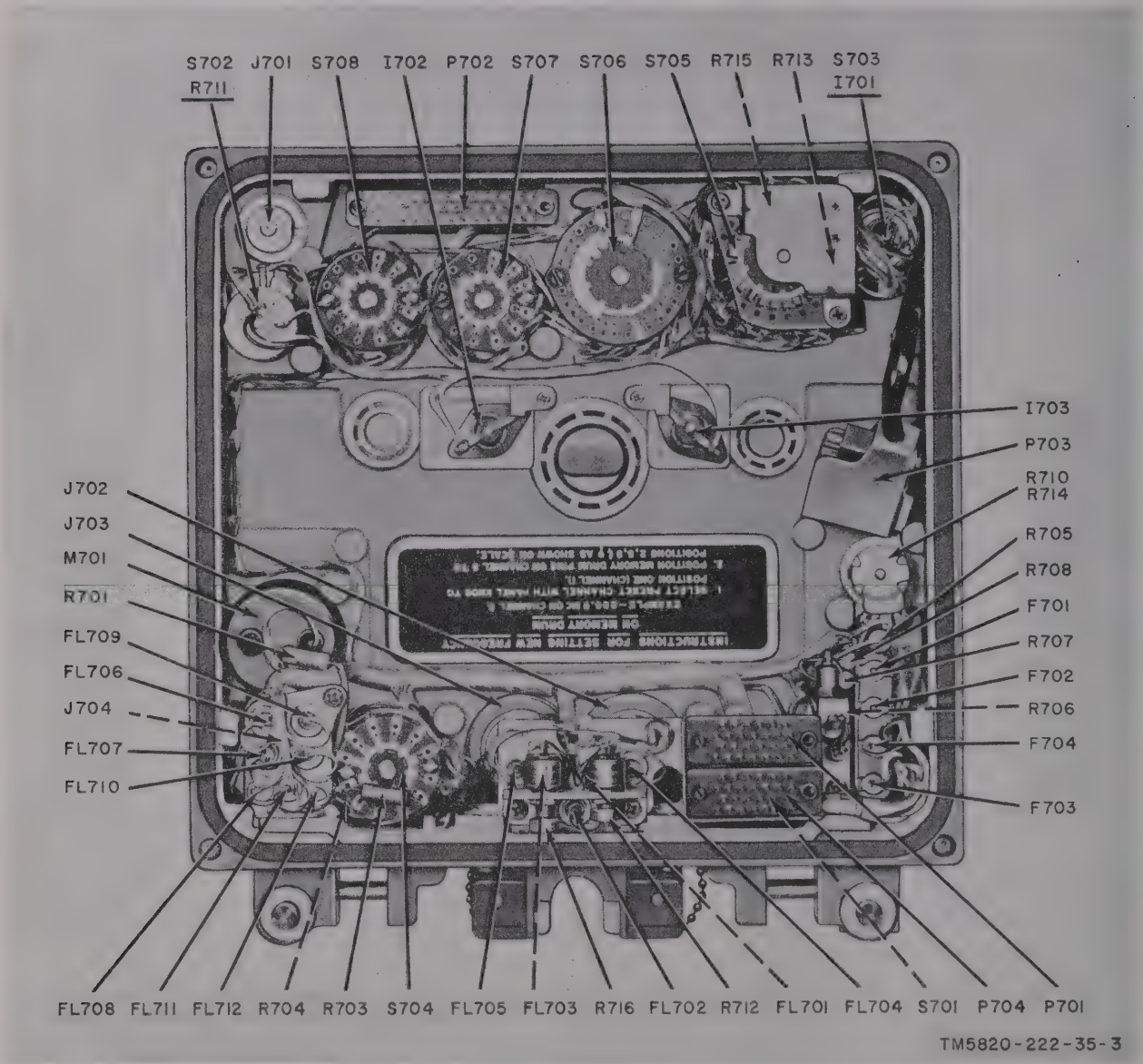


Figure 49. Receiver–transmitter unit front panel, rear view.

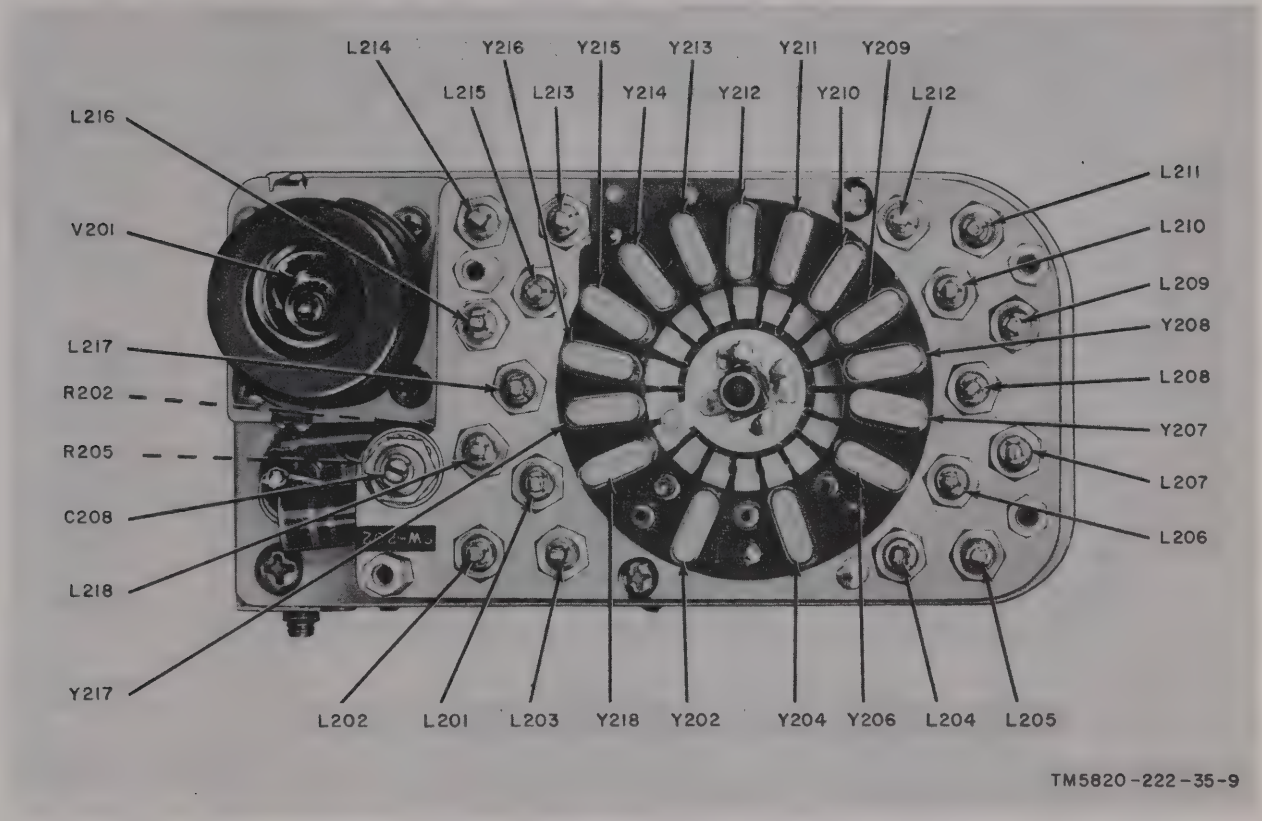


Figure 50. First oscillator, crystal cover removed.

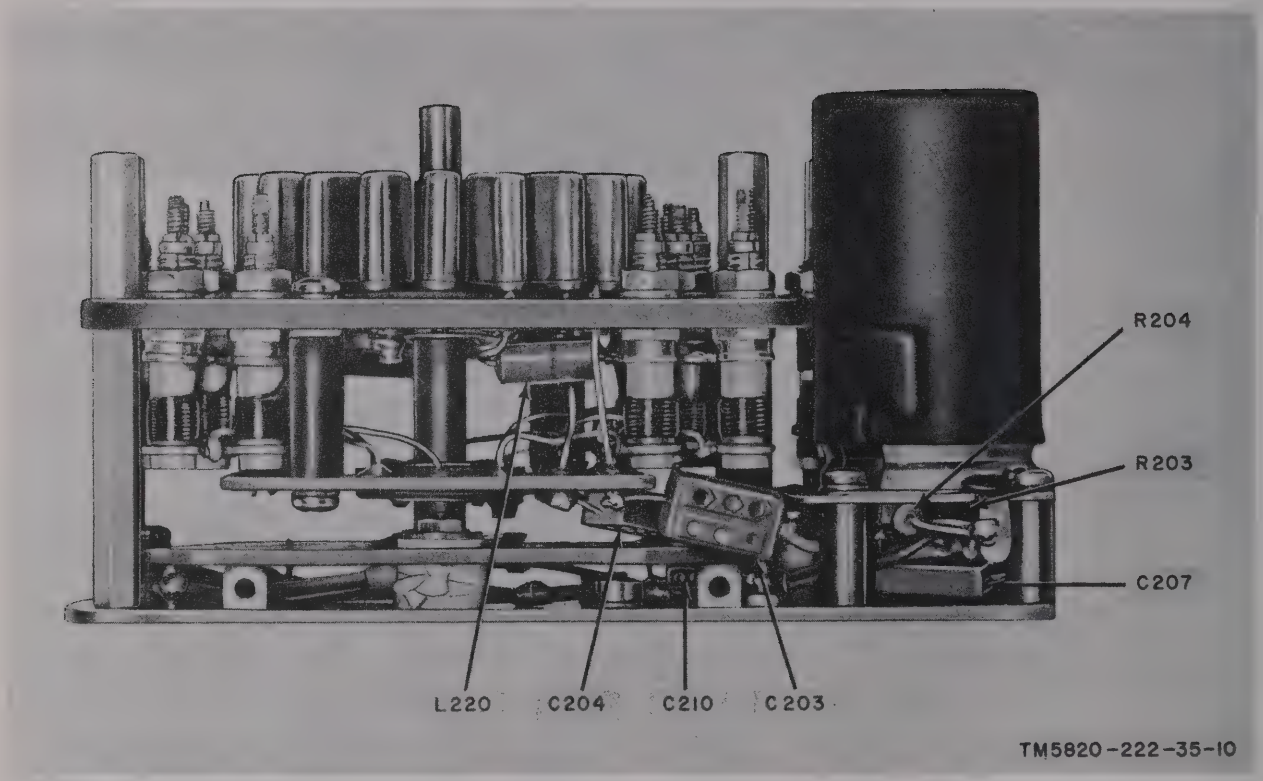


Figure 51. First oscillator, left side view.

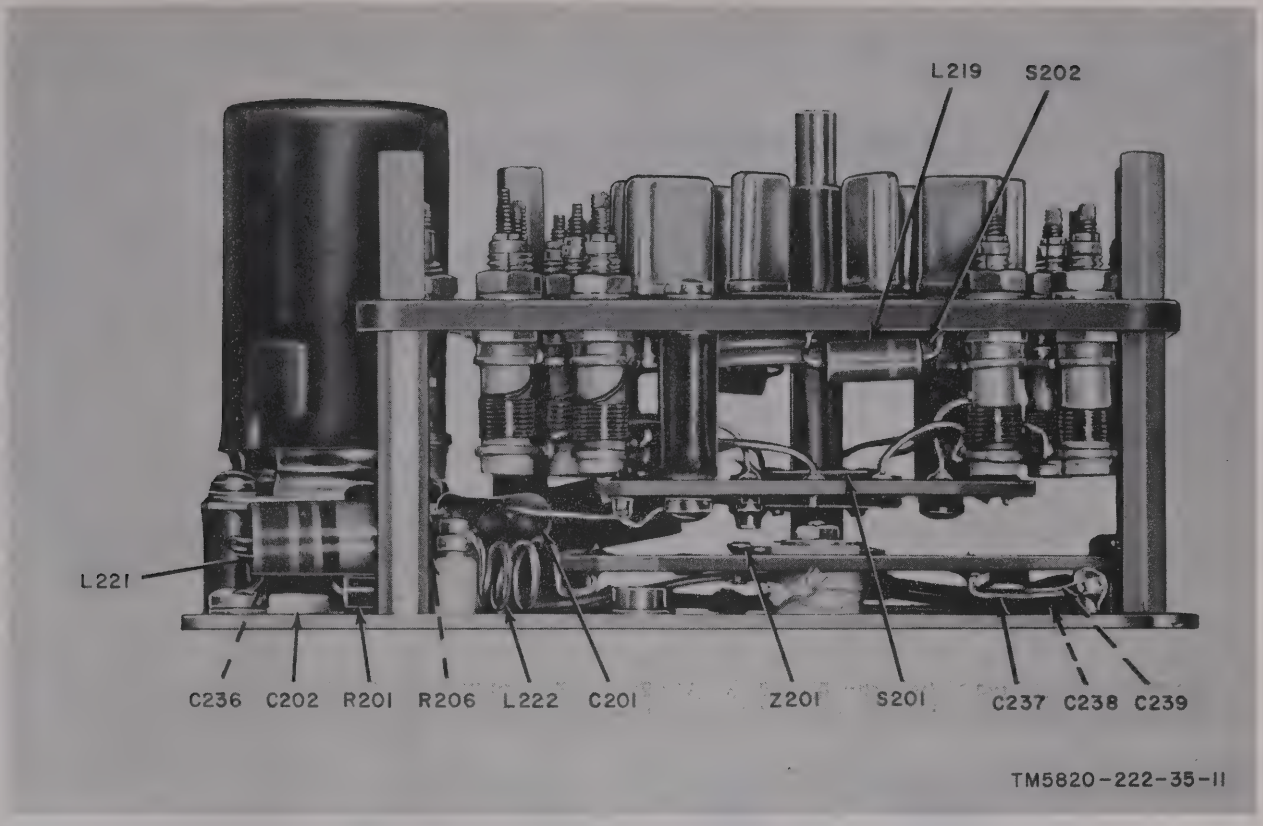


Figure 52. First oscillator, right side view.

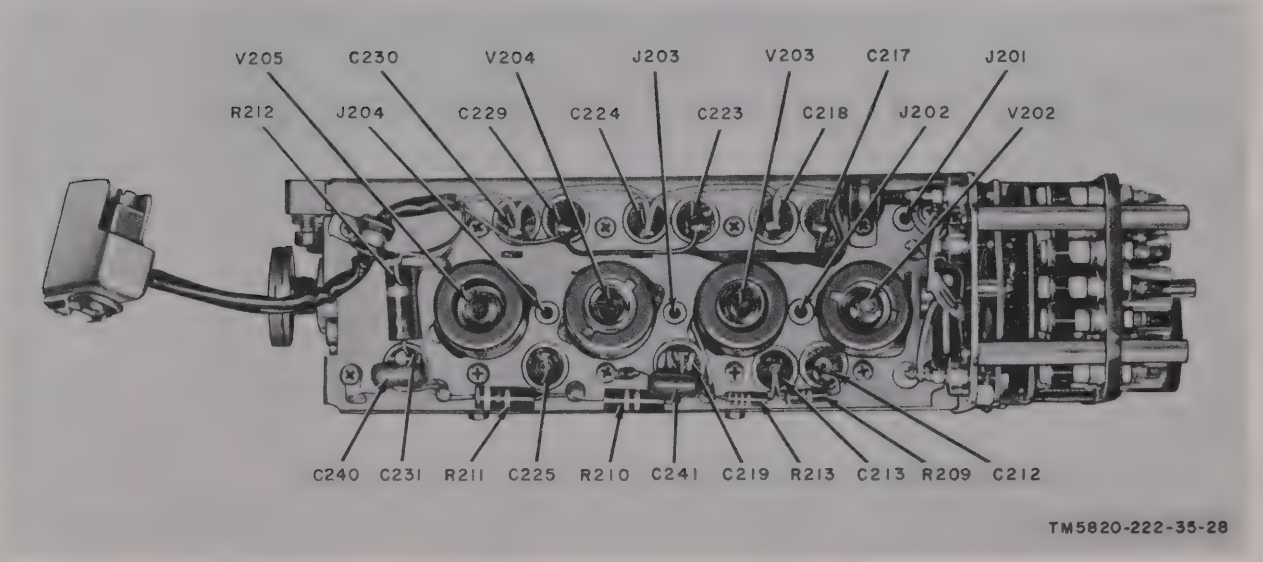


Figure 53. Uhf injection subunit, top view.

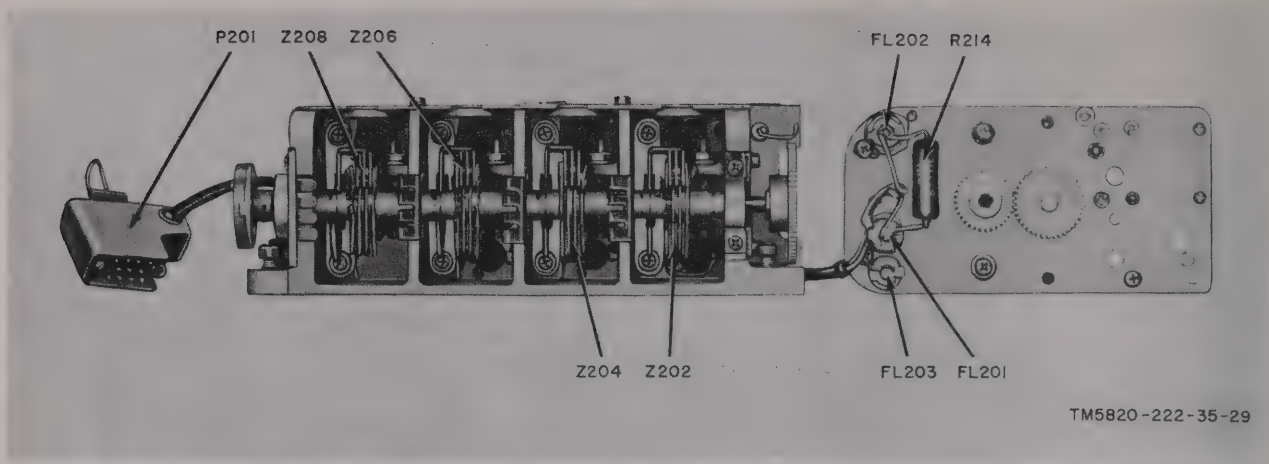


Figure 54. Uhf injection subunit, bottom view, first oscillator assembly folded out.

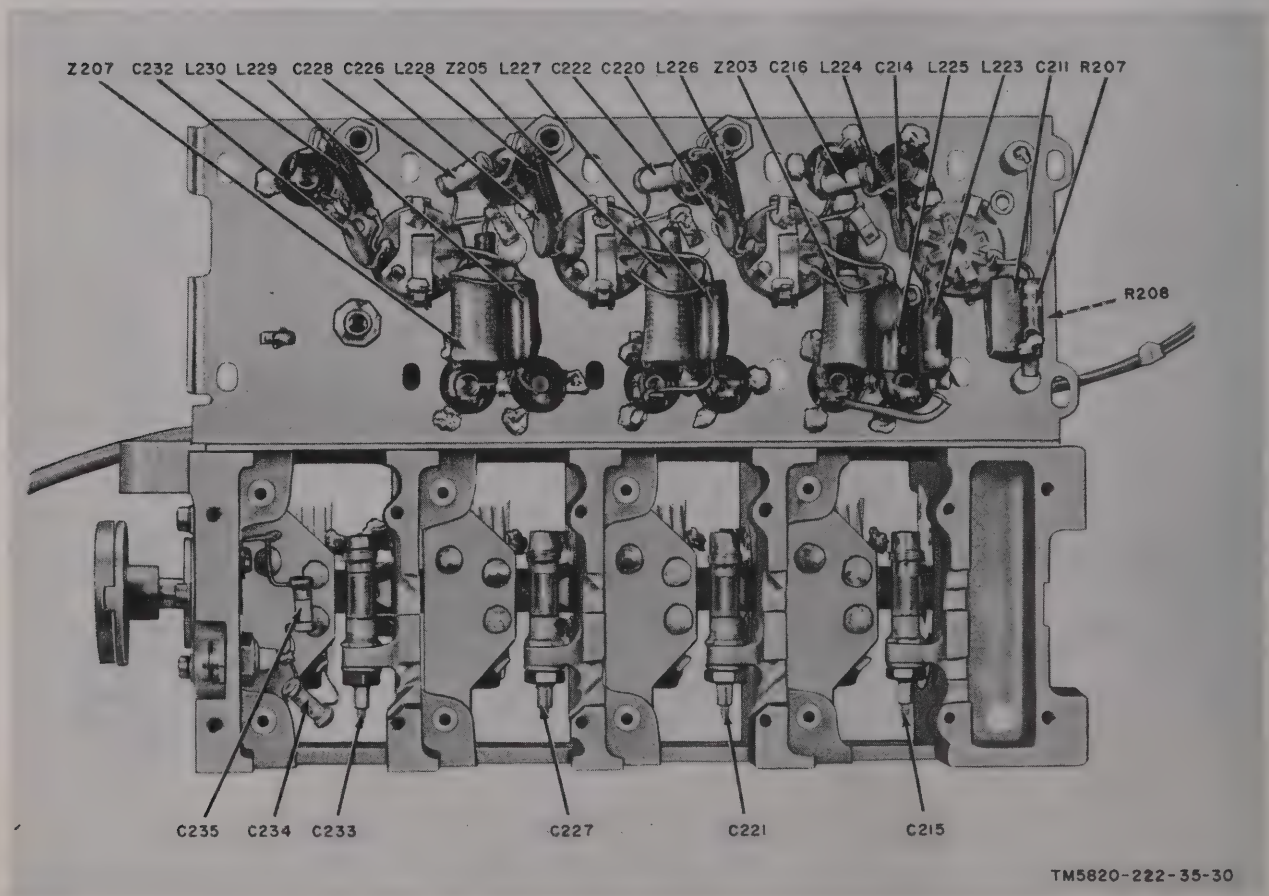


Figure 55. Uhf injection subunit, left side view, tube chassis folded out.

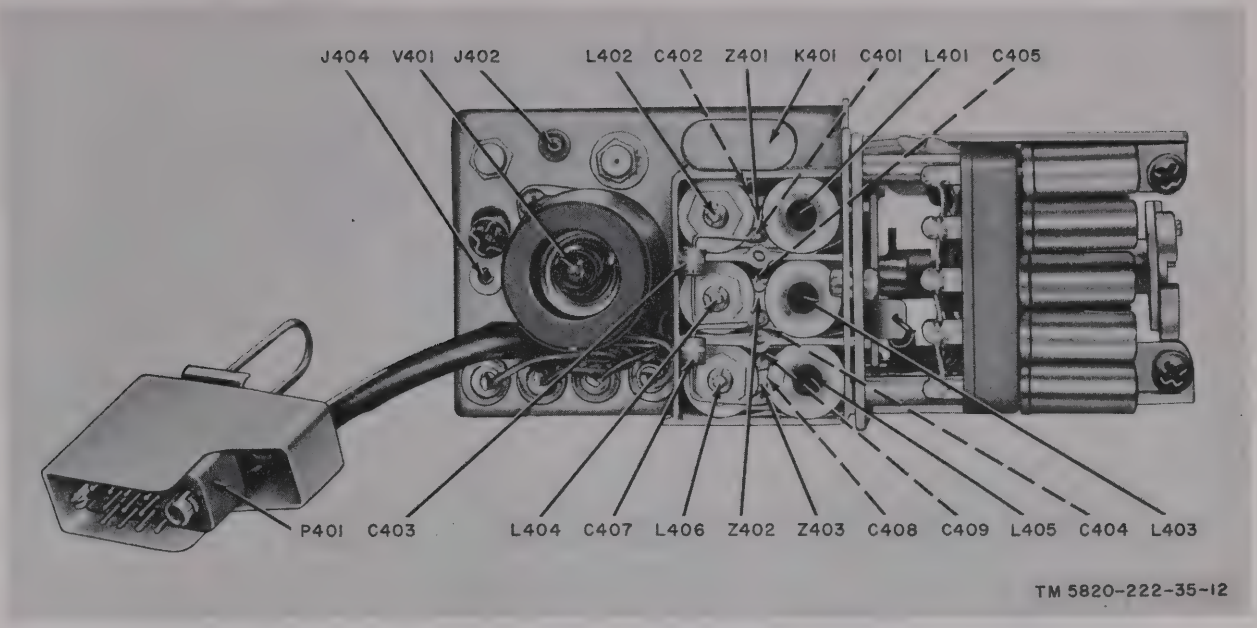


Figure 56. 3.0–to 3.9 mc if. subunit, topview, crystal cover removed.

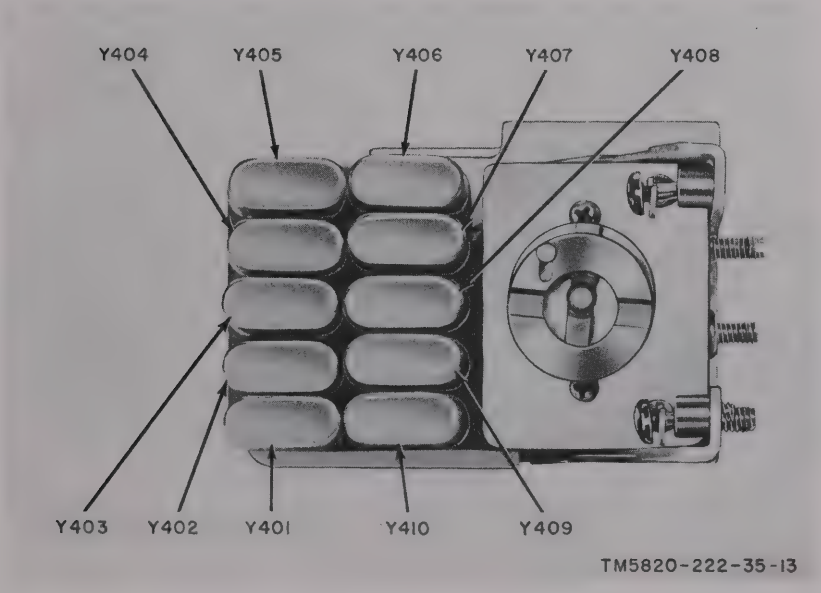


Figure 57. 3.0– to 3.9 mc if. subunit, front view, crystal cover removed.

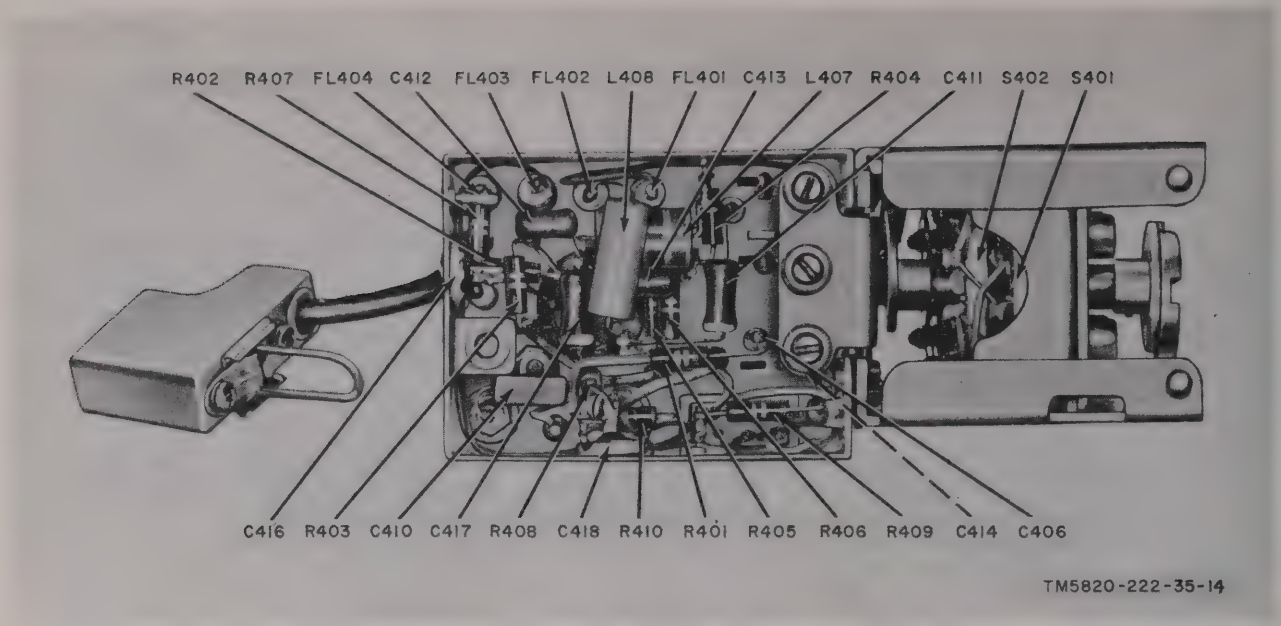


Figure 58. 3.0 to 3.9 mc if. subunit, bottom view.

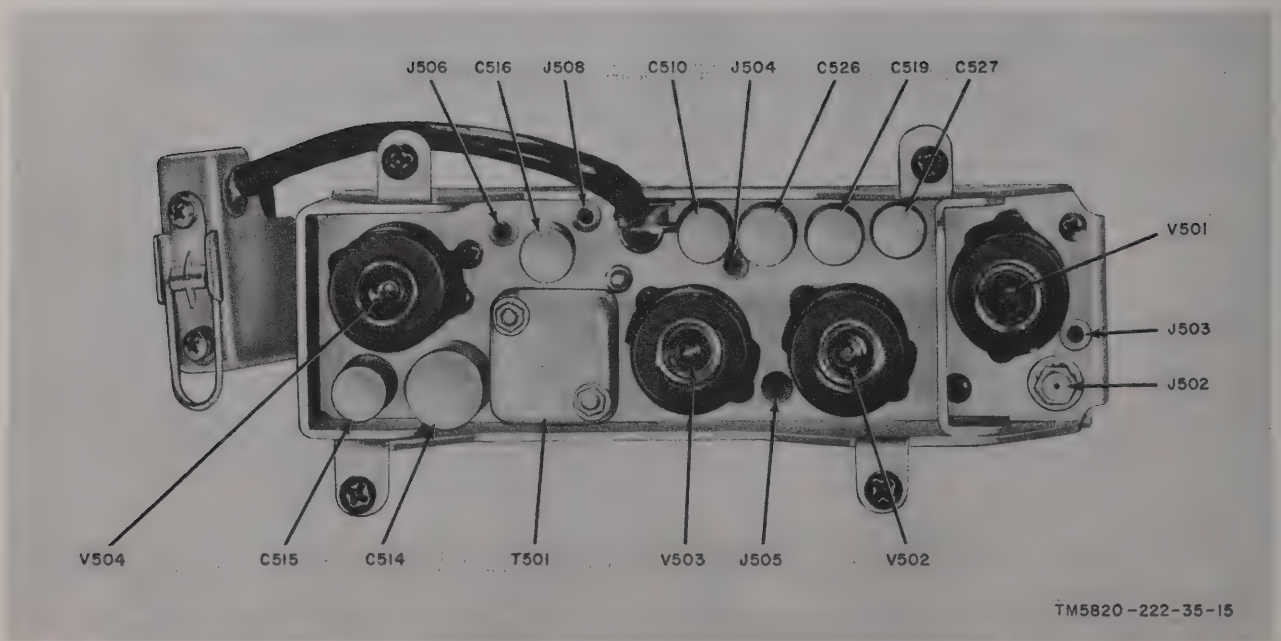


Figure 59. 500–kc if. subunit, top view.

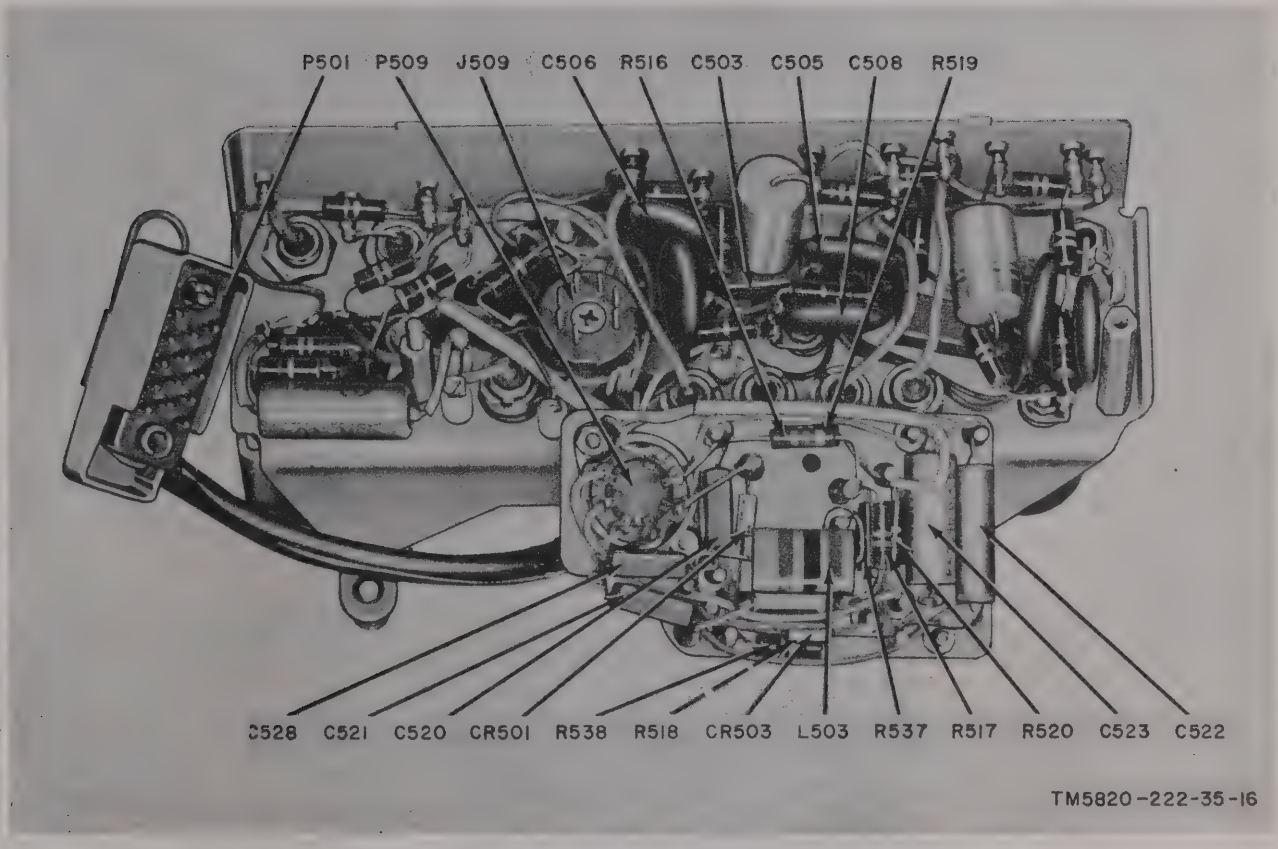


Figure 60. 500–kc if. amplifier subunit, bottom view, outer side of detector plate.

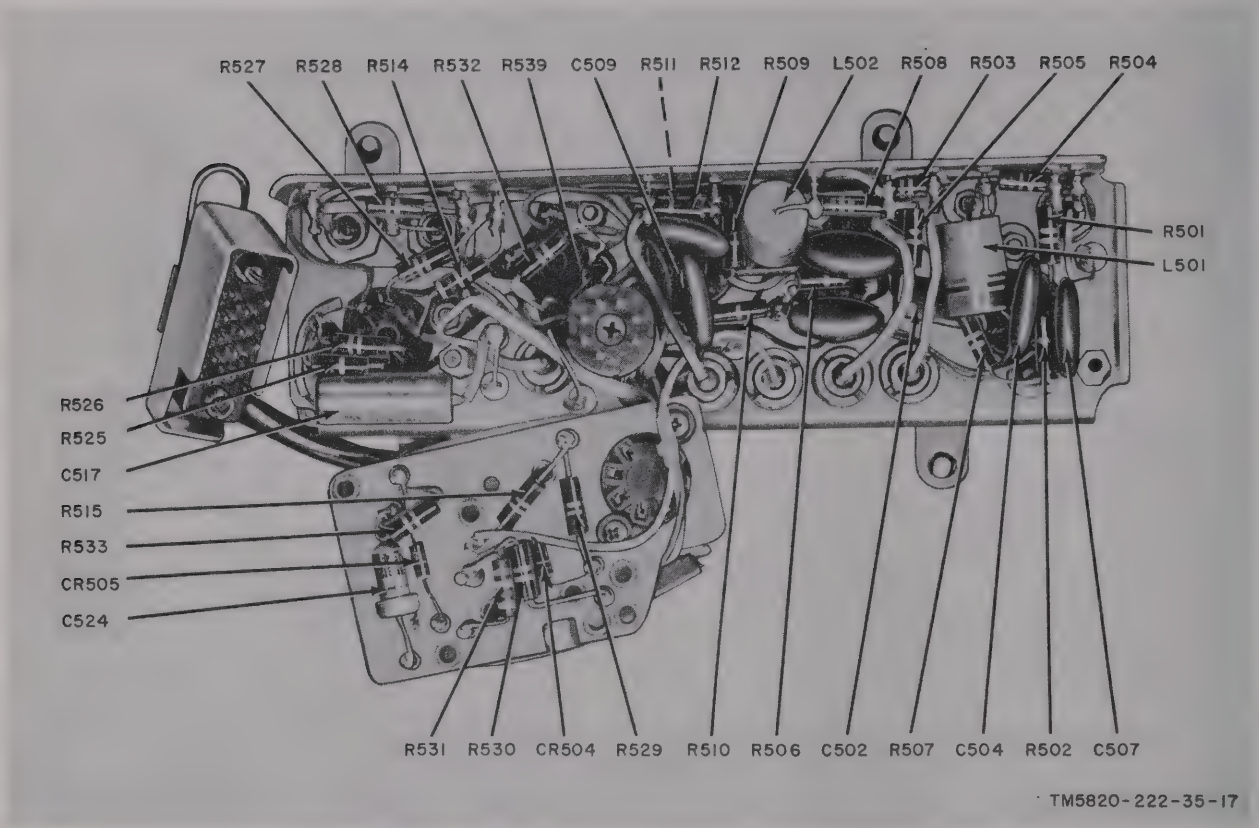


Figure 61. 500–kc if. amplifier subunit, bottom view, inner side of detector plate.

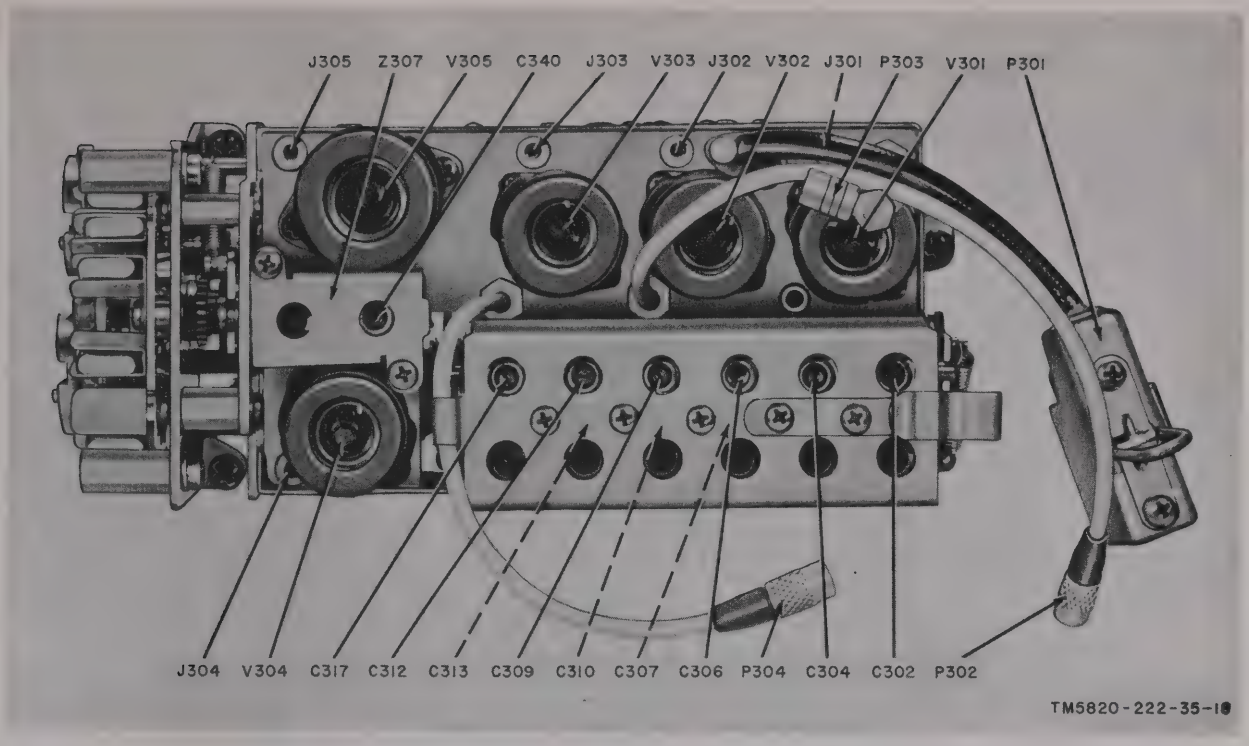


Figure 62. First if. amplifier subunit, top view.

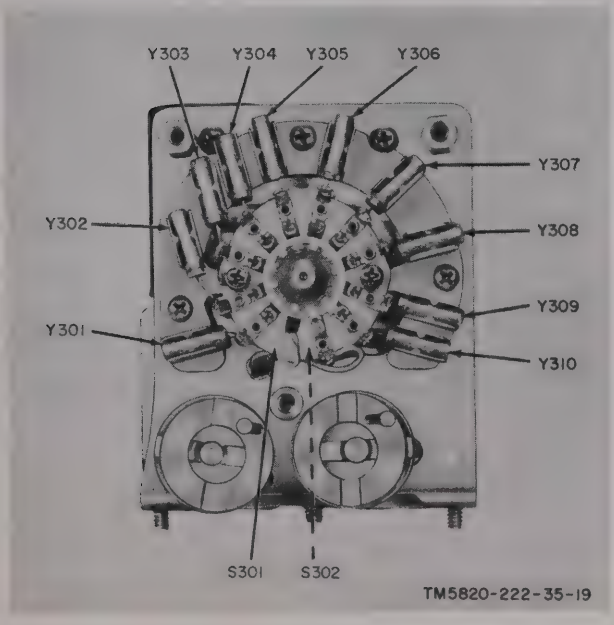


Figure 63. First if. amplifier subunit, front view, crystal cover removed.

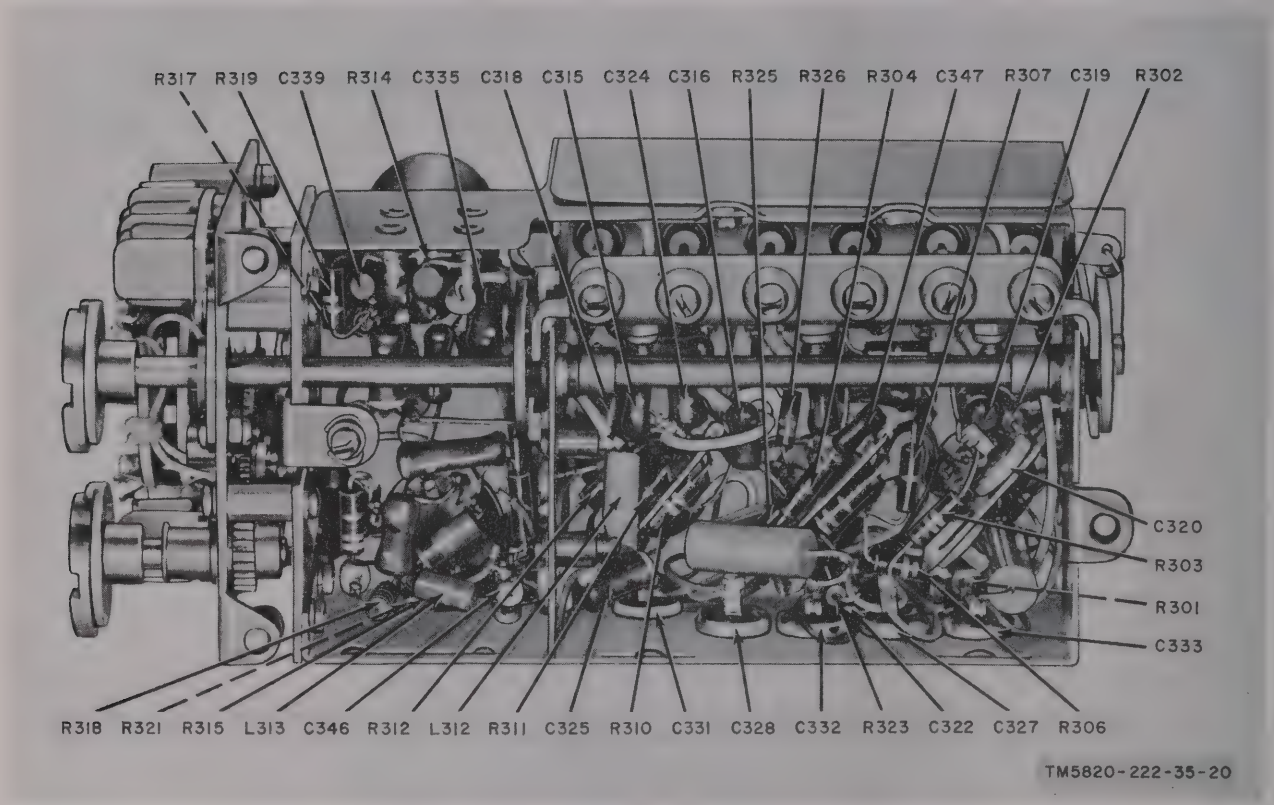


Figure 64. First if. amplifier subunit, bottom and left side view.

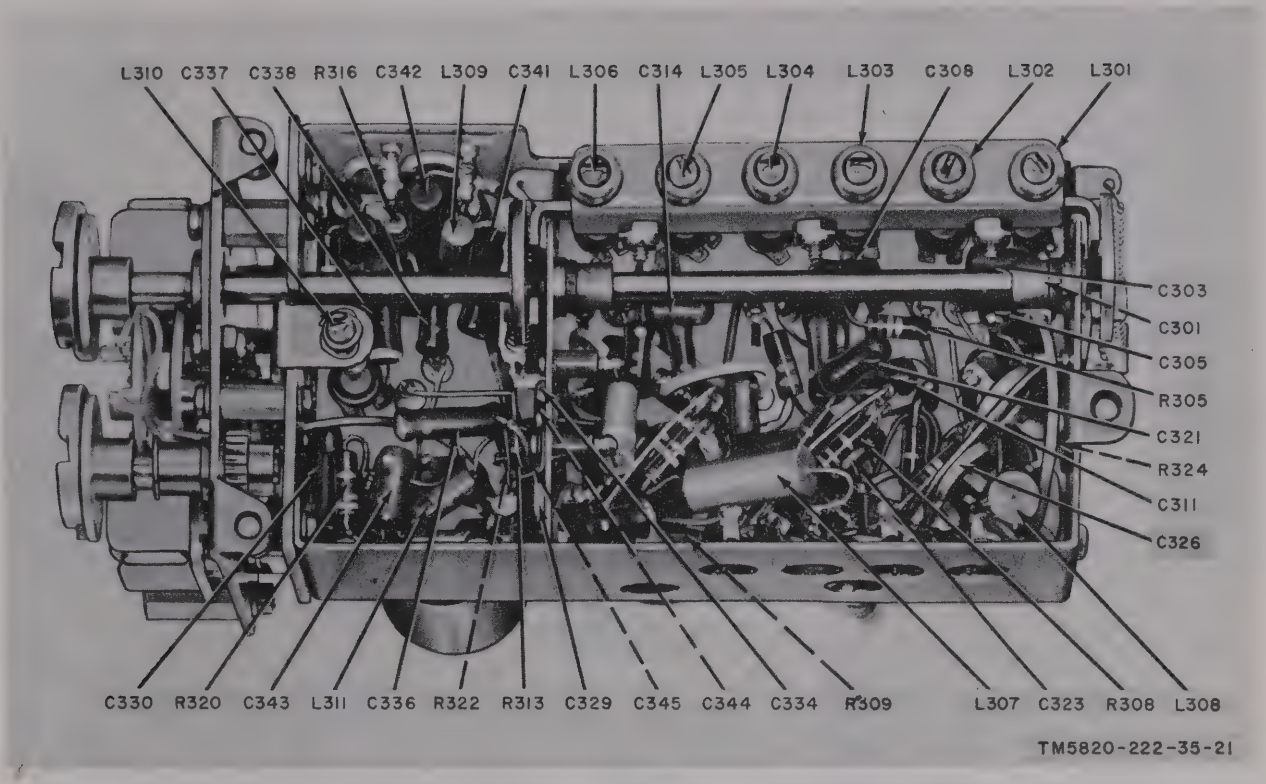


Figure 65. First if. amplifier subunit, bottom view.

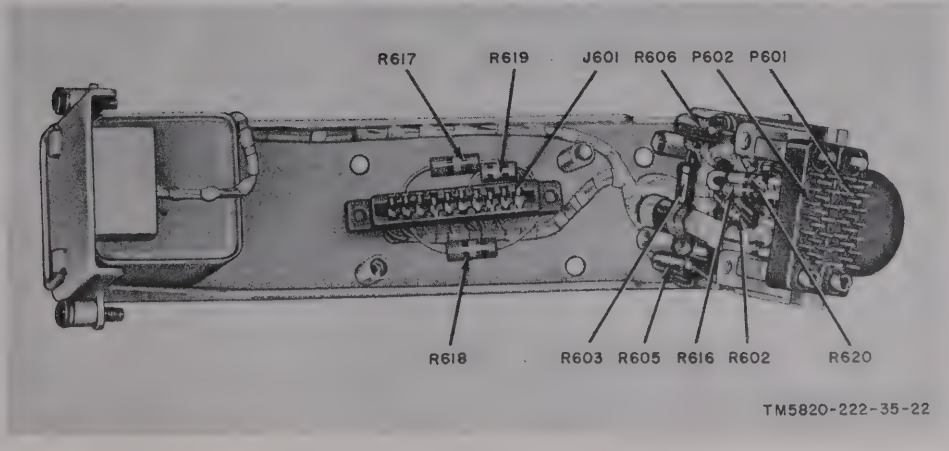


Figure 66. Relay and subunit, top view, relay terminal board exposed, Z601 removed.

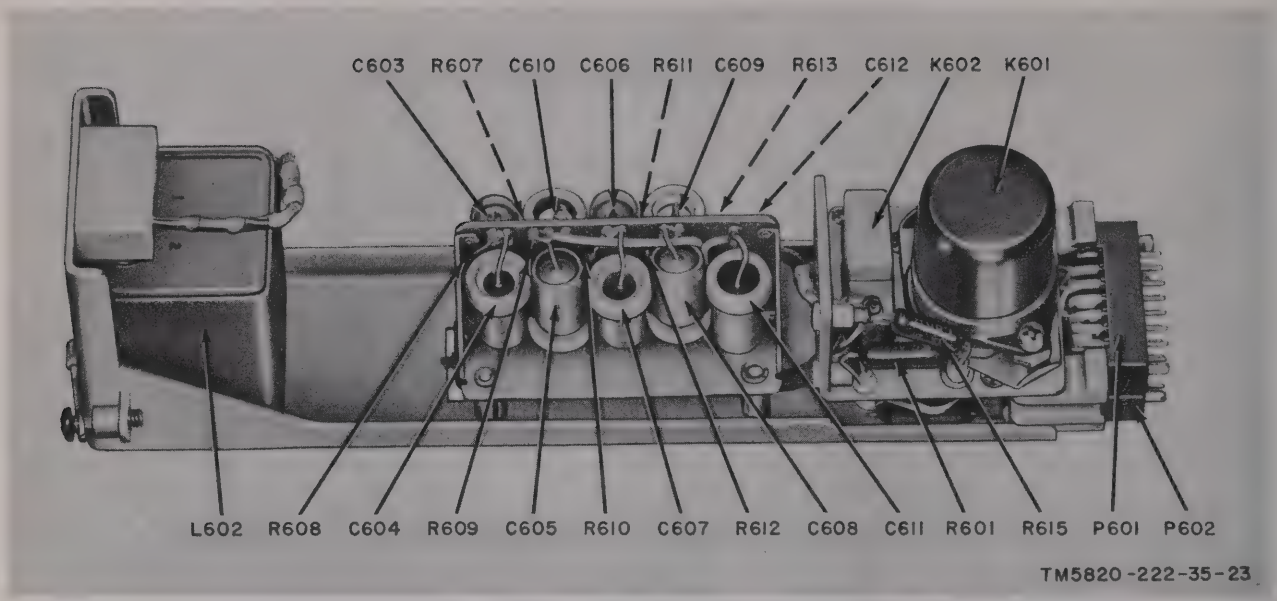


Figure 67. Relay subunit, top view.

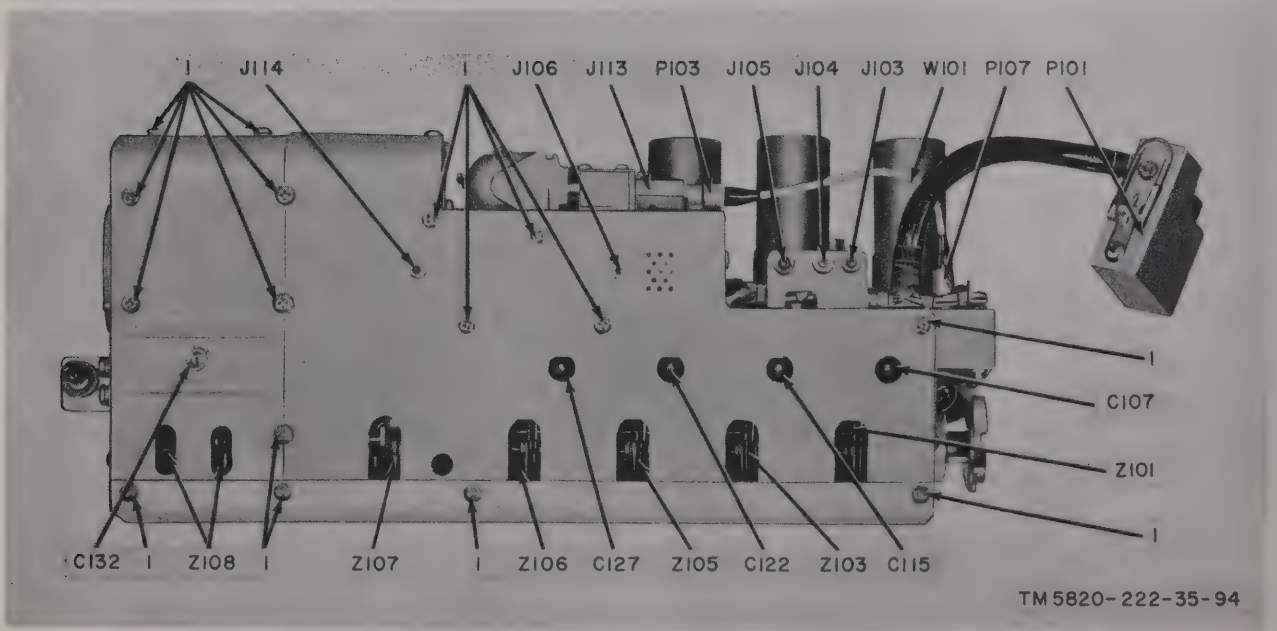


Figure 68. Rf and power amplifier subunit, left side view.

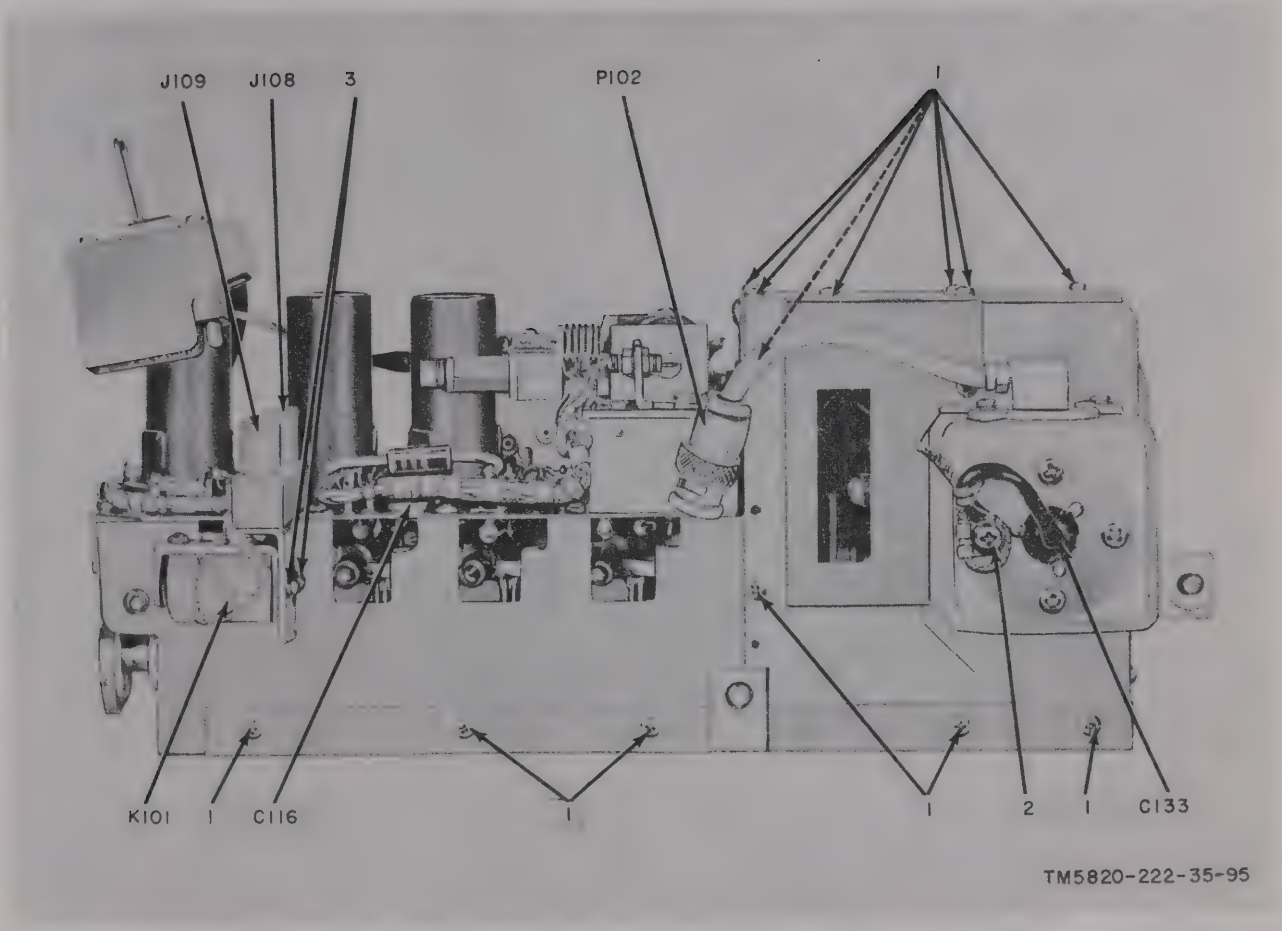


Figure 69. Rf and power amplifier subunit, right side view.

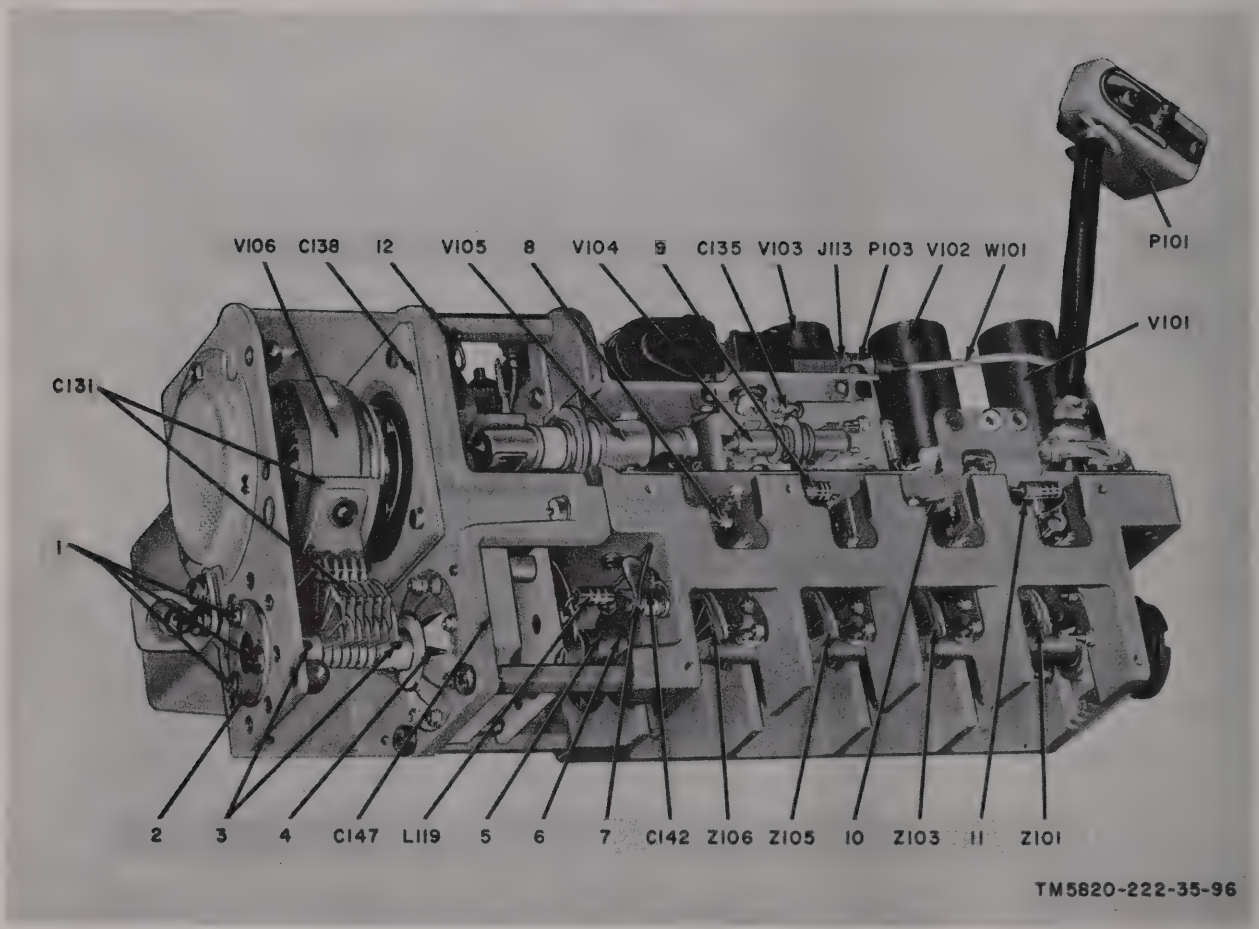


Figure 70. Rf and power amplifier subunit, covers removed.

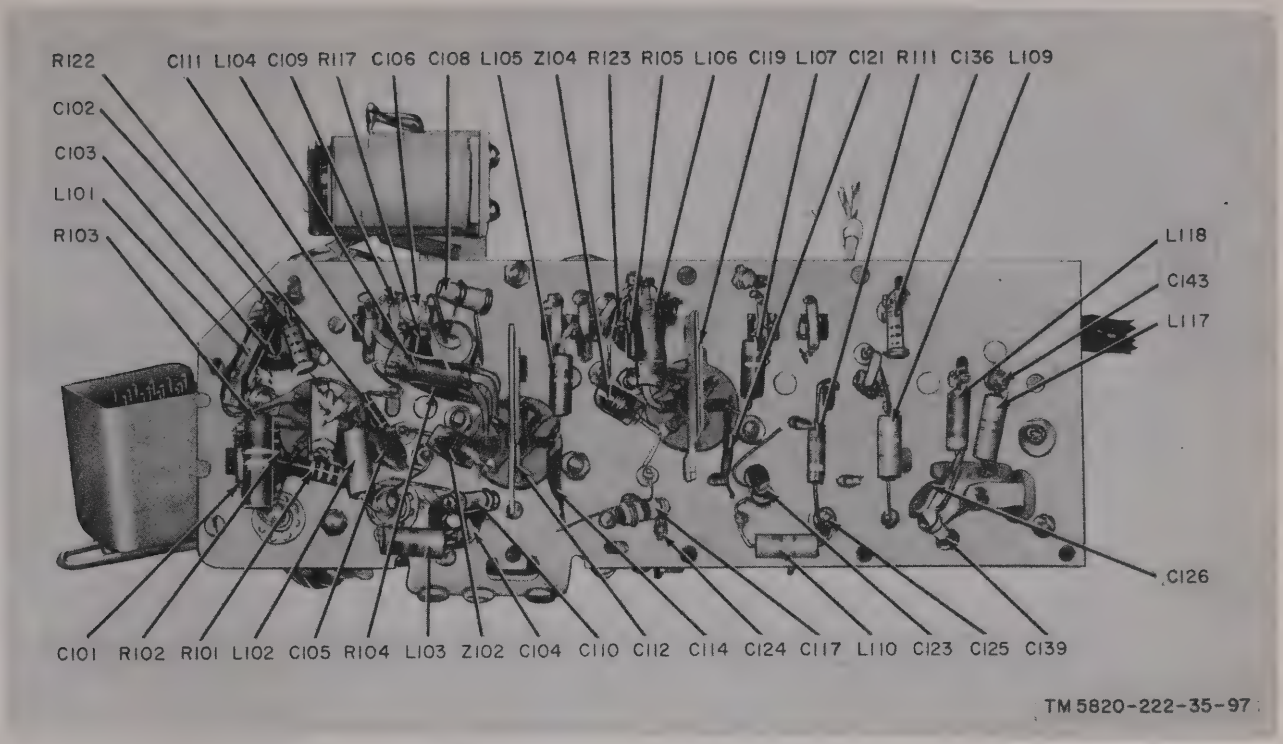


Figure 71. Rf and power amplifier subunit, tube chassis, bottom view.

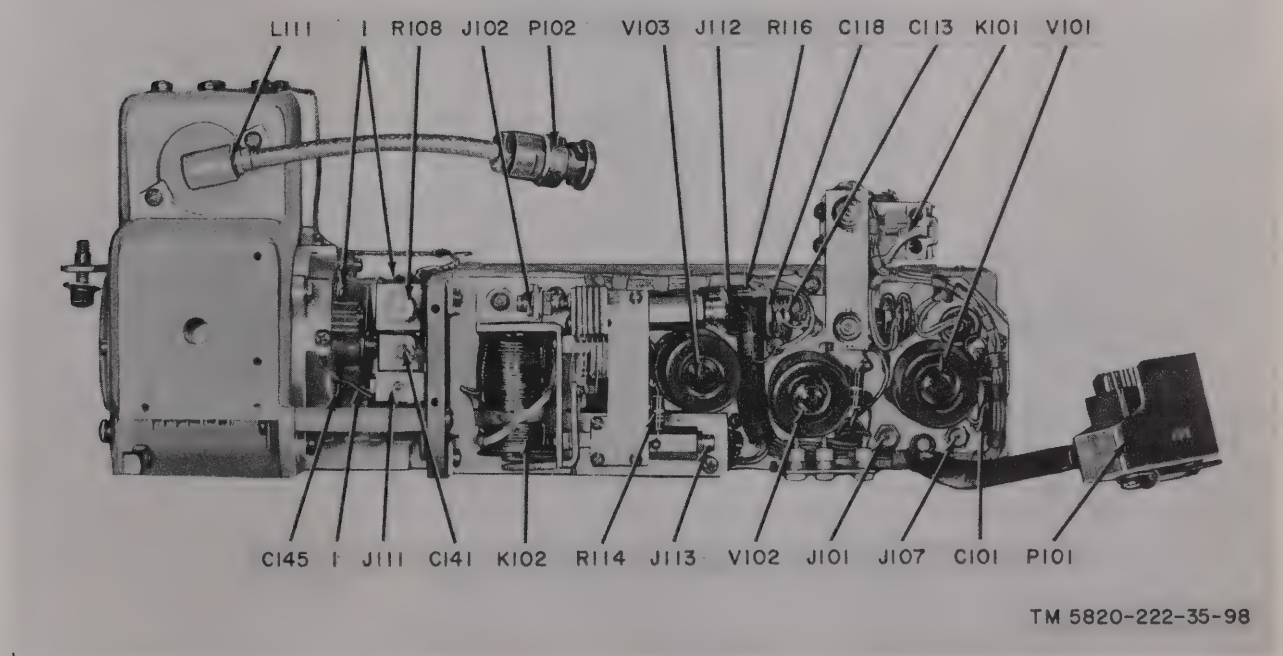


Figure 72. Rf and power amplifier subunit, top view.

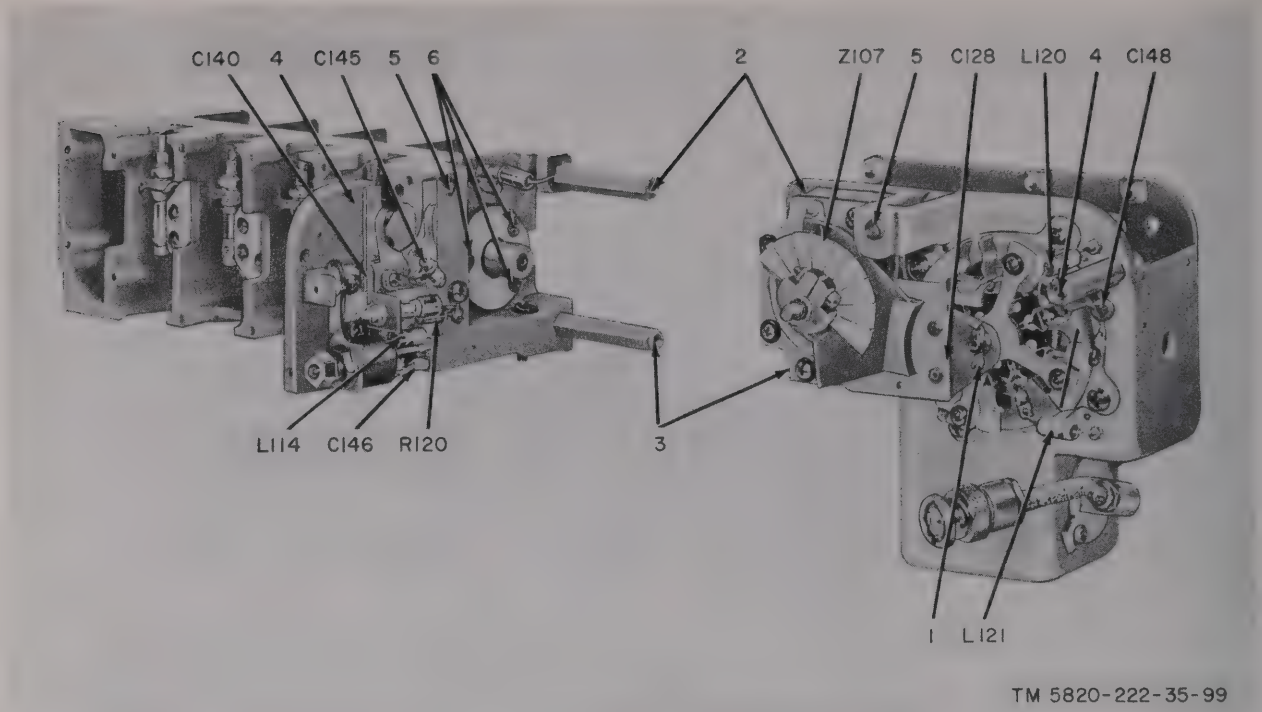


Figure 73. Rf and power amplifier subunit, tube chassis removed, power amplifier folded out.

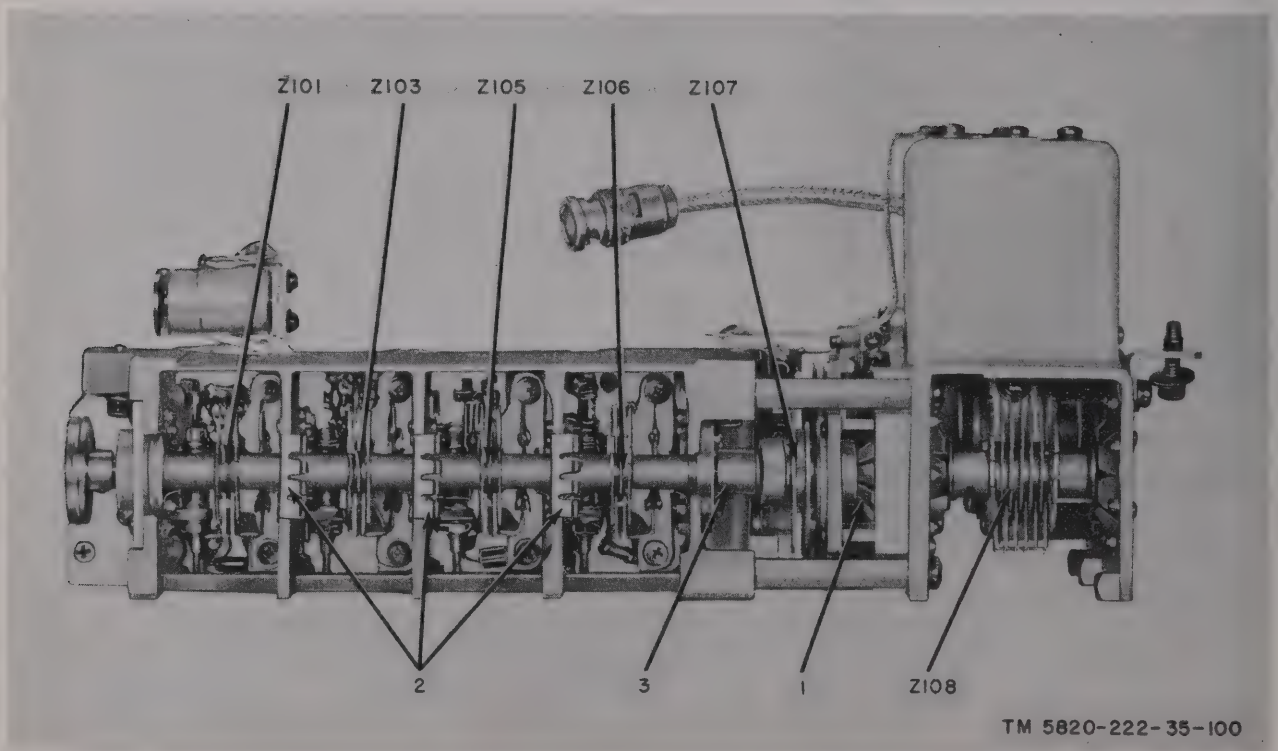


Figure 74. Rf and power amplifier subunit, bottom view cover plates removed.

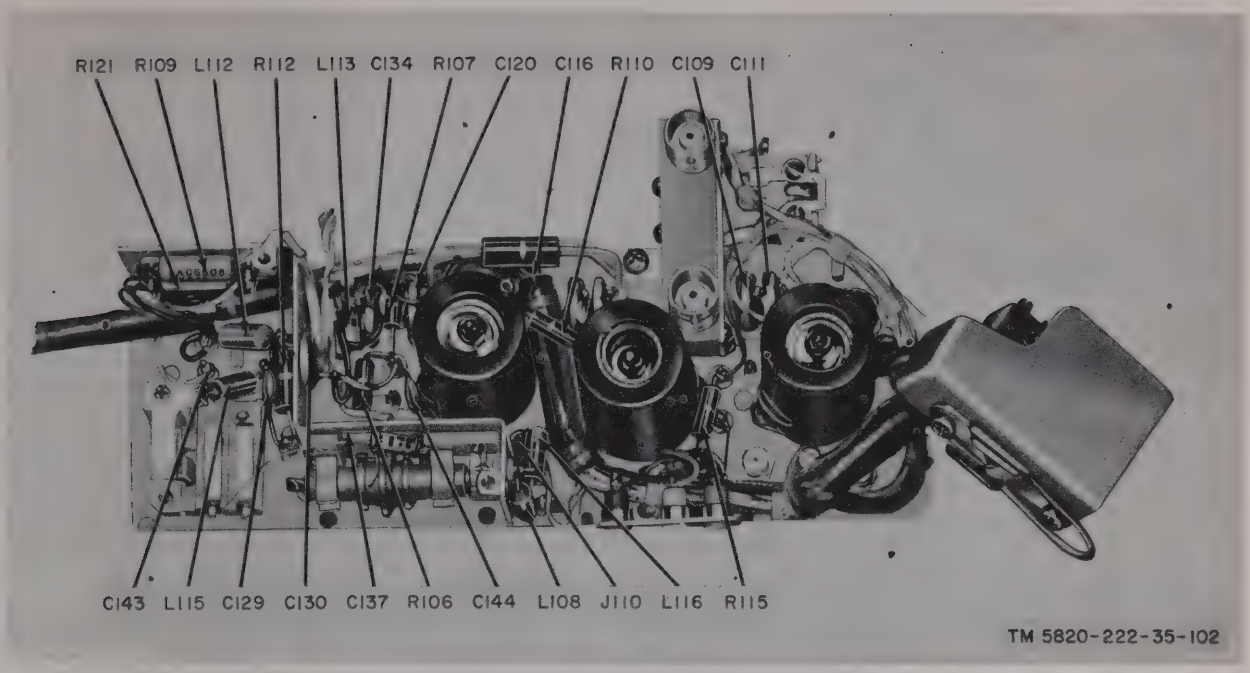


Figure 75. Rf and power amplifier subunit, tube chassis, top view, relay deck removed.

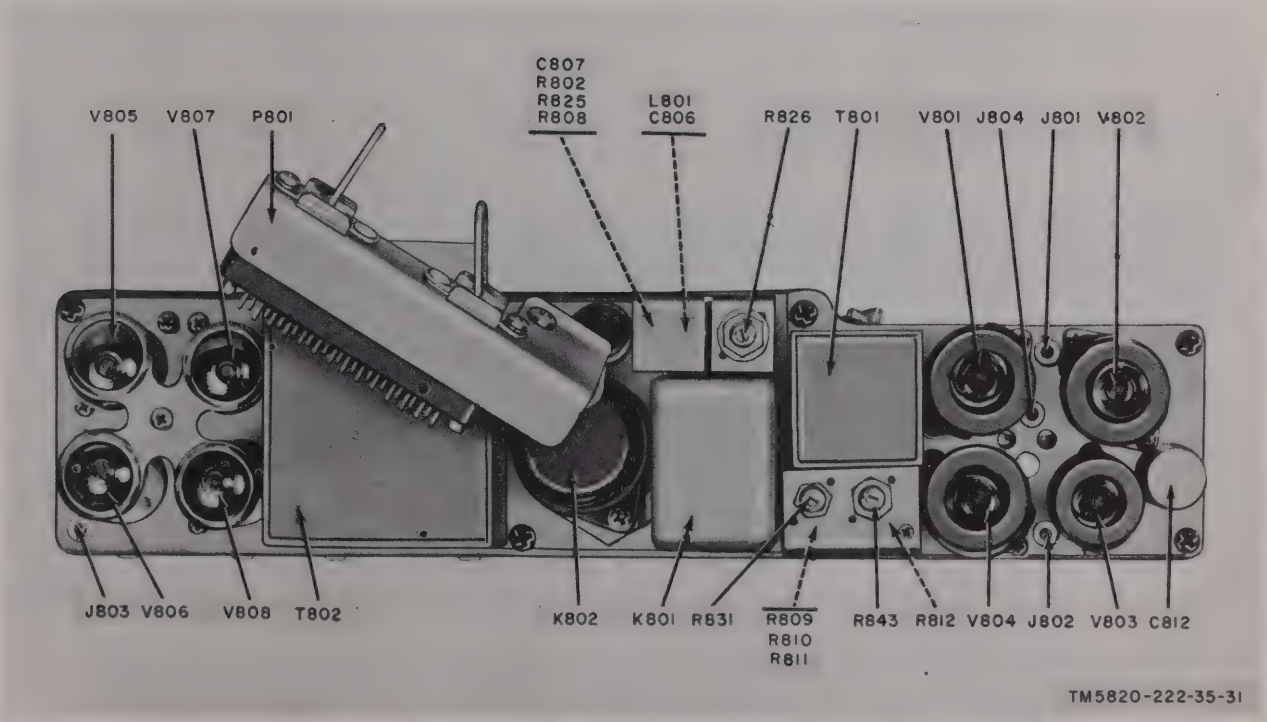


Figure 76. Audio amplifier and modulator subunit, top view.

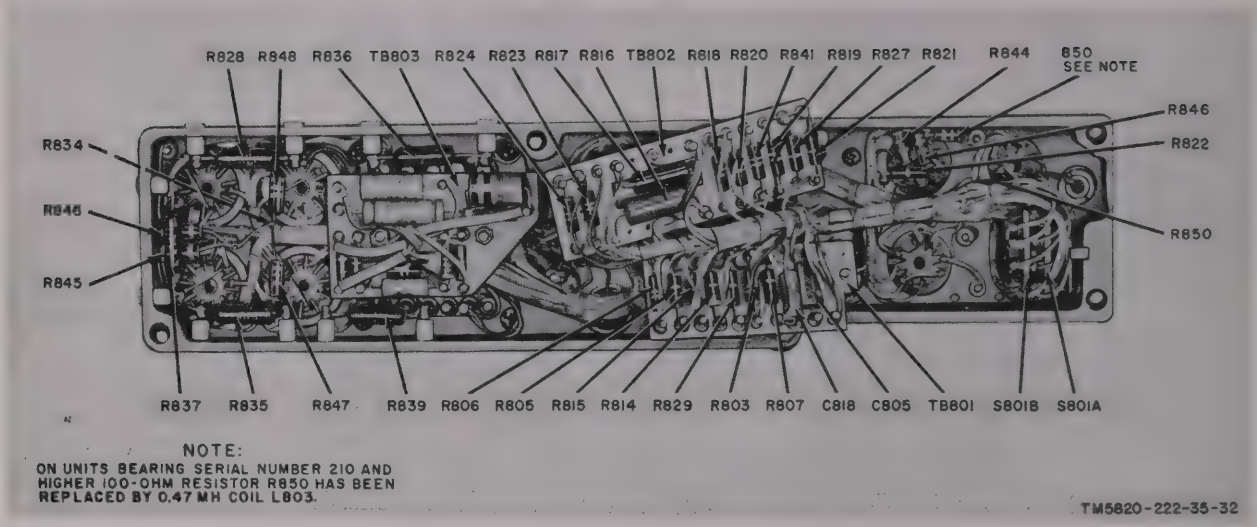


Figure 77. Audio amplifier and modulator subunit, bottom view, inner sides of terminal boards.

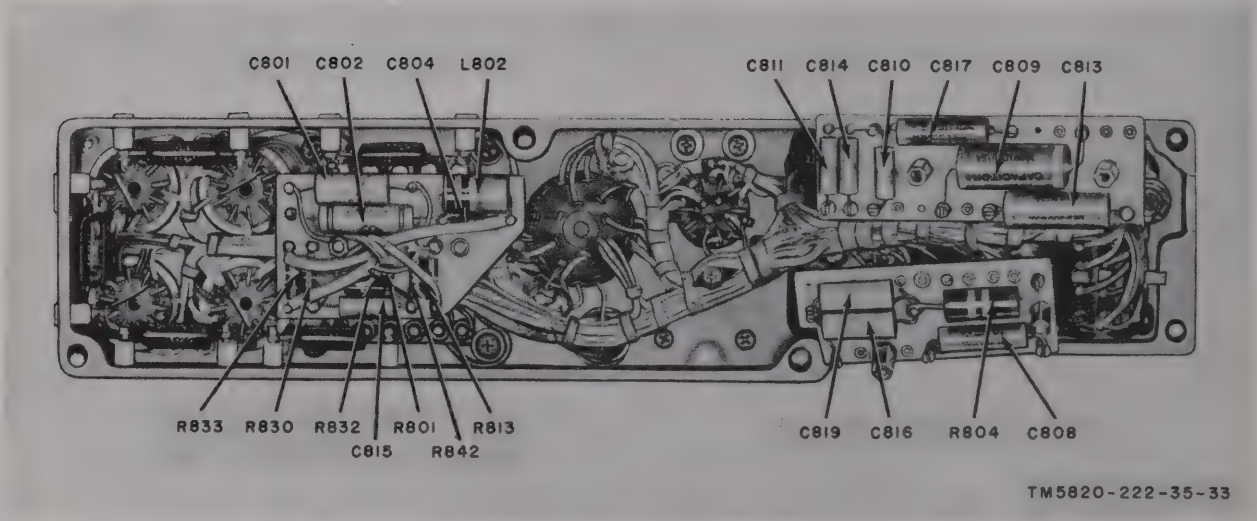


Figure 78. Audio amplifier and modulator subunit, bottom view, outer sides of terminal boards.

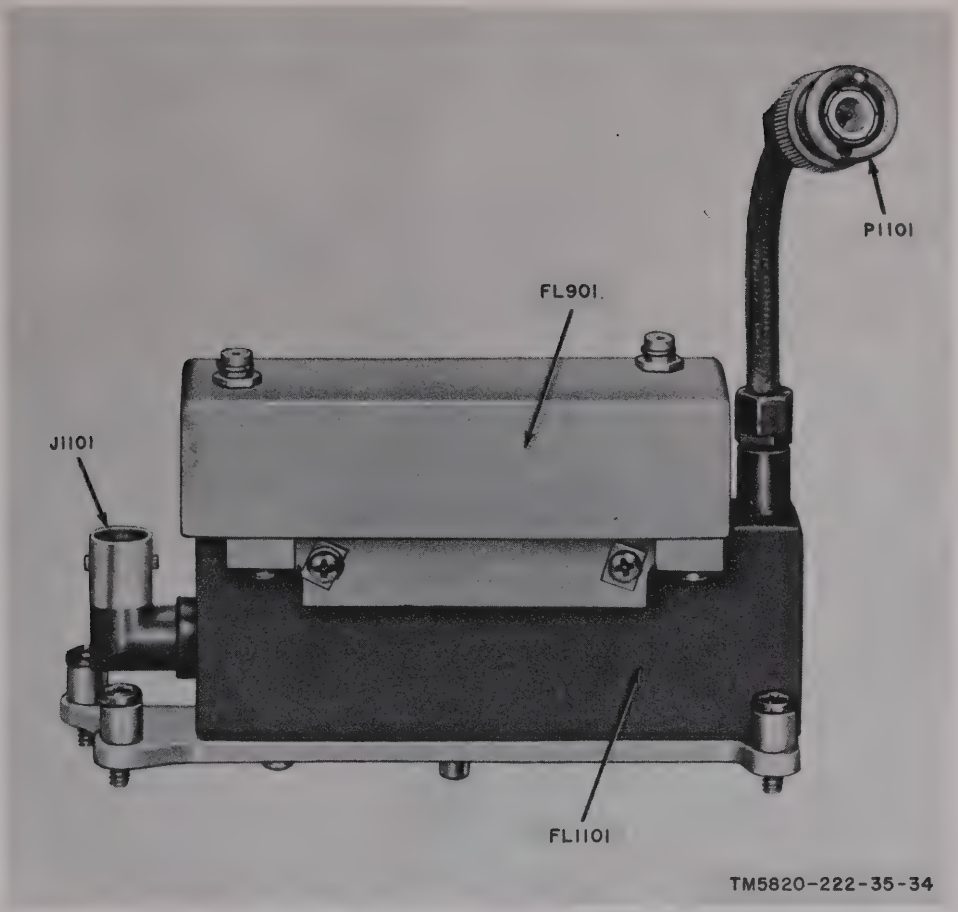


Figure 79. 500–kc if. filter and low pass filter, side view.

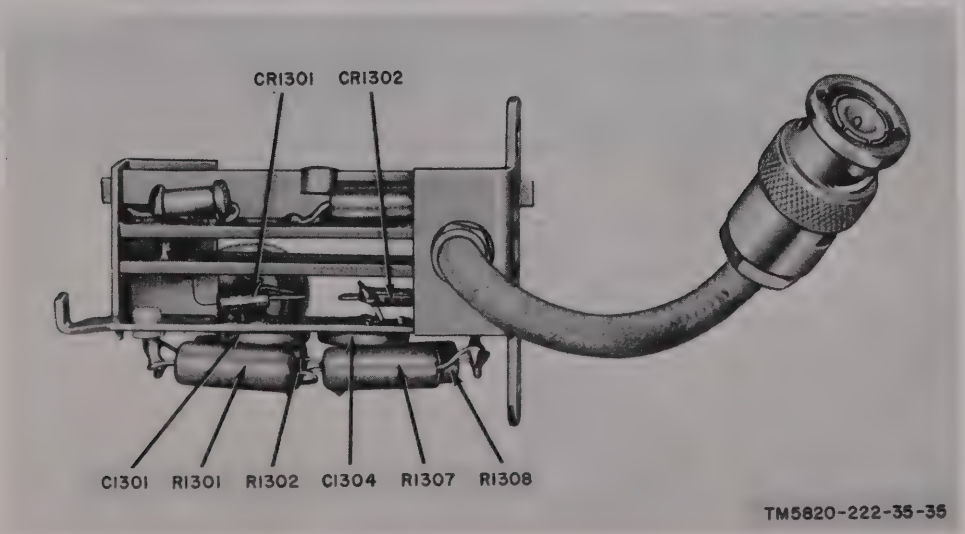


Figure 80. Directional coupler, side view.

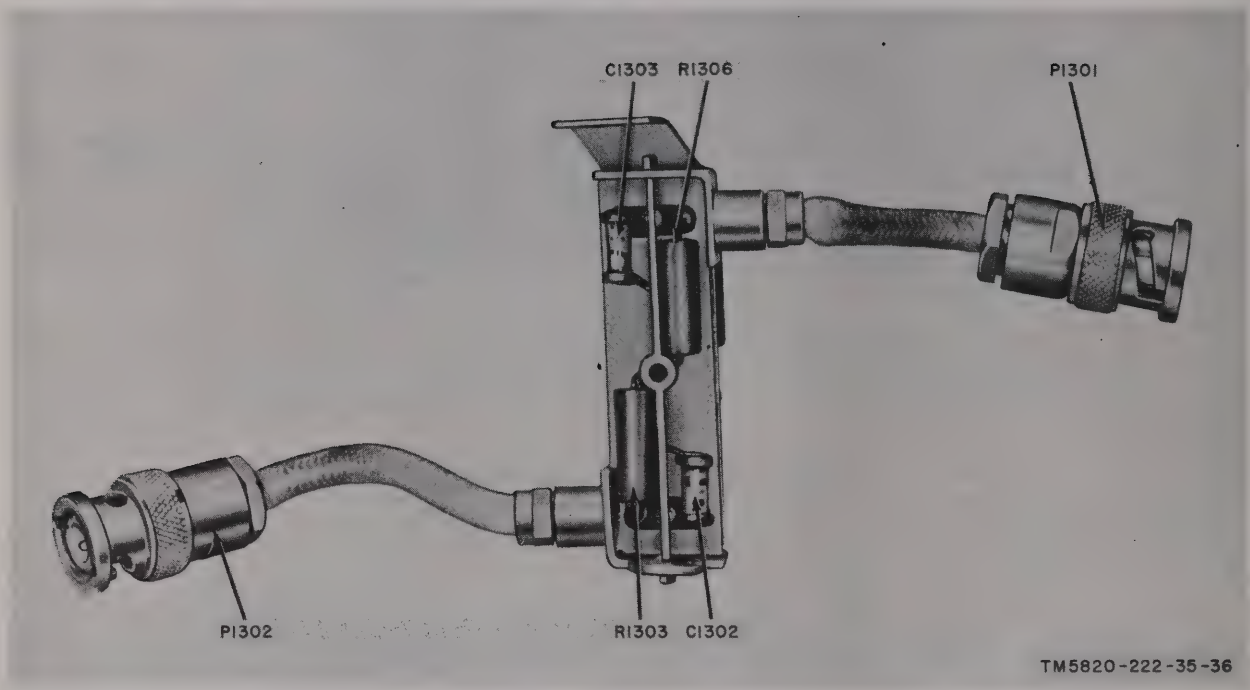


Figure 81. Directional coupler, rear view.

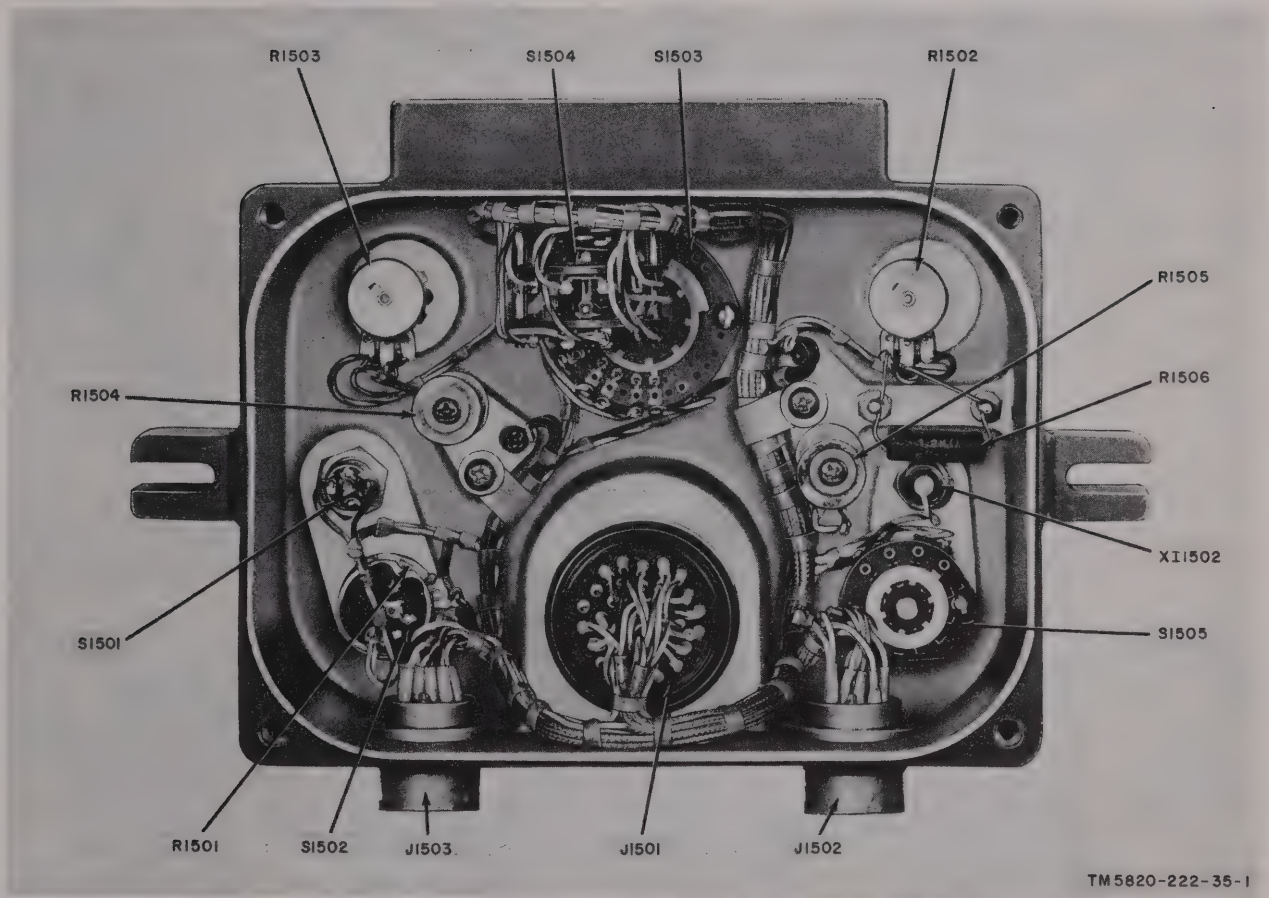


Figure 82. Radio Set Control C–1439/U, rear view, cover removed.

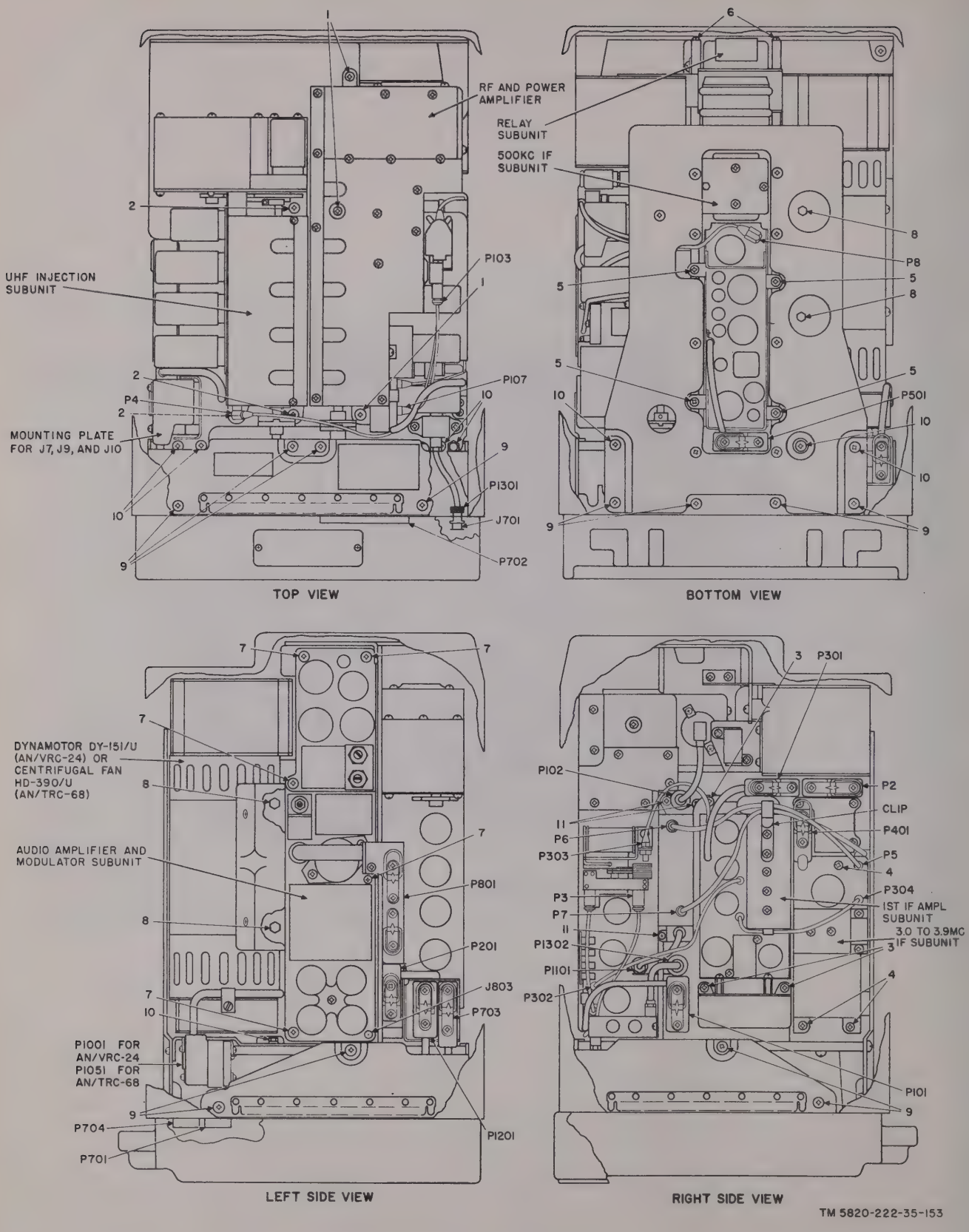


Figure 83. Location chart for subunits, subunit connectors, and subunit retaining hardware.

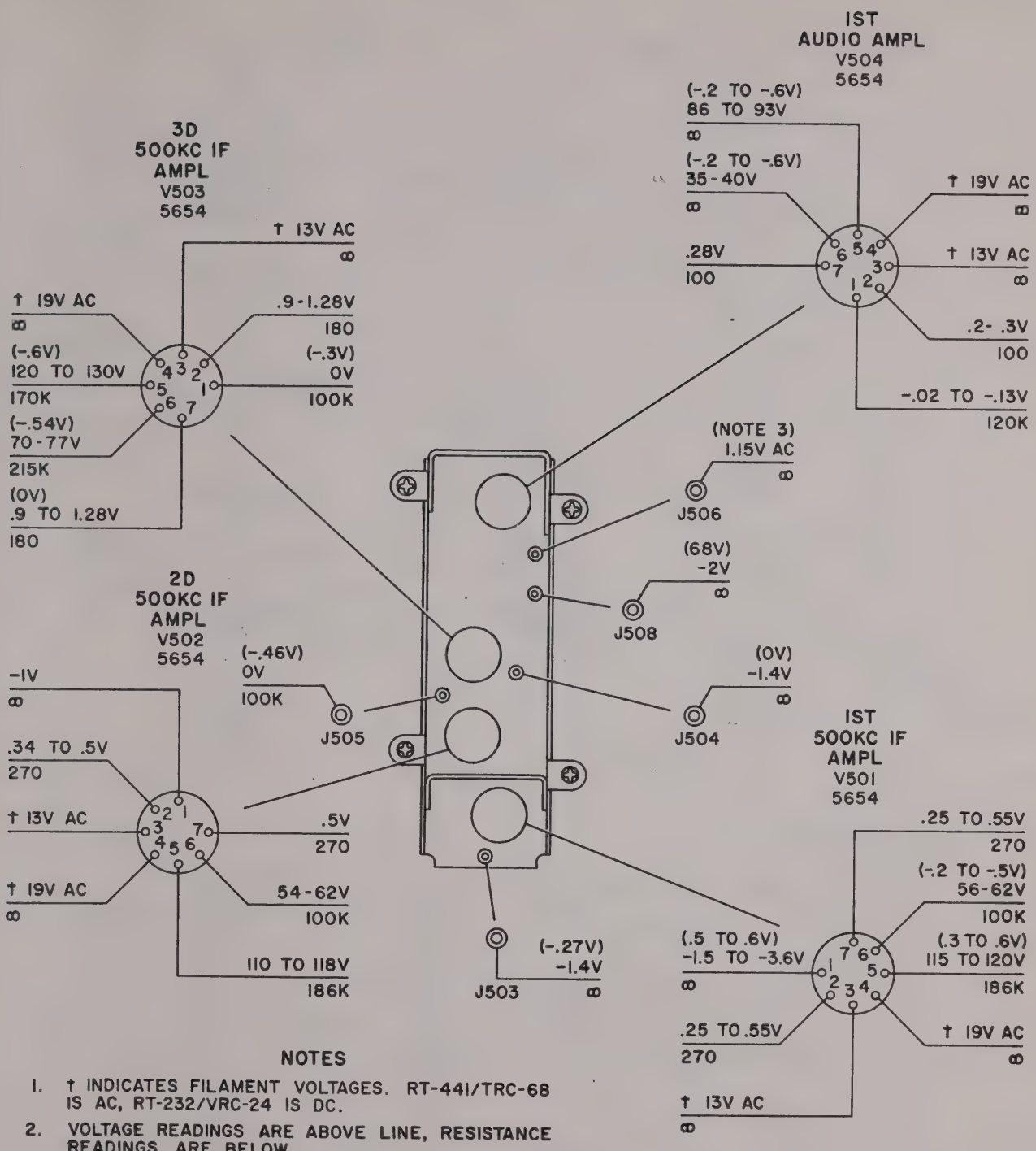


Figure 84. 500-kc if. amplifier subunit tube socket voltage-resistance diagram.

NOTES

1. † INDICATES FILAMENT VOLTAGES. RT-441/TRC-68 IS AC, RT-232/VRC-24 IS DC.
2. VOLTAGE READINGS ARE ABOVE LINE, RESISTANCE READINGS ARE BELOW.
3. MEASURED WITH 399.9MC 100UV, 30% MOD, 1,000 CPS SIGNAL APPLIED TO ANTENNA.
4. TEST JACK VOLTAGES MEASURED AT 399.9MC.
5. VOLTAGE READINGS IN PARENTHESES MEASURED DURING UNMODULATED TRANSMIT, ALL OTHERS MEASURED ON RECEIVE, TUBES AND SUBUNIT CONNECTED.
6. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS MADE WITH TUBES REMOVED AND SUBUNIT DISCONNECTED.
7. VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS MADE TO GROUND WITH MULTIMETER ME-26/U.

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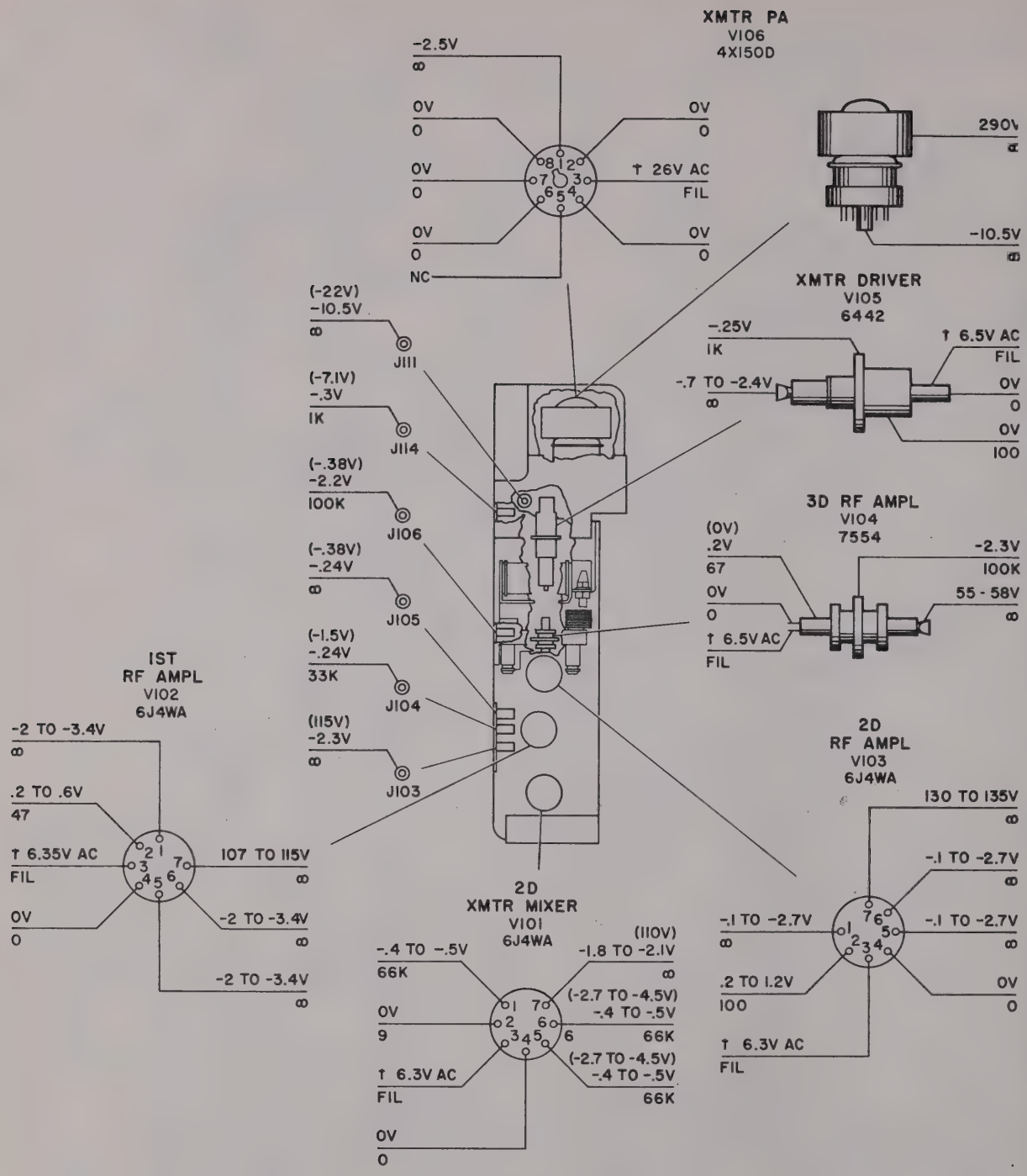

Figure 86. Rf and power amplifier subunit, tube socket voltage–resistance diagram.

NOTES

1. VOLTAGE READINGS ABOVE LINE, RESISTANCE READINGS BELOW LINE.
2. ↑ INDICATES FILAMENT VOLTAGE. RT-441/TRC-68 IS AC, RT-323/VRC-24 IS DC.
3. TEST JACK MEASUREMENTS MADE AT 399.9MC.
4. RESISTANCES AND VOLTAGES ARE MEASURED TO GROUND WITH MULTIMETER ME-26/U.
5. VOLTAGES IN PARENTHESES MEASURED DURING UNMODULATED TRANSMISSION.
6. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS ON V104, V105 AND V106 WERE TAKEN ON RECEIVE ONLY. ALL VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS MADE WITH TUBES IN AND SUBUNIT CONNECTED.
7. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS ARE MADE WITH TUBES REMOVED AND SUBUNIT DISCONNECTED.

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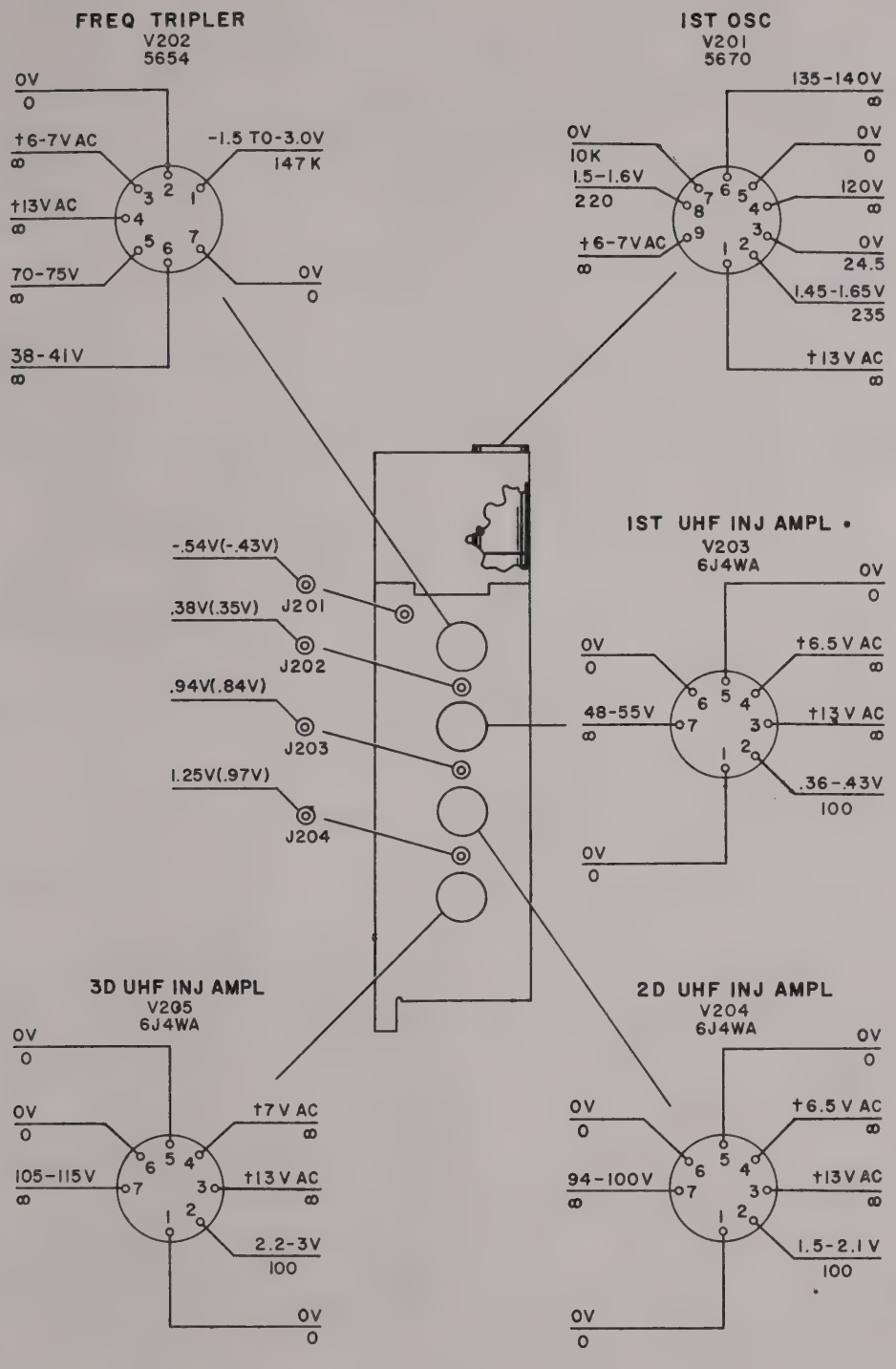


Figure 86. Uhf injection subunit, tube socket voltage-resistance diagram.

NOTES:

1. † INDICATES FILAMENT VOLTAGE, RT-441/TRC-68 IS AC, RT-323/VRC-24 IS DC.
2. VOLTAGE READINGS ARE ABOVE LINE, RESISTANCE READINGS ARE BELOW LINE.
3. TEST JACK VOLTAGES MEASURED AT 399.9 MC.
4. VOLTAGE READINGS IN PARENTHESES WERE MEASURED DURING UNMODULATED TRANSMISSION, ALL OTHER VOLTAGES MEASURED ON RECEIVE, TUBES IN AND SUBUNIT CONNECTED.
5. VOLTAGES AND RESISTANCES ARE MEASURED TO GROUND WITH MULTIMETER ME-26/U.
6. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS ARE MADE WITH TUBES REMOVED AND SUBUNIT DISCONNECTED. TUBES NEED NOT BE REMOVED FOR FILAMENT RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS.

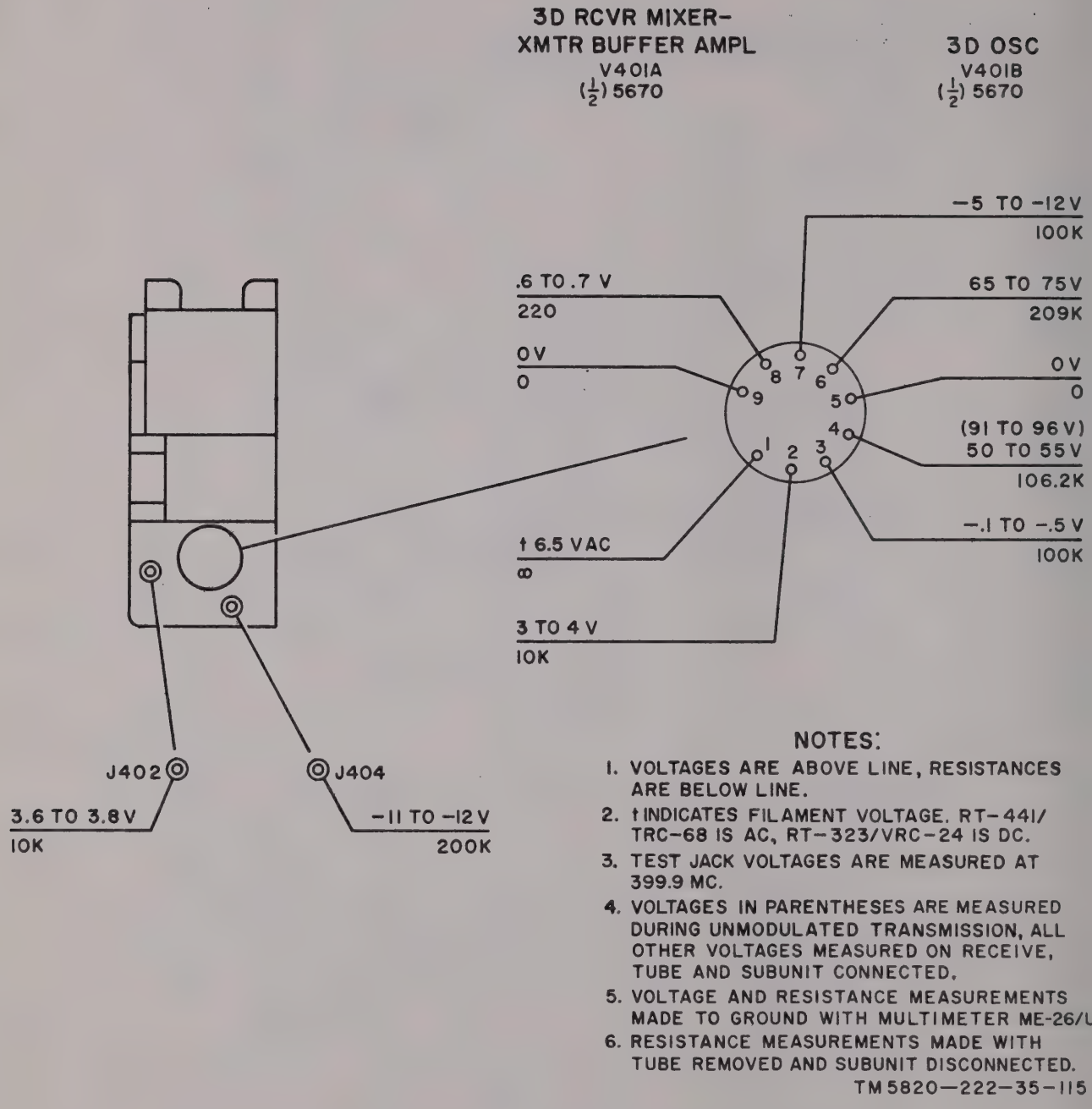
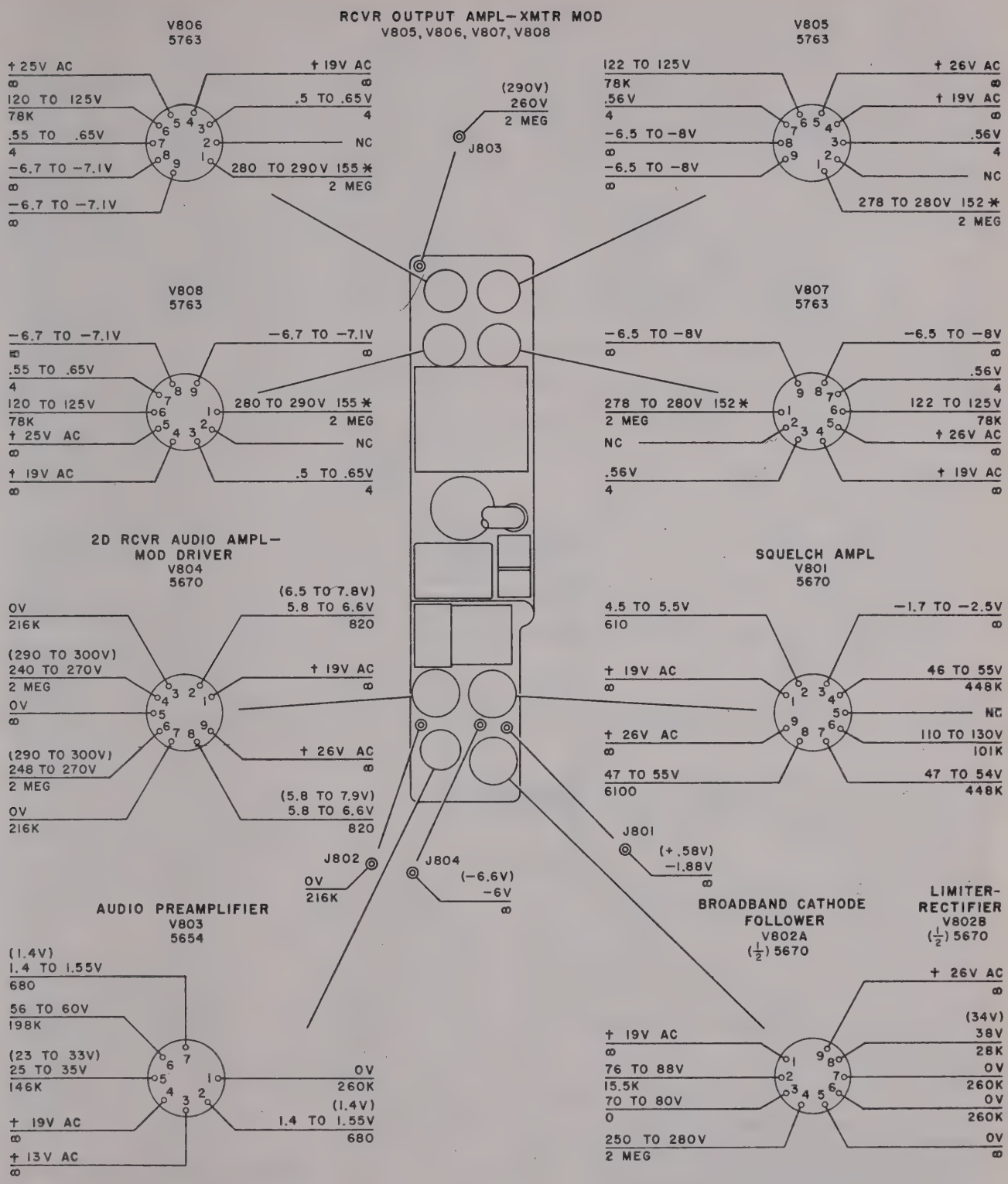


Figure 87. 3.0- to 3.9 mc if. subunit, tube socket voltage-resistance diagram.



NOTES:

1. † INDICATES FILAMENT VOLTAGE. RT–441/TRC–68 IS AC. RT–323/VRC–24 IS DC.
2. NC INDICATES NO CONNECTION.
3. VOLTAGE READINGS ARE ABOVE LINE. RESISTANCE READINGS ARE BELOW LINE.
4. TEST JACK MEASUREMENTS MADE AT 399.9 MC. VOLTAGES AND RESISTANCES ARE MEASURED TO GROUND WITH MULTIMETER ME–26/U. RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS ARE MADE WITH TUBES REMOVED AND SUBUNIT DISCONNECTED. TUBES NEED NOT BE REMOVED FOR FILAMENT RESISTANCES. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS MADE WITH ALL TUBES IN AND SUBUNIT CONNECTED.
5. VOLTAGES IN PARENTHESES MEASURED ON UNMODULATED TRANSMIT.
6. V801 MEASUREMENTS TAKEN WITH SQUELCH CONTROL IN OFF POSITION.
7. * INDICATES AUDIO VOLTAGES.

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Figure 88. Audio amplifier and modulator subunit, tube socket voltage–resistance diagram.

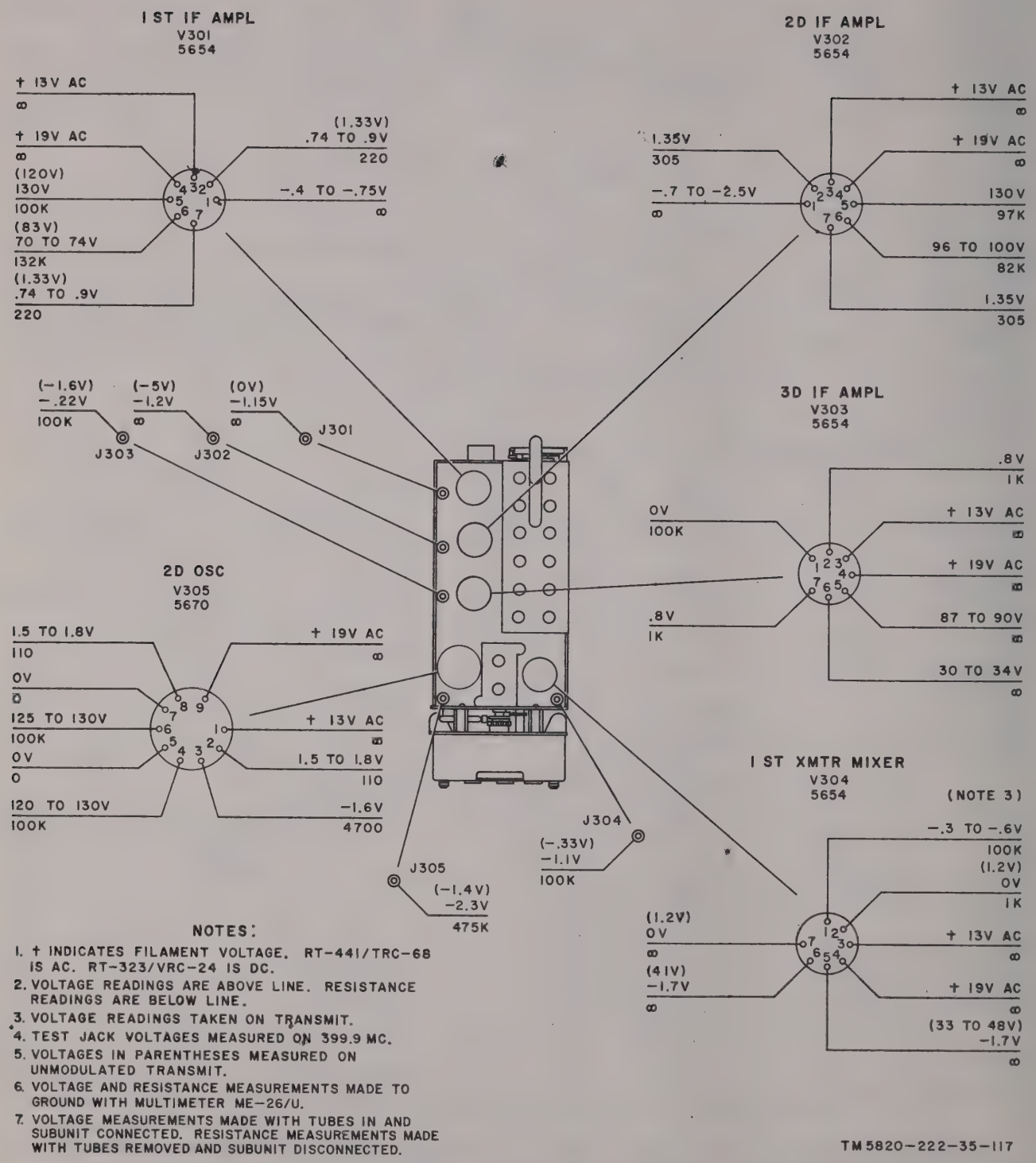

Figure 89. First if. amplifier subunit, tube socket voltage–resistance diagram.

100. Audio Stage Gain on Receive

The voltage measurements listed in the following chart will aid in locating a faulty stage or circuit component in the audio amplifier and modulator subunit. Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 on normal receive. Turn the SQUELCH control on the front panel to OFF. Use a variable autotransformer and the ME-30/U to obtain 115 (or 230) volts ac input to Radio Set AN/TRC-68, or use a potentiometer and Multimeter ME-26/U to obtain 26.4 volts dc input to Radio Set AN/VRC-24; then, connect the audio test box (para 128) and the ME-30/U to either front panel AUDIO jack (fig. 38). Connect the voltmeter leads and a 600-ohm load across the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals. (Connect oscilloscope AN/USM-50 across these terminals to check for spurious noise voltages.) Use Audio Oscillator TS-382/U and inject a 1,000-cps signal to the test points indicated in the following chart. Adjust the audio voltage level of the audio oscillator to obtain a 24.5-volt ac indication on the ME-30/U. If the audio oscillator TS-382/U input required to obtain a 24.5 volt ac reading is greater than the input indicated in the following chart, check the circuits and components indicated.

Test point	Audio voltage level (volts ac)	Check
J802 (fig. 76).	0.93	Audio output circuits, including V804, T801, V805, V806, V807, V808, and T802 (fig. 14).
BROADBAND jack J704-A (NOR BB switch S801 in BB position) (TM 11-5820-222-10).	0.042	Audio input circuits to V803 and associated circuit components (fig. 20).
J506 (fig. 59).	2.3	Audio input circuits to V804, including S801 and K801.

101. Receiver Signal Tracing (fig. 128)

The voltage measurements listed in the following chart will aid in locating a malfunctioning stage or circuit component in the uhf injection subunit, the first if. amplifier, or the 3.0-3.9-mc if. subunits. Operate Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 on normal receive. Check for proper input voltages (para 100). Use Multimeter ME-26/U to measure the voltages at the test points listed. Voltages listed are for frequencies in the range of 225.0 to 399.9 mc.

Test point	Voltage (volts dc)	Check
J201 (fig. 53)	-0.8 to -1.7	V201 and associated circuit components.
J202 (fig. 53)	+0.38 to 0.43	V202 and associated circuit components.
J203 (fig. 53)	+0.8 to 1.1	V203 and associated circuit components.
J204 (fig. 53)	+1.1 to 2.1	V204 and associated circuit components. *Note.* If reading is 1.1 volts at J203 and J204, trouble is indicated in V204.
J106 (fig. 68)	-0.94 to -3.8	V205 and associated circuit components, or coaxial cable W4.
J305 (fig. 62)	-2.0 to -2.6	V305 and associated circuit components.
J404 (fig. 56)	-7.0 to -12.0	V401 and associated circuit components.

102. Transmitter Signal Tracing (fig. 128)

Use the following chart to locate defective circuits or stages while the radio set is operating on transmit. Before keying the transmitter, *connect Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A to the ANT. jack on the front panel.* Before measuring voltages at the test points indicated, check the input voltage to the radio set (para 100). Use Multimeter ME-26/U to measure voltages. Voltages listed in the chart are for the frequency range from 225.0 to 399.9 mc.

Test point	Voltage (volts dc)	Check
J404 (fig. 56)	-6 to -12	V401 and third oscillator circuit components.
J402 (fig. 56)	3 to 3.8	V401 or buffer amplifier circuit components.
J304 (fig. 62)	-0.3 to -0.98	Z403, Z402, and Z401 (fig. 56).
J305 (fig. 62)	-1.4 to -2.6	V305 or associated circuit components.
J301 (fig. 62)	-1 to -1.5	V304 or associated circuit components.

Test point	Voltage (volts dc)	Check
J302 (fig. 62)	-5 to -1.1	V301 or associated circuit components.
J104 (fig. 74)	-0.8 to -2.6	V302 or associated circuit components.
J201 (fig. 53)	-0.9 to -1.4	V201 or associated circuit components.
J105 (fig. 68)	0 to -0.38	V101, V102, or associated circuit components.
J106 (fig. 68)	-0.23 to -1.2	V103 or associated circuit components.
J114 (fig. 68)	-4 to -7	V104 or associated circuit components.
J111 (fig. 72)	-22 to -40	V105 or associated circuit components.

103. Sensitivity Checks
(fig. 38 and 83 through 90)

a. Perform the sensitivity checks as follows:

(1) Set up the rt unit for normal receive (SQUELCH control at OFF) on 399.9 mc. Do not change the frequency setting during the sensitivity checks.

(2) Check for proper input voltage as described in paragraph 100.

(3) Connect the audio test box (para 128) to either front panel AUDIO jack and connect Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U, Oscilloscope AN/USM-50, and a 600-ohm load between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals of the audio test box.

(4) Connect the AN/URM-25D to the test jack indicated in the chart below. Adjust the signal generator to the frequency indicated in the chart. To perform the sensitivity checks at the ANT. jack, connect the TS-497/URR to the ANT. jack through the 6-db pad supplied with the TS-497/URR.

(5) Modulate the input frequency 30 percent at 1,000 cps and adjust the input level to the maximum input microvolt setting listed in the chart.

(6) Note the rt unit audio output level (in db) as indicated on the ME-30B/U, and note the AN/URM-25D or TS-497/URR output in microvolts.

(7) Remove the 1,000-cps, 30-percent modulation from the signal generator output frequency and note the decrease in rt unit audio output level (in db). The decrease must be at least 10 db.

b. The following chart indicates the normal ranges of signal generator output voltage required to obtain a 10-db signal plus noise-to-noise ratio at each test point. The input voltage required at each test jack will vary slightly with each unit. Because of the difference in power supplies, separate ranges are listed for the RT-441/TRC-68 and the RT-323/VRC-24. The input microvolt ranges listed were determined by measurements made on typical receiver-transmitter units. When abnormally high or low input voltages are required to obtain a 10-db signal plus noise-to-noise ratio, perform the isolating procedure indicated in the chart to locate the cause of trouble.

Test point	Frequency (mc)	Input microvolts		Isolating procedure
		RT-323/VRC-24	RT-441/TRC-68	
J505 (fig. 59)	0.5	10,000-32,000	10,000-18,000	Check V503 and V504 and make voltage-resistance checks in these stages, or check detector and noise limiter circuits to isolate trouble.
J503 (fig. 59)	0.5	10-55	10-30	Check V501 and V502, and make voltage resistance measurements to isolate trouble.
J402 (fig. 56)	0.5	35-80	35-60	Check 500-kc filter. Check V401 and make voltage-resistance measurement to isolate trouble.

Test point	Frequency (mc)	Input microvolts		Isolating procedure
		RT-323/VRC-24	RT-441/TRC-68	
J402 (fig. 56)	3.9	35-80	35-60	Check V401 and make voltage-resistance measurements to isolate trouble.
J303 (fig. 62)	3.9	35-100	35-70	Check V303 and make voltage-resistance measurements to isolate trouble.
J303 (fig. 62)	29.9	40-85	38-76	Check V305 and make resistance-voltage measurements to isolate trouble.
J302 (fig. 62)	29.9	20-45	20-38	Check V302 and make voltage-resistance measurements to isolate trouble.
J301 (fig. 62)	29.9	4.5-10	4-8	Check V301 and make voltage-resistance measurements to isolate trouble. *Caution:* Before keying the transmitter, disconnect the TS-497/URR and connect the AN/URM-43A to the ANT jack.
ANT. jack (front panel) (use TS-497/U)	399.9	2.5-4.5 (typical) 6 maximum	2.5-4.5 (typical) 6 maximum	Check bias at J106 (fig. 68 and 85). If normal, go to transmit operation and check tuning of rf amplifiers (para 137). Then check V102 and V103 by substitution. If tubes are good, plug in test socket adapter and make voltage-resistance measurements. If bias at J106 is abnormal, go to transmit operation and check bias at J104 (para 97). If signal is abnormal, trace the uhf injection subunit (para 97) to isolate trouble. If bias at J104 is normal, go to transmit operation. Check tuning of rf amplifiers and the rf amplifier stages V102, V103 and V104 (para 137).

104. Isolating Trouble Within a Stage

When trouble has been localized to a stage, use the following techniques to isolate the defective part.

a. Test the tube involved either in Tube Tester TV-7/U or by substituting a similar type tube which is known to be operating normally.

b. Take voltage measurements at the tube sockets (fig. 83 through 89) to isolate open and short circuits.

c. If voltage readings are abnormal, take resistance readings (fig. 83 through 89) to isolate open and short circuits. Refer also to the dc resistances of transformers and relay coils in paragraph 105.

d. If signals are weak and all checks fail to indicate a defective part, check the alignment (para 128 through 141).

e. Use the partial schematic diagrams to circuit-trace and isolate the faulty component.

105. Dc Resistances of Transformers and Relay Coils

The dc resistances of the transformer windings and the relay coils in the receiver-transmitter are listed below. Relay resistances must be measured with the relays disconnected.

Transformer or relay coil	Terminals	Dc resistance (ohms)
T501	1-4	82
	3-2	45
T801	1-2	2,000
	3-4	45
	4-5	47
T802	1-4	46
	4-5	160
	6-7	45
	7-9	23
	10-11	60
K1	1,9	237
K2	1,9	237
K3		300 ± 30%, 25° C
K101[a]		275
K102[a]		100
K401		525
K601		675
K602	1,5	200
K801	1,10	14,000
K802	14,18	200
K1201, K1202, K1203, and K1204		20

[a]K101 and K102 are wired in parallel. The resistance of the two relays in parallel is approximately 80 ohms.

CHAPTER 6

REPAIRS AND ALIGNMENT

Note. Procedures in this chapter are performed at 3rd echelon unless otherwise noted.

Section I. REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF SUBUNITS

106. General Instructions

a. When equipment failure occurs, use the troubleshooting procedures in chapter 5 to localize the trouble. Check applicable cables and connectors before attempting to replace any subunit. *Before removing any subunit, channel the rt unit to 399.9 mc.* At this frequency setting, the frequency selector tuning shaft couplers are positioned for easy removal and replacement.

Warning: Turn the POWER control to OFF before attempting any removal procedures.

b. To gain access to the subunits, refer to TM 11-5820-222-20 for removal of the rt unit from the radio set. The subunits can be removed from the rt unit without the use of special tools. The retaining hardware on the subunits is painted green for easy location. When replacing a subunit, align all retaining screws with their respective holes before tightening the screws.

c. All single-connector plugs are color coded. The color of the plug sleeve matches the colored dot alongside the mating jack. After replacing the subunit, be sure that all the jack and plug colors match before applying power. When disconnecting cable connectors, do not twist or bend; pull the plug connectors straight out of the mating jacks.

107. Removal and Replacement of Rf and Power Amplifier Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal

(1) Place the rt unit top side up on the bench.

(2) Disconnect plugs P3, P101, P102, P302, P303, P1101, and P1302 (right-side view).

(3) Loosen the three green-headed captive screws (1) on the top of the subunit (top view). Remove the captive screw, which is about two-thirds of the distance from the front of the subunit, by inserting the screwdriver into the circular cutout in the shield.

(4) Lift the rf and power amplifier subunit from the main frame.

b. Replacement.

(1) Set the coupler on the rf and power amplifier so that, when viewed from the front of the subunit, the slot in the coupler is vertical and the guide pin is in the upper-right corner.

(2) Seat the subunit on the chassis, align the captive screws with the holes, and arrange the subunit coupler to mesh with the frequency selector coupler.

(3) Tighten the three captive screws (1) on the top of the subunit (top view).

(4) Connect plugs P3, P101, P102, P302, P303, P1101, and P1302 (right-side view).

108. Removal and Replacement of Uhf Injection Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal

(1) Place the rt unit top side up on the bench.

(2) Disconnect plug P4 (top view).

(3) Disconnect plug P201 (left-side view); insert a screwdriver under

the handle to pull the plug straight out.

(4) Loosen the two captive screws (2) at the front end of the subunit, and the single captive screw (2) at the rear (top view).

(5) Lift up to remove the subunit.

b. Replacement.

(1) Align the slot on the subunit coupler vertically with the guide pin in the upper right corner, to mesh with the coupler on the frequency selector.

(2) Hold plug P201 clear and seat the subunit on the main frame so that the captive screws are aligned with the holes.

(3) Tighten the three captive screws (2) (top view).

(4) Connect plug P4 (top view) and plug P201 (left-side view).

109. Removal and Replacement of First If. Amplifier Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Set the rt unit on its left side on the bench.

(2) Disconnect plugs P302 and P303 (right-side view).

(3) Disconnect plug P304 (right-side view).

(4) Disconnect plug P301 (right-side view).

(5) For convenience, disconnect plugs P6 and P7, and slide the cables out from under the clip (right-side view).

(6) Loosen the two captive screws (3) at the front of the subunit, and the single captive screw (3) at the rear (right-side view).

(7) Lift the subunit up to remove it.

b. Replacement.

(1) Align the slots on the subunit couplers vertically, with the guide pins in the upper right quadrant when the subunit is viewed from the front, to mesh with the frequency selector couplers.

(2) Seat the subunit on the main chassis and align the captive screws with the holes.

(3) Tighten the three captive screws (3) (right-side view).

(4) Connect plugs P301, P302, P303, and P304 (right-side view).

(5) Connect plugs P6 and P7 and slide the cables under the clip (right-side view).

110. Removal and Replacement of 3.0- to 3.9-Mc If. Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal

(1) Set the rt unit on its left side on the bench.

(2) Disconnect plugs P5, P304, and P401 (right-side view).

(3) Loosen two captive screws (4) at the front of the subunit and one captive screw at the rear (right-side view).

(4) Lift the subunit up to remove it.

b. Replacement.

(1) Align the slot on the subunit coupler vertically, with the guide pin in the upper right quadrant when the subunit is viewed from the front, to mesh with the frequency selector coupler.

(2) Seat the subunit on the chassis so that the captive screws are aligned with the holes.

(3) Tighten the three captive screws (4) (right-side view).

(4) Connect plugs P5, P304, and P401 (right-side view).

111. Removal and Replacement of 500-Kc If. Amplifier Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal

(1) Set the rt unit bottom side up on the bench.

(2) Disconnect plugs P8 and P501 (bottom view).

(3) Loosen the four captive screws (5) (bottom view).

(4) Lift the subunit up to remove it.

b. Replacement.

(1) Seat the subunit on the chassis so that the captive screws are aligned with the holes.
(2) Tighten the four captive screws (5) (bottom view).
(3) Connect plugs P8 and P501 (bottom view).
(4) Dress the cable to plug P501 close to the chassis.

112. Removal and Replacement of Audio Amplifier and Modulator Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Set the rt unit on its right side on the bench.
(2) Disconnect plug P801 by placing a screwdriver under both handles and pulling straight up (left-side view).
(3) Loosen one captive screw (7) at the front end of the subunit, one captive screw (7) adjacent to P801, one captive screw (7) slightly to the rear of center of the subunit, and two captive screws at the rear of the subunit (7) (left-side view).
(4) Lift the subunit up to remove it.

b. Replacement

(1) Seat the subunit on the chassis, rear end first, and align the captive screws with the holes.
(2) Tighten the five captive screws (7) (left-side view).
(3) Connect plug P801 (left-side view).

113. Removal and Replacement of Relay Subunit
(fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Set the rt unit top side up on the bench.
(2) Remove the two green roundhead screws (6) and the lockwashers at the rear of the main frame, which fasten the relay subunit to the chassis (bottom view).
(3) Slip a screwdriver between the subunit and the blower hose so that the bottom of the subunit clears the blower hose.
(4) Grasp the subunit handle and pull the subunit out of the main frame.

b. Replacement.

(1) Push the blower hose downward and slide the subunit into the chassis.
(2) Replace the two roundhead screws (6) and lockwashers and tighten them (bottom view).
(3) Be sure that the blower hose is properly connected between the blower outlet and the air duct to the rf and power amplifier subunit.

114. Removal and Replacement of Dynamotor DY–151/U (AN/VRC–24 Only)
(fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Remove the audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112) before removing the dynamotor.
(2) Set the rt unit on its right side on the bench.
(3) Disconnect plug P1001 (left-side view).
(4) Remove two hexagonal-head screws (8) from the left side of the rt unit (left-side view).
(5) Remove the two remaining hexagonal-head screws (8) on the bottom of the chassis (bottom view).
(6) Lift the dynamotor off the chassis. The blower hose can be slid off the air duct if necessary.

b. Replacement.

(1) Replace the blower hose on the air duct.
(2) Insert the blower outlet into the blower hose as the dynamotor is seated on the chassis. Align the hexagonal-head screws (8) with the holes.
(3) Tighten the two hexagonal-head screws (8) on the left side (left-side view), and the two hexagonal-head screws (8) on the bottom (bottom view) of the main frame.
(4) Correct plug P1001 (left-side view).

115. Removal and Replacement of Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U (AN/TRC-68 Only) (4th Echelon)

The instructions for the removal and replacement of the dynamotor (para 114) also apply to Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U, which is included in Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2649/TRC-68, except that plug P1051 is substituted for plug P1001.

116. Removal and Replacement of 500-Kc and Low-Pass Filter Assembly (fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Set the rt unit on its left side on the bench.
(2) Disconnect plugs P6, P7, P102, and P1101 (right-side view).
(3) Loosen one captive screw (11) on the front end of the assembly and two captive screws (11) on the rear end of the assembly (right-side view).
(4) Lift the filter assembly out of the chassis. The 500-kc and low-pass filters can be separated for individual replacement by removal of the four screws that fasten the filters together.

b. Replacement.

(1) Replace and tighten the four screws that fasten the filters together (if disassembled).
(2) Seat the filter assembly on the chassis and align the captive screws with the holes.
(3) Tighten the three captive screws (11) (right-side view).
(4) Connect plugs P6, P7, P102, and P1101 (right-side view).

117. Removal and Replacement of Front Panel (fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Set the rt unit top side up on the bench.
(2) Disconnect plug P703 (left-side view).
(3) Remove the two flathead screws (9) and the two roundhead screws (9) and lockwashers from the top of the shroud (top view).
(4) Remove one flathead screw (9) and one roundhead screw (9) and lockwasher from each side of the shroud (left- and right-side views).
(5) Lift the shroud straight up and off the chassis.
(6) Loosen coaxial connector P1301 in the lower right corner (top view).
(7) Turn the rt unit over and remove the four roundhead screws (9) and lockwashers on the bottom of the chassis (bottom view).
(8) Tilt the rt unit upward so that it rests on the rear of the main frame. Work the front panel carefully to loosen plugs P701, P702, and P704 (top- and left-side view). These plugs are mounted on the front panel and disengage from their mating jacks when the panel is removed. Pull the front panel straight up from the chassis.

b. Replacement.

(1) Center the front panel on the chassis; make certain that jacks J7, J1201, and J9, and ANT. jack J701 mate properly with plugs P701, P702, P704, and P1301 (top- and left-side views).
(2) Tighten plug P1301 (top view).
(3) Replace the four roundhead screws (9) and lockwashers on the bottom of the chassis (bottom view). Do not tighten.
(4) Connect plug P703 (left-side view).
(5) Slide the shroud into place from the top of the chassis.
(6) Replace the flathead screw and the roundhead screw (9) and lockwashers on each side of the shroud (left- and right-side view). Do not tighten.
(7) Replace the two flathead screws and the two roundhead screws (9) and lockwashers in the top of the shroud (top view).
(8) Tighten all screws around the shroud.

118. Removal and Replacement of Frequency Selector
(fig. 83)

a. Removal.

(1) Before attempting to remove the frequency selector, remove the dynamotor or Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U (para 114 or 115), the audio amplifier and modulator subunit (para 112), and the front panel (para 117).
(2) Set the rt unit on its right side on the bench.
(3) Remove the two roundhead screws and lockwashers that fasten the mounting plate (top view) to the frequency selector frame.
(4) Remove the three roundhead screws (10) and lockwashers on the bottom of the main frame (bottom view).
(5) Loosen the hexagonal-head screw (10, left-side view) on the rear of the frequency selector.
(6) Disconnect plug P1201 (left-side view).
(7) Pull the mounting plate for jacks J7, J9, and J10 (top view) out of the clamp.
(8) Remove the two roundhead screws and lockwashers (10) on the lower-left corner (top view).
(9) Remove the roundhead and the hexagonal-head screw (10) adjacent to the directional coupler in the lower right corner (top view).
(10) Tilt the rt unit upward so that it rests on the rear of the main frame. Remove the two roundhead screws and lockwashers directly below and and behind the memory drum.
(11) Carefully slide the frequency selector off the main chassis.

b. Replacement.

(1) Carefully center the frequency selector on the main chassis and replace two roundhead screws (10) and lockwashers in the upper left corner, and two roundhead screws and lockwashers directly below and behind the memory drum. *Do not tighten.*
(2) If the shaft couplers have been disturbed, align the five subunit tuning shaft couplers with the frequency selector couplers.
(3) Replace the roundhead and the hexagonal-head screws (10) next to the directional coupler in the lower right corner (top view). Do not tighten.
(4) Replace the hexagonal-head screw (10, left-side view) on the rear of the frequency selector.
(5) Replace the mounting plate for jacks J7, J9, and J10, and fasten it with two roundhead screws and lockwashers (top view).
(6) Replace the three roundhead screws (10) on the bottom of the main frame (bottom view).
(7) Tighten all of the replaced screws.
(8) Replace the dynamotor or Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U (para 114 or 115), the audio amplifier and modulator (para 112), and the front panel (para 117).

119. Removal and Replacement of Ac Case Blower, Part of Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2712/TRC-68 (4th Echelon)

a. Removal.

(1) Remove the power supply as directed in TM 11-5820-222-20.
(2) Disconnect plug P1401 from jack J1407 (fig. 43).
(3) Remove the four Phillips-head retaining screws and lockwashers on top of the case.
(4) Remove the ac case blower from the AN/TRC-68 case.

b. Replacement.

(1) Insert the ac case blower into the power supply section of the AN/TRC-68 case with the mounting plate up, and align the mounting plate with the four mounting holes.
(2) Replace the four Phillips-head retaining screws and washers through the mounting holes on the top of the AN/TRC-68 case, and tighten them securely.

(3) Connect plug P1401 to jack J1407 (fig. 43).
(4) Replace the power supply as directed in TM 11-5820-222-20.

120. Removal and Replacement of the Dc Case Blower, Part of Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2557/VRC-24

a. Removal.
(1) Remove the RT-323/VRC-24 and its case from mounting MT-1436/U as described in TM 11-5820-222-20.
(2) Turn the rt unit and case upside down and remove the four Phillips-head screws and lockwashers that fasten the dc case blower (fig. 44) to the case.

b. Replacement.
(1) Align the dc case blower (fig. 44) with the four mounting holes on the bottom of Receiver-Transmitter Case CY-2557/VRC-24.
(2) Insert and tighten the four screws and lockwashers in the mounting holes.
(3) Replace the RT-323/VRC-24 and its case as described in TM 11-5820-222-20.

Section II. REPAIRS

121. General Parts Replacement Techniques

Most of the parts in Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68 can be easily reached and replaced. However, careless replacement of parts can cause new troubles. Observe the following precautions when replacing parts:

a. Whenever a faulty part, such as a resistor, a capacitor, or a coil is to be removed, note the exact position of the part before removing it. Replace the part with an identical new part, placed in the same position. This precaution is particularly important for replacement of parts in stages that operate at high and ultrahigh frequencies.

b. Whenever faulty parts with multiple contacts, such as wafer switches and transformers, are removed for replacement, mark or tag each contact for identification.

c. When soldering a replacement part within a subunit, use the lowest wattage soldering iron that will do the job. When soldering a replacement part (such as a variable glass capacitor), grasp the lead between the part and the connection with a pair of pliers before applying heat. This will prevent the soldering iron heat from damaging the part.

122. Removal and Replacement of First Oscillator Assembly

a. Removal.

Caution: Index the capacitor tuning shaft and crystal switching gears shown in figure 90 so that they can be easily synchronized before replacement. Mark the relative positions of the gears with a light pencil mark.

(1) Remove the uhf injection subunit from the rt unit main frame (para 108*a*).
(2) Remove the six Phillips-head screws and lockwashers marked 1 (fig. 92) and slide the cover plate off the rear of the first oscillator assembly.
(3) Unsolder the junction marked 1 (fig. 90).
(4) Unsolder the red, brown, and green leads to the junctions shown in figure 93.
(5) Remove the screw marked 3 (fig. 90) and the two screws marked 1 (fig. 91). Pull the first oscillator assembly away from the frequency multiplier-amplifier subchassis.

b. Replacement.
(1) Mesh the first oscillator and frequency multiplier-amplifier assemblies so that the capacitor

tuning shaft and crystal switching gears are mechanically synchronized.

(2) Replace the retaining screw marked 3 (fig. 90) and the two retaining screws marked 1 (fig. 91).

(3) Refit the cover plate over the first oscillator assembly and replace the six Phillips-head screws marked 1 (fig. 92).

(4) Resolder the red, brown, and green leads to the junctions as shown in figure 93.

(5) Resolder the lead to the junction (1, fig. 90).

(6) Replace the uhf injection subunit in the rt unit main frame (para 108*b*).

123. Removal and Replacement of Frequency Multiplier-Amplifier Assembly

a. Removal.

(1) Remove the uhf injection subunit from the rt unit main frame (para 108*a*).

(2) Remove the cover plate by loosening the two screws (2) and removing the two screws (3, fig. 92).

(3) Carefully heat the four junctions (2, fig. 90); withdraw the wire lead of the fixed capacitor and the ribbon lead of the ceramic capacitor from each joint.

Caution: **Do not place any strain on the ribbon lead of the ceramic capacitor, or the capacitor will be damaged. Avoid overheating the junctions.**

(4) Unsolder and disconnect the lead from the junction (1) (fig. 90).

(5) Remove the 12 retaining screws (1, fig. 93) and pull the frequency multiplier-amplifier assembly off the main casting of the uhf injection subunit.

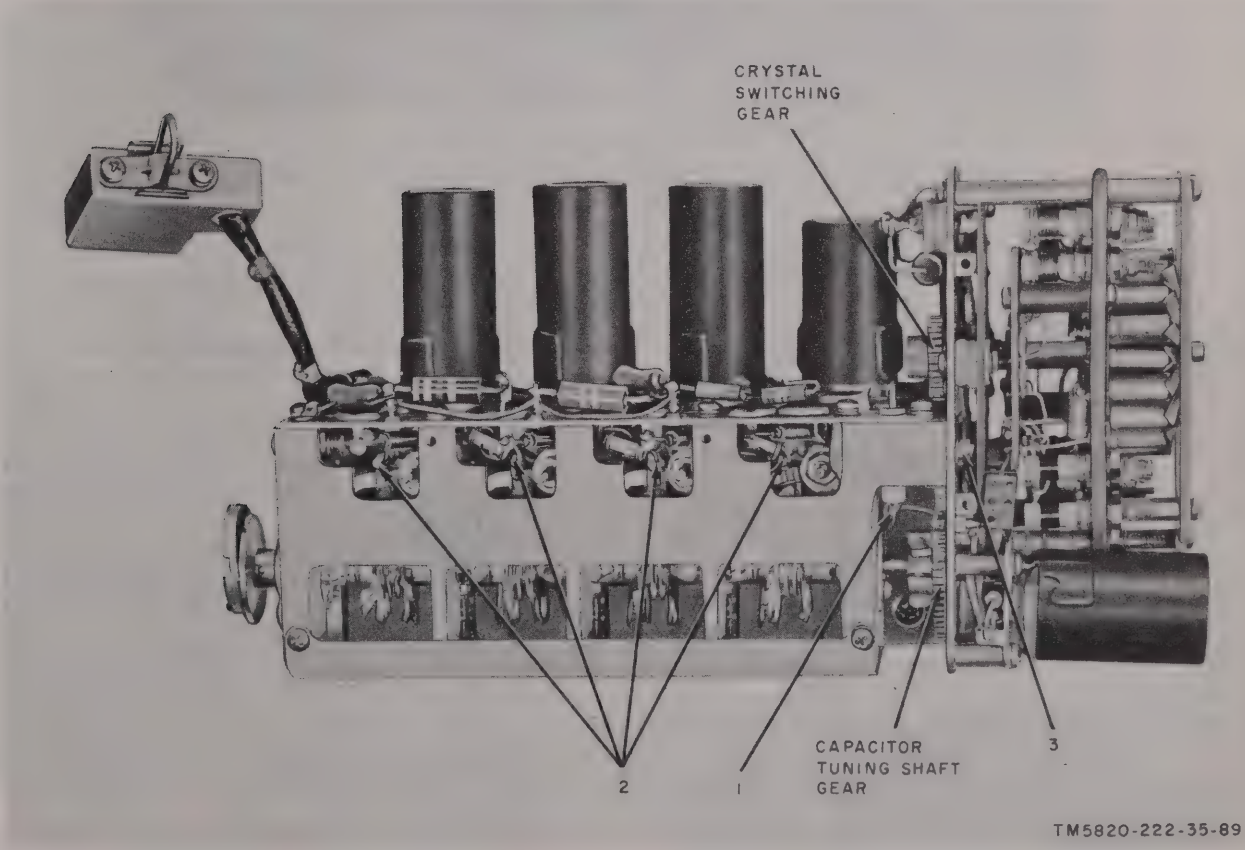

Figure 90. Uhf injection subunit, left-side view, cover plates removed.

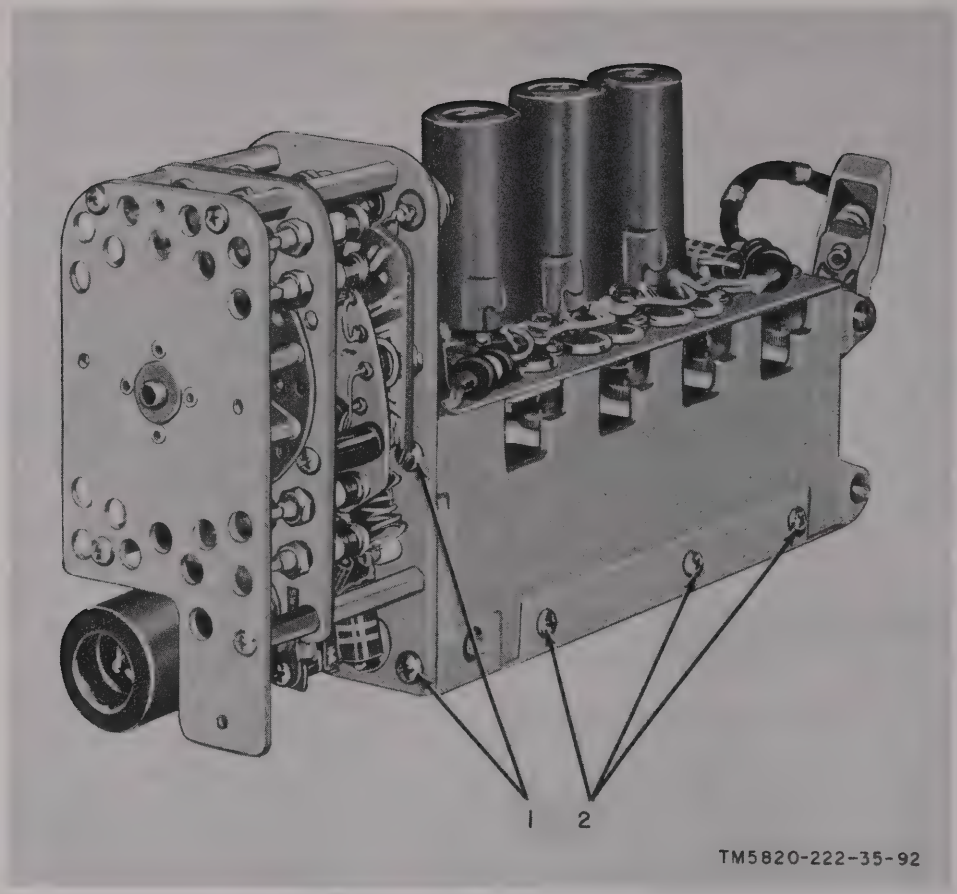

Figure 91. Uhf injection system, right-rear view, first oscillator cover plate removed.

b. Replacement.

(1) Reseat the frequency multiplier-amplifier assembly on the uhf injection subunit and align the screw holes. Replace the 12 retaining screws (1, fig. 93).

(2) Resolder the capacitor leads to the junctions marked 2 (fig. 90).

Caution: Do not place any strain on the variable capacitor tabs. Solder carefully; do not overheat.

(3) Connect and resolder the lead to the junction (1, fig. 90).

(4) Replace the cover plate and replace the retaining screws marked 3; tighten the two screws (2, fig. 92).

(5) Replace the uhf injection subunit in the rt unit main frame (para 108*b*).

124. Removal and Replacement of Uhf Capacitor Tuning Shaft

a. Removal.

(1) Remove the uhf injection subunit from the rt unit main frame (para 108*a*).

(2) Index the tuning capacitor shaft and crystal switching gears (para 122*a*).

(3) Remove the five retaining screws and flat washers (2, fig. 92 and 91). Slip the cover plate off the chassis.

(4) Remove the two spring-retaining screws (1, fig. 94). Remove the spring.

(5) Slide the three grounding fingers (2, fig. 94) off the casting.

(6) Remove the three screws (2, fig.

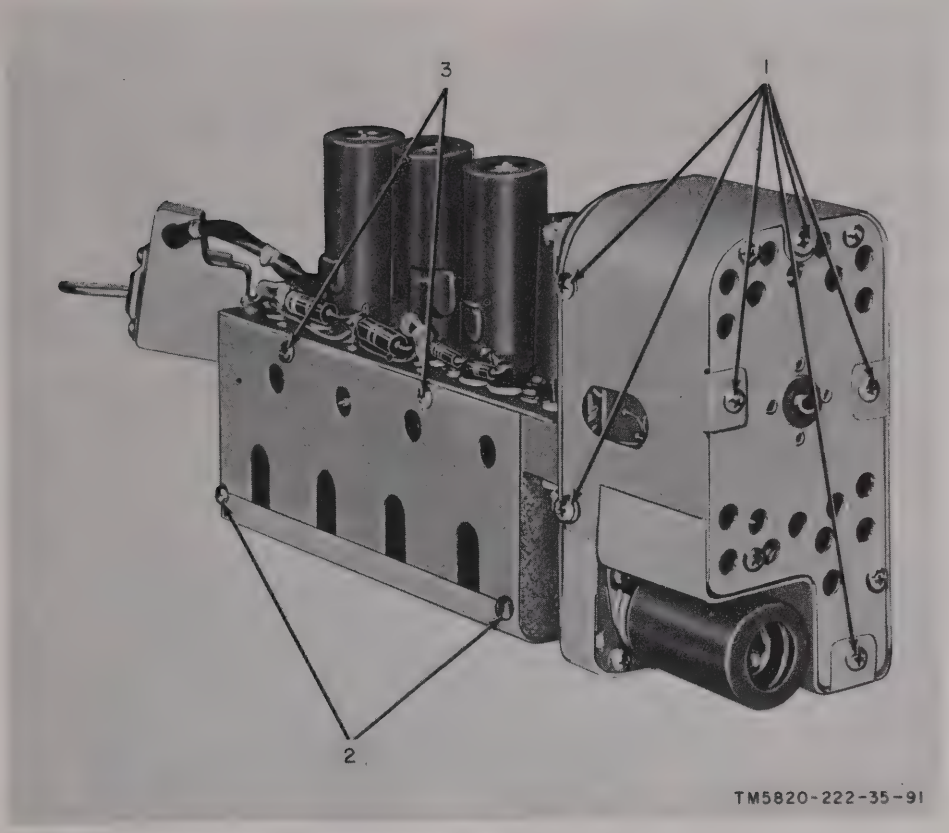

Figure 92. Uhf injection subunit, left-rear view.

93). Slide the bearing retainer and grounding fingers off the casting.

(7) Pull the uhf capacitor tuning shaft out of the casting.

b. Replacement.

(1) Replace the uhf capacitor tuning shaft and align the rotors of the capacitors so that the gear at the rear of the tuning shaft is mechanically synchronized with the drive gear on the crystal switch (fig. 94).

(2) Insert the bearing retainer in the front slot of the casting. Align the screw holes and replace the three retaining screws marked 2 (fig. 93).

(3) Slide the three grounding fingers (2, fig. 94) back in place.

(4) Replace the spring at the rear of the tuning shaft and fasten it with the two retaining screws (1, fig. 94).

(5) Replace the cover plate and replace the five screws and flat washers (2, fig. 91 and 92).

(6) Replace the uhf injection subunit in the rt unit main frame (para 108*b*).

125. Removal and Replacement of Rf and Power Amplifier Subassemblies

a. Removal of Tube Chassis. Before removing the tube chassis, remove the rf and power amplifier subunit from the rt unit main frame (para 108*a*).

(1) Remove the side, bottom, and manifold covers by removing the retaining screws and lockwashers (1, fig. 68 and 69).

(2) Remove the transmitter driver tube, V105 (TM 11-5820-222-20).

(3) Carefully heat the junctions of capacitors C105 and C110 (fig. 71) and withdraw the wire and ribbon

leads of the fixed capacitors from the junctions. Separate the ribbon lead of the ceramic capacitor from the Z101 terminal (fig. 74). Insert the soldering iron tip through the space marked 11 (fig. 70).

Caution: **Do not place any strain on the ribbon lead of the ceramic capacitor, or the capacitor will become damaged. Avoid overheating the junction.**

(4) Repeat the operation outlined in (3) above to separate capacitors C114 and C117 (fig. 71) from the Z103 terminal. Insert the soldering iron tip through the space 10 (fig. 70).

(5) Repeat the operation outlined in (3) above to separate capacitors C121 and C123 (fig. 71) from the Z105 terminal. Insert the soldering iron tip through the space 9 (fig. 70).

(6) Repeat the operation outlined in (3) above to separate capacitors C126 and C139 (fig. 71) from the Z106 terminal. Insert the soldering iron tip through the space 8 (fig. 70).

(7) Remove the two retaining screws

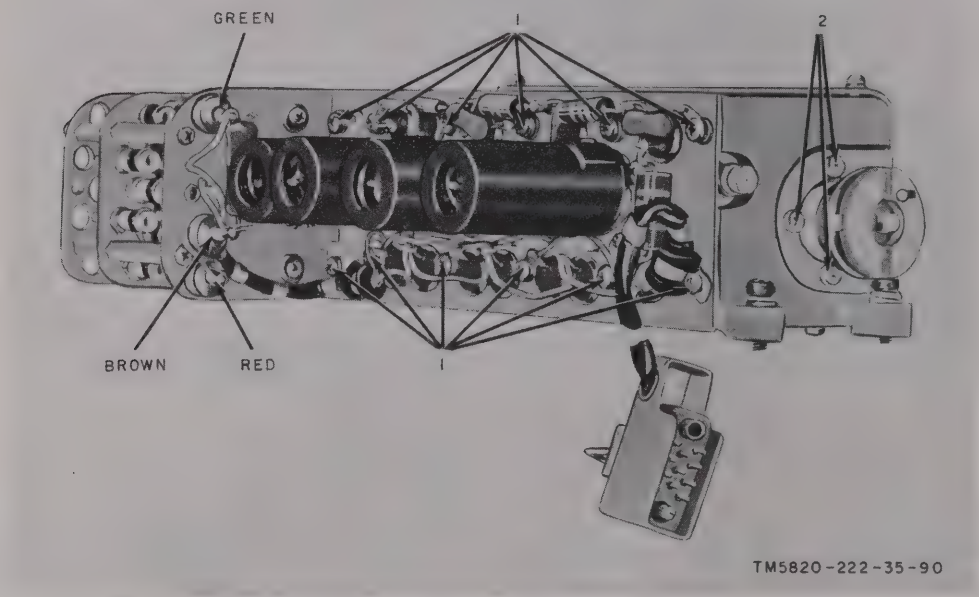

Figure 93. Uhf injection subunit, upper-front view, first oscillator cover plate removed.

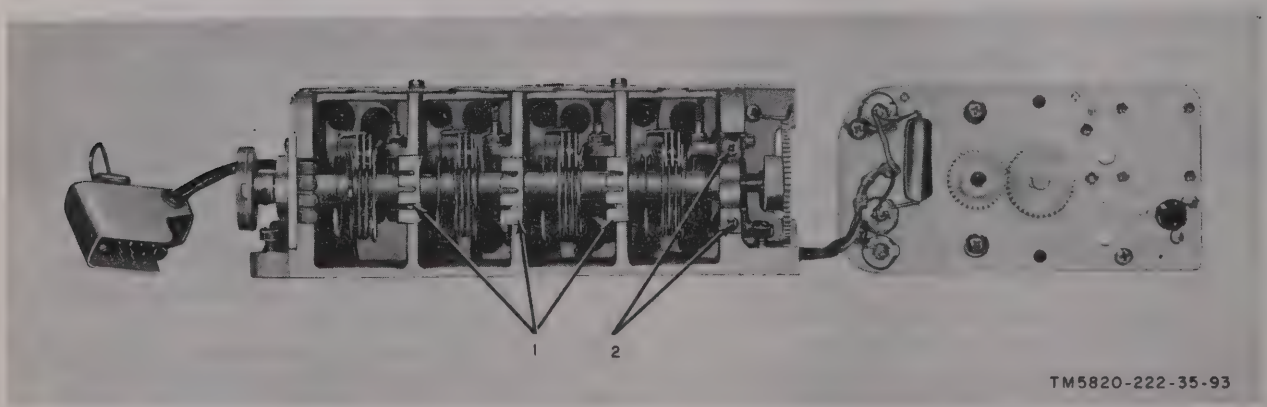

Figure 94. Uhf injection subunit, bottom view, cover plate removed, first oscillator folded out.

and lockwashers marked (3, fig. 69) and pull relay K101 away from the tube chassis. Do not misplace the small relay push rod.

(8) With relay K101 pulled away from the chassis, unsolder capacitor C106 (fig. 71) from the Z101 (fig. 74) terminal.

(9) Unsolder the purple lead 7 (7, fig. 70).

(10) Unsolder the green, brown, orange, and red leads (1, fig. 72).

(11) Remove the ground terminal (2, fig. 69).

(12) Unsolder coil L114 from the lug (1, fig. 73).

(13) Unsolder capacitor C145 (fig. 73) from the V105 plate clips (fig. 70).

(14) Remove the four retaining screws (2, 3, 4, and 5, fig. 73), which fasten the tube chassis to the power amplifier chassis.

(15) Loosen the setscrew (5, fig. 70) and pull the castings of the two subassemblies apart.

b. Removal of Power Amplifier Rotor Assembly

Note. The power amplifier, the driver, and the rf tuning rotor assemblies must be removed in the order listed.

(1) If the tube chassis and power amplifier chassis have not been removed, loosen the setscrews (5, fig. 70).

(2) Remove the three screws (1, fig. 70) and remove the bearing housing (2, fig. 70) from the power amplifier chassis.

(3) Loosen the setscrew (4, fig. 70).

(4) Loosen the four setscrews on the power amplifier rotor (3, fig. 70).

(5) Pull the power amplifier shaft out through the rear of the casting and slide the power amplifier rotor assembly out of the chassis.

c. Removal of Driver Rotor Assembly.

(1) Loosen the coupler clamp screw on Z107 (fig. 73).

(2) Push the driver rotor shaft out of the rotor assembly through the power amplifier rotor assembly space.

(3) Remove the driver rotor and the grounding spring marked 1 (1, fig. 74) from the power amplifier chassis. If necessary, turn the rotor slightly to disengage the stator.

d. Removal of Rf Tuning Rotor Assembly.

(1) Loosen the setscrew (6, fig. 70) and remove the coupler (3, fig. 74) from the tuning shaft.

(2) Remove the three bearing retainer screws at the front of the tube chassis casting (fig. 95).

(3) Slide the partition grounding fingers (2, fig. 74) off the tube chassis casting.

(4) Remove the three screws in the rear bearing retainer, marked 6 (fig. 73).

(5) Slide the rear bearing retainer to the rear and lift the rf tuning rotor assembly out through the slots in the tube chassis casting.

e. Replacement of Rf Tuning Rotor Assembly.

(1) Slip the rf tuning rotor assembly into the slots in the tube chassis casting.

(2) Replace the three screws in the rear bearing retainer (6, fig. 73).

(3) Replace the three screws in the front bearing retainer (fig. 95).

(4) Slide the three partition grounding fingers (2, fig. 74) back on the tube chassis casting.

(5) Replace the coupler (3, fig. 74) on the rf tuning shaft and tighten the setscrew (6, fig. 70).

f. Replacement of Driver Rotor Assembly.

(1) Replace the grounding spring (1, fig. 74). Line the spring up with the key on the stator block.

(2) Mount the driver rotor assembly, inserting the insulator cylinder in the grounding spring.

(3) Slip the driver rotor shaft through the center of the rotor assembly. Do not tighten any setscrews.

g. Replacement of Power Amplifier Rotor Assembly.

(1) Place the power amplifier rotor assembly in position to insert the

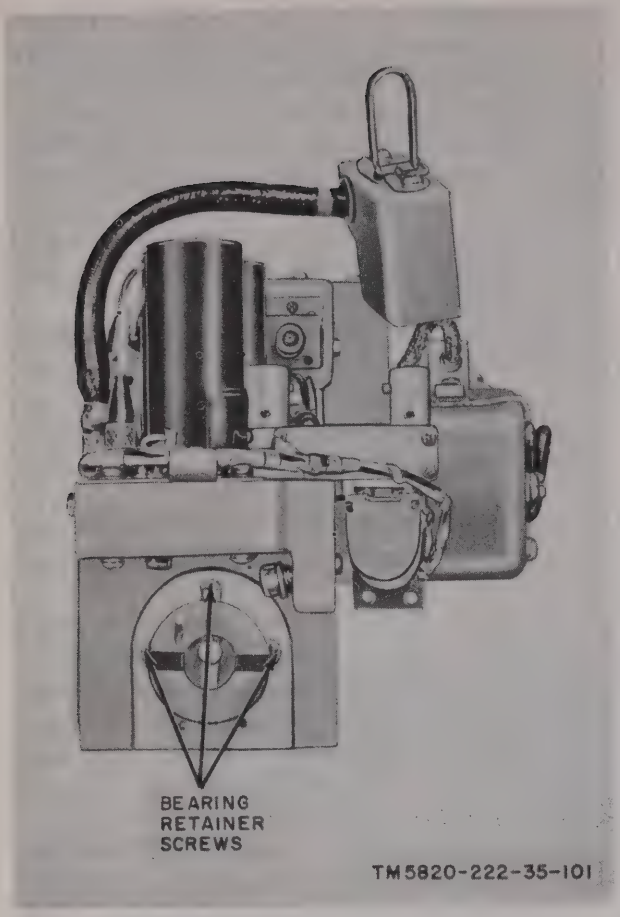

Figure 95. Rf and power amplifier subunit, front view.

power amplifier rotor shaft from the rear of the chassis.

(2) Replace the bearing housing (2, fig. 70) and align the two pins with the holes in the bearing retainer.

(3) Replace the three screws (1, fig. 70) that fasten the bearing retainer to the housing.

(4) Align the screw holes in the tube chassis with the standoffs on the power amplifier chassis, and replace the four retaining screws that fasten the two chassis together (2, 3, 4, and 5, fig. 73).

(5) Push the driver rotor shaft up against the rf tuning rotor shaft. Align the flats of both shafts and tighten the setscrew (5 and 6, fig. 70) that engages each shaft.

(6) Align the flat of the power amplifier rotor shaft with the setscrew on the driver rotor shaft (3, fig. 74). Tighten the setscrew.

(7) Center the capacitor rotors axially on the rf tuning, the driver, and the power amplifier rotor assemblies so that the rotor plates are centered between the stator plates.

(8) Rotate the rotors of the tuning capacitors to the right until the trailing edges of the rotors of Z101, Z103, Z105, Z106, Z107, and Z108 (fig. 74) are lined up with the stator plates of each tuning capacitor.

(9) Tighten the setscrews (4 and 6, fig. 70).

h. Replacement of Tube Chassis.

(1) Align points 2, 3, 4, and 5 (fig. 73) and replace the four retaining screws that fasten the tube chassis to the power amplifier.

(2) Tighten the setscrew (5, fig. 70).

(3) Solder capacitor C145 (fig. 73) to the plate clip of V105 (fig. 70).

(4) Solder coil L114 to the terminal lug (1, fig. 73).

(5) Replace the ground terminal to 2 (fig. 69).

(6) Solder the green, brown, orange, and red leads to the points 1 (fig. 72).

(7) Solder the purple lead to 7 (fig. 70).

(8) Solder capacitor C106 (fig. 71) to the Z101 (fig. 74) terminal.

(9) Align relay K101 with the holes in the relay mounting plate, insert the relay push rod, and replace the two retaining screws (3, fig. 69).

(10) Connect the wire and ribbon leads of capacitors C105 and C110 (fig. 71) to the Z101 terminal (fig. 74).

Caution: Do not place any strain on the ribbon lead of the ceramic capacitor, or the capacitor will be damaged.

(11) Repeat the operations outlined in (10) above to solder capacitors C114 and C117 (fig. 71) to the Z103 terminal through the space marked 10 (fig. 70).

(12) Repeat the operations outlined in (10) and (11) above to solder capacitors C121 amd C123 (fig. 71)

to the Z105 terminal (9, fig. 70).

(13) Repeat the operations outlined in (10) above to solder capacitors C126 and C139 (fig. 71) to the Z106 terminal (8, fig. 70).

i. Replacement of Rf and Power Amplifier Subunit. After performing the desired removal and replacement procedures above, replace the rf and power amplifier subunit in the rt unit main frame (para 108*b*).

126. Disassembly and Reassembly of Frequency Selector (4th Echelon)

a. General Instructions.

(1) The following paragraphs contain instructions for the complete disassembly and reassembly of the frequency selector. Usually, repair of the frequency selector requires the repair or replacement of only a single part or assembly, and complete disassembly is not required. When the fault is located and corrected, go directly to the corresponding reassembly instructions and proceed to reassemble the subunit.

(2) The frequency selector cabling can be removed intact and the subunit can be disassembled without unsoldering or disconnecting any wires. When wires are disconnected for parts repair or replacement, tag each wire for identification. Before removing a wired part, make a sketch of the wiring to aid in rewiring the replacement part. Tag and remove as many wires as as possible from the switch wafers before removing the switch.

b. Special Tools and Materials Required. The special tools and materials required for disassembly and reassembly of the frequency selector are listed below.

(1) Waldes Truarc pliers, No. 2 12, or equivalent.

(2) Torque meter, Torqometer TQ-12A, Snap-On Tool Corp., or equivalent. This tool requires an extension (fig. 104) that will fit hexagonal-head nuts (6), (15), (24), and (33), and will fit over shaft assemblies (2), (11), (20), and (29) (fig. 97).

(3) Torque meter, Collins part No. 110 6610 00, or equivalent. This tool can be fitted with an adapter shaft assembly (fig. 105), Collins part number 558 1377 002, which mates with coupler (62, fig. 98).

(4) Gear-loading rod (fig. 106).

(5) Lubrication materials (para 127*b*).

c. Memory Drum Disassembly (fig. 96).

(1) Remove three screws (1) and washers (2) from the mounting (3).

(2) Remove three screws (1) and washers (2) from the drum drive assembly (4), and remove the scale (5) and the switch assembly (6) and spacers (7).

(3) Remove four screws (8) and washers (9).

(4) Use a Bristo screwdriver to loosen the two setscrews on the hub (10). Move the gear shaft to disengage the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4).

(5) Loosen the clamp (11) and remove the drum drive assembly (4) from the bearing on the front plate (13).

(6) Remove gear (12), clamp (11), and hub (10).

(7) Slide the mounting (3) off the end of the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4).

(8) Loosen and remove nut (14) with a socket wrench and slide hub (15), memory drum (16), and dial hub (17) off the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4).

d. Memory Drum Reassembly (fig. 96).

(1) Place a thin coating of low-temperature oil (para 127*b*) on the bronze bearings on the drum drive assembly (4) and the rear plate.

(2) Slide the flatted shaft of the drum drive assembly (4) through hole E in the front plate (13).

(3) Assemble clamp (11) on gear (12) and mount on the flatted shaft of drum drive assembly (4). Rotate the shaft until it engages the rotors of wafer switches S1206 (85) and S1205 (83). Position the rotors so

that the smallest detent is in contact with clip No. 2 (white, black, and orange lead).

(4) Mount hub (10) on the flatted shaft of drum drive assembly (4).

(5) Mount dial hub (17), memory drum (16), and hub (15) on the shaft of drum drive assembly (4). Locate the manual tuning bar next to the letter M on the dial hub (17).

(6) Replace and tighten nut (14) with a socket wrench.

(7) Mount the drum drive assembly (4) on the front plate (13) and secure with two screws (8) and washers (9). Do not tighten the screws.

(8) Slide mounting (3) on the shaft of drum drive assembly (4) and secure to front plate (13) with two screws (8) and washers (9). Do not tighten the screws.

(9) Position the drum drive assembly (4) to prevent the shafts from binding, and tighten all four screws (8). Position the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4) so that the flat side faces the bottom edge of the frequency selector.

(10) Raise the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4) that engages switches S1206 (85) and S1205 (83) to obtain optimum gear mesh of the miter gears between the two shafts on the drum drive assembly (4). Tighten the setscrews on the hub (10) with a Bristo screwdriver.

(11) Place a thin coating of light-consistency grease (para 127*b*) on the gear (12) on the shaft of the drum drive assembly (4); then position gear (12) one-sixteenth of an inch from the front plate (13), and tighten clamp (11).

(12) Mount the switch assembly (6) on the drum drive assembly (4) and mounting (3). Use spacers (7) to position the switch assembly so that the switch contacts line up with the pins on the memory drum (16). Secure with one screw (1) and washer (2) on each side of the switch assembly.

(13) Mount the scale (5) on the drum drive assembly (4) and mounting (3) and secure with two screws (1) and two washers (2).

e. Disassembly of Front Plate Components (fig. 96).

Note. Components mounted on the front plate need not be disassembled in the following order. Disassemble components as required for replacement or repair.

(1) *Removal of relay K1201.*

(a) Remove two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22) to remove relay K1201 (23) from front plate (13).

(b) Separate relay K1201 (23) from bracket (24) by removing four screws (25) and washers (26).

(2) *Removal of relay K1202.*

(a) Remove two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (25) and washer (26) to remove relay K1202 (28) from front plate (13).

(b) Separate bracket (29) from relay K1202 (28) by removing four screws (25) and washers (26).

(c) Remove plate (27) from front plate (13) by removing roundhead screw (31) and flathead screw (30).

(3) *Removal of relay K1203.*

(a) Remove two screws (18) and washers (19), and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22) to remove relay K1203 (33) from the front plate.

(b) Separate bracket (34) from relay K1203 (33) by removing four screws (25) and washers (26) and cable clamp (35).

(4) *Removal of relay K1204.*

(a) Remove two screws (18) and washers (19), and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22) to remove relay K1204 (36) from front plate (13).

(b) Separate relay K1204 (36) from bracket (37) by removing four screws (25) and washers (26).

(5) *Removal of dial assemblies, switch S1202, and jack J1201.*

(a) Remove the four retaining rings

(32) and the four relay pawls (38), (39), (40), and (41).

(b) Remove the two retaining screws (42) and washers (43) on each dial assembly, and remove dial assemblies (44), (45), (46), and (47). Remove washer (49) and cable clamp (48) from dial assembly (47).

(c) Remove two screws (50), two washers (51), and two washers (52), and remove wafer switch S1202 (54) and two spacers (53).

(d) Remove two screws (55) and washers (56) and remove connector plate (57) from the front plate. Disassemble connector J1201 (58) by removing two screws (59).

(e) Remove the screw that fastens the ground lug to the front plate immediately above the 10.0-mc dial assembly (45).

(f) Remove two screws (63), washers (64) and (65), and remove the two cable clamps (66) along the left edge of the front plate (13).

f. Reassembly of Front Plate Components (fig. 96).

(1) *Replacement of dial assemblies, switch S1202, and jack J1201.*

(a) Position the front plate cable assembly as shown in figure 101. Replace the cable clamps (66), washers (65) and (64), and screws (63) to secure the cable assembly along the left edge of the front plate (13).

(b) Replace the ground lug above the 10.0-mc dial assembly (45).

(c) Reassemble connector J1201 (58), springs (60), and plate (62), and secure to connector plate (57) with screws (59) and posts (61).

(d) Secure the assembled connector to the front plate with two screws (55) and washers (56).

(e) Replace wafer switch S1202 (54) and two spacers (53), and secure to the front plate with two screws (50) and washers (51) and (52).

(f) Secure each dial assembly (44), (45), (46), and (47) to the front plate with two retaining screws (42) and washers (43). Replace washer (49) and cable clamp (48) before securing dial assembly (47).

(g) Replace relay pawls (38), (39), (40), and (41) and secure them with retaining rings (32).

(2) *Replacement of relay K1204.*

(a) Reassemble relay K1204 (36) and bracket (37), and secure them with four screws (25) and washers (26).

(b) Replace relay K1204 on the front plate (13) and secure it with two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22). Be sure that pawl (38) is between the lever arm and the spring of relay K1204.

(3) *Replacement of relay K1203.*

(a) Reassemble relay K1203 (33), bracket (34), and cable clamp (35), and secure with four screws (25) and washers (26).

(b) Fasten relay K1203 (33) to front plate (13) with two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22).

(4) *Replacement of relay K1202.*

(a) Secure plate (27) to front plate (13) with one roundhead screw (31) and one flathead screw (30). Be sure that flathead screw (30) is one-fourth-inch long so that it will not contact the cam on the opposite side of the front plate.

(b) Reassemble relay K1202 (28) and bracket (29) with four screws (25) and washers (26).

(c) Secure relay K1202 (28) to front plate (13) with two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (25) and washer (26).

(5) *Replacement of relay K1201.*

(a) Reassemble relay K1201 (23) and bracket (24) and secure them with four screws (25) and washers (26).

(b) Fasten relay K1201 (23) to front plate (13) with two screws (18) and washers (19) and one screw (20), washer (21), and spacer (22).

g. Separation of Front and Rear Plates (fig. 96).

(1) Remove the memory drum (*c* above).
(2) Remove retaining ring (107) from the shaft on the rear of the rear plate (102) and withdraw the shaft assembly (67) from the front of the rear plate (102); then remove washer (68).
(3) Remove two screws (69) and washers (70) and (71) from the two posts (72), and remove wafer switch S1201 (73) from the posts.
(4) Remove two screws (104) and washers (103) from the rear of the rear plate, and remove the two posts (72) from the rear plate.
(5) Remove two screws (74) and washers (75) to remove wafer switch S1203 (76) and two spacers (77).
(6) Remove two screws (78) and washers (79) to remove wafer switch S1204 (80) and spacers (81).
(7) Remove two screws (82) from two posts (88) to remove wafer switches S1205 (83) and S1206 (85).
(8) Remove two nuts (86) to separate switches S1205 (83) and S1206 (85).
(9) Remove one screw (55) and washer (56) and pivot connector J1201 to locate one flathead screw (89). Remove all three flathead screws (89) on the front of the front plate.
(10) Remove one screw (25), washer (26), and cable clamp (35) that secure bracket (34) to relay K1203 (33). Position the cable assembly to locate and remove screw (91) and washer (90) from front plate (13).
(11) Remove similar screw (91) and washer (90) from the opposite side of front plate (13).
(12) Remove three screws (100) and washers (101), and remove motor (99) from rear plate (102).
(13) Carefully pull apart the front and rear plates (13) and (102).
(14) Remove gear (92) from the gear bearing on the rear plate.
(15) Remove washers (93), (94), (95), (96), (97), and (98).

h. Reassembly of Front and Rear Plates (fig. 96).

(1) Place washers (93) and (98) on the shafts of front plate shaft assemblies (20) and (29) (fig. 97).
(2) Place washers (94), (95), (96), and (97) on the shafts of the rear plate shaft assemblies.
(3) Apply Grease, aircraft and instrument (9150-272-3370) (light consistency) to the working surfaces of all gears and cams mounted on the front and rear plates (fig. 97 and 98).
(4) Place gear (92) on the rear plate to mesh with the 36-tooth gear (78, fig. 98) and the 36-tooth gear (24, fig. 98).
(5) Place front plate (13) on rear plate (102). Carefully mesh the matching gears as the two plates are fitted together. Align posts A, B, C, and D on the rear plate with corresponding holes A, B, C, and D on the front plates.
(6) Secure the two plates (13) and (102) with three flathead screws (89). Insert the three screws through front plate holes A and B and the countersunk hole directly above dial assembly (46).
(7) Replace screw (91) and washer (90) by inserting them through front plate hole C, and secure them to post C on rear plate.
(8) Replace screw (91) and washer (90) by inserting them through front plate hole D and securing them to post D on rear plate.
(9) Replace screw (25), washer (26), and cable clamp (35) on bracket (34) and relay K1203 (33).
(10) Pivot connector J1201 into place and secure it with screw (55) and washer (56).
(11) Lubricate all the wafer switches on both sides of the wafers with low-

temperature grease and form the cable assembly on the front plate as shown in figure 101 to mount the switches.

(12) Mount motor (99) on the rear plate and secure with three screws (100) and three washers (101).

(13) Mount switch S1203 (76) on the gear plate (10, fig. 98) and secure with two screws (74), flat washers (75), and spacers (77).

(14) Mount switch S1204 (80) on the gear plate (10, fig. 98) and secure with two screws (78), washers (79), and spacers (81).

(15) Mount the posts (72) on the rear plate (102) and secure with screws (104) and washers (103).

(16) Mount switch S1201 (73) on the two posts (72) and secure with two screws (69) and washers (70) and (71).

(17) Place a thin coating of Lubricating oil, general purpose (OGP) on the bronze bearing; insert shaft assembly (67) through switch S1201 (73) and washer (68), and secure from the rear of plate (102) with retaining ring (107). Place a thin coating of Grease, aircraft (MIL-G-7421) on the teeth of shaft assembly (67).

(18) Assemble switches S1205 (83) and S1206 (85), washers (87), spacers (84), and posts (88), and secure with nuts (86). Align the switches with the holes in the switchplate (74, fig. 98) and secure with two nuts (82).

i. Disassembly of Front Plate (fig. 97).

(1) Remove the memory drum and separate the front and rear plates as in *c* and *g* above.

(2) Remove retaining ring (62), washer (61), spring (60), washer (59), retaining ring (58), washer (57), cam arm assembly (56), and washer (55) from the post on the front plate (1).

(3) Remove retaining ring (54), washer (53), and the 60-tooth gear (52) from the post on the front plate.

(4) Remove retaining ring (51), washer (50), and the 29-tooth gear (49) from the gear assembly post on the front plate.

(5) Remove two retaining rings (48) and the 72-tooth gear (47) from the shaft assembly (29).

(6) Remove retaining ring (46), clamp (45), the 57-tooth gear (44), retaining ring (43), and the 72-tooth gear (42) from shaft assembly (20).

(7) Remove retaining ring (41) and the 72-tooth gear (40) from the shaft assembly (11).

(8) Remove retaining ring (39) and the 48-tooth gear (38) from the assembly shaft (2).

Note. The remaining front plate disassembly procedures consist of disassembling the four automatic positioner clutch assemblies. These clutch assemblies are secured by the four hexagonal-head nuts (6), (15), (24), and (33), which are tightened to the proper torque at the factory and are sealed with Loctite. The clutch assemblies require little maintenance other than cleaning, which can be performed when the clutches (8), (17), (26), and (35) are removed from the clutch drums. Therefore, do not remove the hexagonal-head nuts that secure the clutch assemblies unless a part obviously requires replacement.

(9) Remove retaining ring (10) and remove the clutch (8) and three springs (9) from inside the clutch drum (4).

(10) Loosen and remove the hexagonal-head nut (6) and remove the clutch spacer (7), clutch flange (5), clutch drum (4), and washer (3) from the shaft (2).

(11) Remove retaining ring (19) and remove the clutch (17) and three springs (18) from inside the clutch drum (13).

(12) Loosen and remove hexagonal-head nut (15) and remove the clutch spacer (16), clutch flange (14), clutch drum (13), and washer (12) from the shaft assembly (11).

(13) Remove retaining ring (28) and remove the clutch (26) and three springs (27) from inside the clutch drum (22).

(14) Loosen and remove the hexagonal-head nut (24) and remove the clutch

spacer (25), clutch flange (23), clutch drum (22), and the 90-tooth gear (21) from the shaft assembly (20).

(15) Remove retaining ring (37) and remove clutch (35) and three springs (36) from inside the clutch drum (31).

(16) Loosen and remove the hexagonal-head nut (33) and remove clutch spacer (34), clutch flange (32), clutch drum (31), and the 86-tooth gear (30) from the shaft assembly (29).

(17) Remove shaft assemblies (2), (11), (20), and (29) from the front plate.

(18) Remove retaining ring (64) and remove the gear assembly (63) from the hub on the front plate.

j. Reassembly of Front Plate (fig. 97).

(1) Lightly oil the hub on front plate mount gear assembly (63) on the hub and secure with retaining ring (64).

(2) Lightly oil the bronze bearing with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (2) through the front plate (1).

(3) Place washer (3), clutch drum (4), and clutch flange (5) on shaft assembly (2), and secure with hexagonal-head nut (6). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (6) with 50 inch-pounds of torque and check to see if clutch assembly turns freely. If the clutch assembly does not turn freely, washer (3) is scored and is acting as a brake. Replace washer (3). Use the torque meter and extension listed in *b* above.

(4) Apply a thin coating of Grease, Ordnance, extreme pressure (9150-209-8014) (pressure grease) to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (6).

(5) Mount clutch spacer (7) inside clutch drum (4).

(6) Mount clutch (8) inside clutch drum (4); position the top edge of the clutch flush with the clutch drum.

(7) Mount the three springs (9) inside of clutch drum (4) and place retaining ring (10) on shaft assembly (2).

(8) Lightly oil the bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (11) through the front plate.

(9) Place washer (12), clutch drum (13), and clutch flange (14) on shaft assembly (11) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (15). Use the same procedure to tighten the hexagonal-head nut (15) as described in (3) above.

(10) Apply a thin coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (15).

(11) Mount clutch spacer (16) and clutch (17) inside clutch drum (13).

(12) Mount three springs (18) inside of clutch drum (13) and place retaining ring (19) on shaft assembly (11).

(13) Lightly oil the porous bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with low-temperature oil and insert shaft assembly (20) through the front plate.

(14) Place the 90-tooth gear (21), clutch drum (22), and clutch flange (23) on shaft assembly (20) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (24). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (24) with 50 inch-pounds of torque.

(15) Apply a thin coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (24).

(16) Mount clutch spacer (25) and clutch (26) inside the clutch drum (22).

(17) Mount the three springs (27) inside the clutch drum (22) and place retaining ring (28) on shaft assembly (20).

(18) Lightly oil the bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (29) through the front plate.

(19) Place the 86-tooth gear (30), clutch drum (31), and clutch flange (32) on shaft assembly (29) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (33). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (33) with 50 inch-pounds of torque.

(20) Apply a coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (33).

Index No.	
1	Screw,
2	Washer, in. ID
3	Mountin
4	Drum d
5	Scale
6	Switch
7	Spacers
8	Screw,
9	Washer,
10	Hub
11	Clamp
12	Gear (8
13	Front p
14	Nut
15	Hub
16	Memory
17	Dial hu
18	Screw,
19	Washer,
20	Screw,
21	Washer,
22	Spacer
23	Relay
24	Bracke
25	Screw,
26	Washer,
27	Plate
28	Relay
29	Bracke
30	Screw,
31	Scre w,
32	Retaini
33	Relay
34	Bracke
35	Cable c
36	Relay
37	Bracke
38	Pawl
39	Pawl
40	Pawl
41	Pawl
42	Screw,
43	Washer
44	Dial as
45	Dial as
46	Dial as
47	Dial as
48	Cable c
49	Washer ID
50	Screw,
51	Washer
52	Washer, in. ID
53	Spacer
54	Switch
55	Screw,
56	Washer,

spacer (25), clutch flange (23), clutch drum (22), and the 90-tooth gear (21) from the shaft assembly (20).

(15) Remove retaining ring (37) and remove clutch (35) and three springs (36) from inside the clutch drum (31).

(16) Loosen and remove the hexagonal-head nut (33) and remove clutch spacer (34), clutch flange (32), clutch drum (31), and the 86-tooth gear (30) from the shaft assembly (29).

(17) Remove shaft assemblies (2), (11), (20), and (29) from the front plate.

(18) Remove retaining ring (64) and remove the gear assembly (63) from the hub on the front plate.

j. Reassembly of Front Plate (fig. 97).

(1) Lightly oil the hub on front plate mount gear assembly (63) on the hub and secure with retaining ring (64).

(2) Lightly oil the bronze bearing with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (2) through the front plate (1).

(3) Place washer (3), clutch drum (4), and clutch flange (5) on shaft assembly (2), and secure with hexagonal-head nut (6). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (6) with 50 inch-pounds of torque and check to see if clutch assembly turns freely. If the clutch assembly does not turn freely, washer (3) is scored and is acting as a brake. Replace washer (3). Use the torque meter and extension listed in *b* above.

(4) Apply a thin coating of Grease, Ordnance, extreme pressure (9150-209-8014) (pressure grease) to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (6).

(5) Mount clutch spacer (7) inside clutch drum (4).

(6) Mount clutch (8) inside clutch drum (4); position the top edge of the clutch flush with the clutch drum.

(7) Mount the three springs (9) inside of clutch drum (4) and place retaining ring (10) on shaft assembly (2).

(8) Lightly oil the bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (11) through the front plate.

(9) Place washer (12), clutch drum (13), and clutch flange (14) on shaft assembly (11) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (15). Use the same procedure to tighten the hexagonal-head nut (15) as described in (3) above.

(10) Apply a thin coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (15).

(11) Mount clutch spacer (16) and clutch (17) inside clutch drum (13).

(12) Mount three springs (18) inside of clutch drum (13) and place retaining ring (19) on shaft assembly (11).

(13) Lightly oil the porous bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with low-temperature oil and insert shaft assembly (20) through the front plate.

(14) Place the 90-tooth gear (21), clutch drum (22), and clutch flange (23) on shaft assembly (20) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (24). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (24) with 50 inch-pounds of torque.

(15) Apply a thin coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (24).

(16) Mount clutch spacer (25) and clutch (26) inside the clutch drum (22).

(17) Mount the three springs (27) inside the clutch drum (22) and place retaining ring (28) on shaft assembly (20).

(18) Lightly oil the bronze bearing on the front plate (1) with oil (OGP) and insert shaft assembly (29) through the front plate.

(19) Place the 86-tooth gear (30), clutch drum (31), and clutch flange (32) on shaft assembly (29) and secure with the hexagonal-head nut (33). Tighten the hexagonal-head nut (33) with 50 inch-pounds of torque.

(20) Apply a coating of pressure grease to the threads of the hexagonal-head nut (33).

Index No.	Description	Symbol No.
1	Screw, No. 4–40 NC 2A x 1/4	
2	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
3	Mounting	A1212
4	Drum drive assembly	01299.32
5	Scale	A1214
6	Switch assembly	S1210
7	Spacers	A1215
8	Screw, No. 6–32 NC–2A x 1–1/8	
9	Washer, No. 6, 0.253 in. OD, 0.141 in. ID	
10	Hub	01299.33
11	Clamp	01239
12	Gear (86 teeth)	01271
13	Front plate	A1205
14	Nut	H1203
15	Hub	01299.30
16	Memory drum	01299.29
17	Dial hub	01299.28
18	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 1/4	
19	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 ID	
20	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 5/16	
21	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 OD, 0.115 ID	
22	Spacer	H1254
23	Relay	K1201
24	Bracket	A1208
25	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 5/16	
26	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
27	Plate	A1211
28	Relay	K1202
29	Bracket	A1213
30	Screw, flathead, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 1/4	
31	Screw, roundhead, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 1/4	
32	Retaining ring	H1223
33	Relay	K1203
34	Bracket	A1213
35	Cable clamp	H1228
36	Relay	K1204
37	Bracket	A1207
38	Pawl	01229
39	Pawl	01230
40	Pawl	01231
41	Pawl	01232
42	Screw, retaining, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 5/16	
43	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
44	Dial assembly	I1204
45	Dial assembly	I1201
46	Dial assembly	I1202
47	Dial assembly	I1203
48	Cable clamp	H1228
49	Washer, flat No. 6, 0.375 in. OD, 0.147 in. ID	
50	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 3/8	
51	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
52	Washer, round, flat, 0.187 in. OD, 0.116 in. ID	
53	Spacer	H1218
54	Switch	S1202
55	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/16	
56	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
57	Connector plate	A1216
58	Connector	J1201
59	Screw	p/o J1201
60	Spring	01299.35
61	Post	H1256
62	Plate	A1215
63	Screw, No. 6–32 NC–2A x 1/4	
64	Washer, flat No. 6, 0.375 in. OD, 0.147 in. ID	
65	Washer, flat No. 6, 0.253 in. OD, 0.141 in. ID	
66	Cable clamp	H1228
67	Shaft assembly	01299.23
68	Washer	H1204
69	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 5/16	
70	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
71	Washer, round, flat, 0.187 in. OD, 0.116 in. ID	
72	Post	H1206
73	Switch	S1201
74	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 1/2	
75	Washer, round, flat, 0.187 in. OD, 0.116 in. ID	
76	Switch	S1203
77	Spacer	H1216
78	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 3/8	
79	Washer, round, flat, 0.187 in. OD, 0.116 in. ID	
80	Switch	S1204
81	Spacer	H1217
82	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/16	
83	Switch	S1205
84	Spacer	H1265
85	Switch	S1206
86	Nut	p/o S1205, S1206
87	Nut	p/o S1205, S1206
88	Post	H1206
89	Screw, flathead, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/8	
90	Washer	H1202
91	Screw, flathead, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/8	
92	Gear (72 teeth)	01258
93	Washer	H1202
94	Washer	H1204
95	Washer	H1202
96	Washer	H1202
97	Washer	H1204
98	Washer, 0.5 in. OD, 0.191 in. ID	
99	Motor	B1201
100	Screw, No. 6–32 NC–2A x 38	
101	Washer, No. 6, 0.253 in. OD, 0.141 in. ID	
102	Rear plate	A1203
103	Washer, No. 4, 0.212 in. OD, 0.115 in. ID	
104	Screw, No. 4–40 NC–2A x 3/8	
105	Clamp	01243
106	Clamp	01244
107	Retaining ring	H1220

Figure 96—Continued.

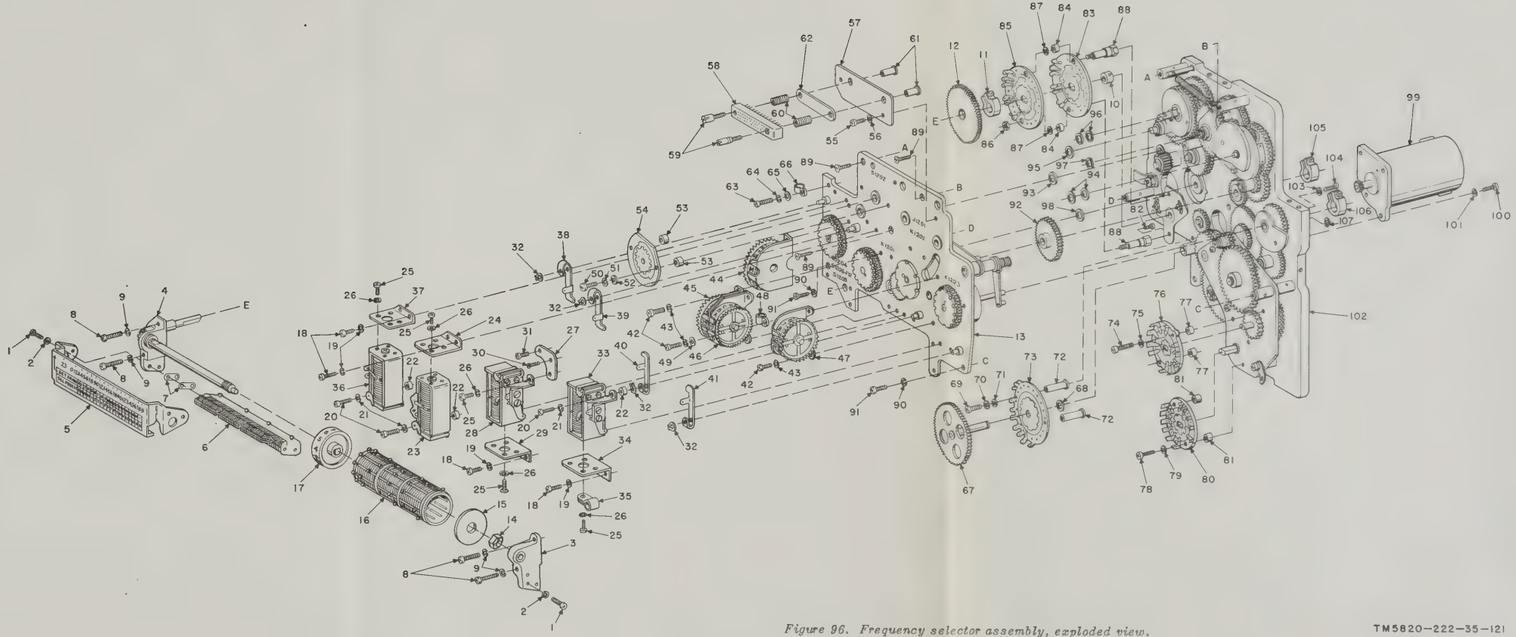

Figure 96. Frequency selector assembly, exploded view.

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(55), insert the anchor shaft through hole in rear plate, and secure with second retaining ring (59).

(11) Mount clamp assembly (68) on rear plate; position and secure with washer (67) and screw (66).

(12) Mount switchplate (74) on rear plate and secure with self-locking nuts (73) and screws (71).

(13) Mount post (72) under clamp assembly (68) and secure with washer (70) and screw (69).

(14) Place a thin coating of oil (OGP) on the bronze bearing and place washer (105) and gear set (104) in position on the bearing.

(15) Place washer (108) on idler gear shaft (107). Place a thin coating of oil (OGP) on the bronze bearing and slide idler shaft (107) into bearing on rear plate and secure with retaining ring (106).

(16) Lightly oil the hub of the 57-tooth gear (94) and mount on the shaft. Lightly oil the hub of the 57-tooth gear (93) and mount on the 57-tooth gear (94). Place washer (92) on the shaft and secure with retaining ring (91).

(17) Mount spring (102) on the gear of drive shaft (101), place the 76-tooth gear (103) on drive shaft (101), and insert opposite end of spring (102) in the 76-tooth gear (103). Rotate drive shaft (101) and the 76-tooth gear (103) to close the spring. Insert the gear loading rod (*b* above) in the holes provided to maintain the loading until the front and rear plates are reassembled.

(18) Insert the drive shaft (101) through the hub of the gear set (104) and the bronze bearing, and carefully mesh the 76-tooth gear (103) with gear set (104) and idler gear shaft (107). Secure with clamp (60) and coupler (63) on rear of rear plate.

(19) Mount spring (99) upon the small post of the 76-tooth gear (100) and secure the spring with retaining ring (98).

(20) Mount the 76-tooth gear (100) on drive shaft (101).

(21) Mount the 84-tooth gear (97) on drive shaft (101), grasp the loop of spring (99) with pliers, and mount on post of gear (97). Slide gears (100) and (97) together on drive shaft (101) and secure with retaining rings (95) and (96).

Note. Spring (99) is wound to a specified torque of 2 inch-pounds by turning gear (97) counterclockwise, as viewed from the front of the rear plate. The torque loading is read at coupler (62), using torque meter and adapter shaft assembly listed in *b* above. If the loading is not correct, remove retaining ring (95), disengage the 84-tooth gear (97) from gear frame assembly (85), tighten or loosen spring loading by rotating the 84-tooth gear (97) counterclockwise or clockwise, engage gear (97) with gear frame assembly (85), and replace retaining ring (95). Recheck for 2 inch-pounds of torque on coupler (62).

(22) Mount the three posts (58) on the holes in the rear plate (7) and secure with washers (57) and screws (56).

(23) Place washer (33) on gear shaft assembly (32), lightly oil the bronze bearing in the rear plate with low-temperature oil, and insert the shaft assembly (32) through the rear plate. Replace washer (31). Secure with clamp (4) and coupler (3).

(24) Lightly oil hub of the 36-tooth gear (24) and place on gear shaft (25). Place washer (23) on gear shaft (25), oil bronze bearing on gear plate (10) with oil (OGP) and insert gear shaft through bearing. Secure gear shaft (25) with clamp (52) and coupler (53).

(25) Mount gear (12) on gear plate (10) and secure with retaining ring (11).

(26) Lightly oil bronze bearing with oil (OGP), insert cam (48) through rear plate, and secure with clamp (49).

(27) Lightly oil the bronze bearing with oil (OGP), insert the shaft of the 36-tooth gear (75) through the rear plate, and secure clamp (65).

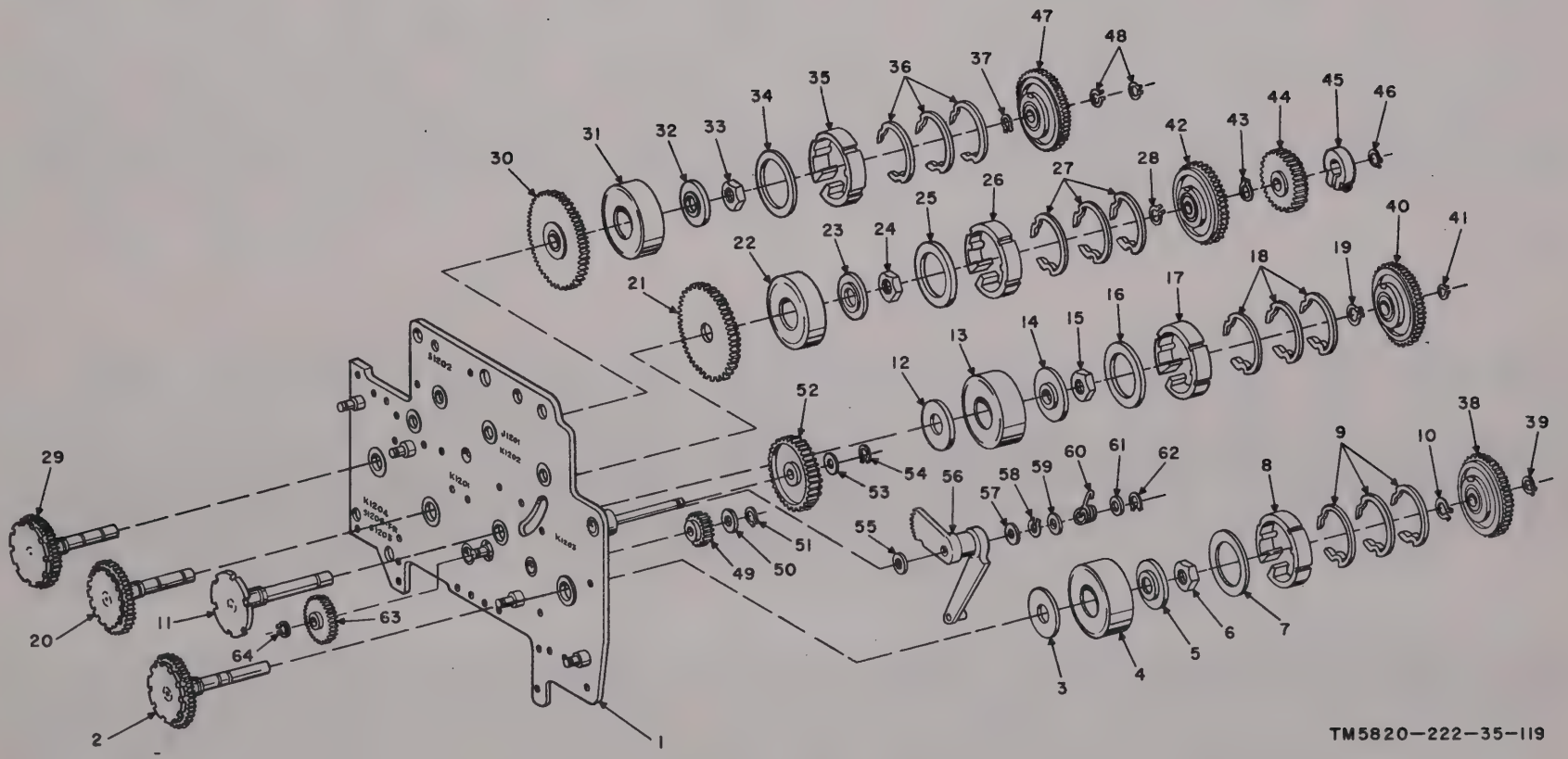


Figure 97. Frequency selector front plate, exploded view.

(21) Mount clutch spacer (34) and clutch (35) inside of clutch drum (31).
(22) Mount springs (36) inside of clutch drum (31) and place retaining ring (37) on shaft assembly (29).
(23) Lightly oil the hub of the 48-tooth gear (38) and place the gear on shaft assembly (2) and secure with retaining ring (39).
(24) Lightly oil the hub of the 72-tooth gear (40), place the gear on shaft assembly (11) and secure with retaining ring (41).
(25) Lightly oil the hub of the 29-tooth gear (49), place the gear and washer (50) on gear assembly post on the back of the front plate (1), and secure with retaining ring (51).
(26) Lightly oil the hub of the 60-tooth gear (52), place the gear and washer (53) on shaft (flush side of gear nearest retaining ring), and secure with retaining ring (54).
(27) Lightly oil the hub of the 72-tooth gear (42), place the gear on shaft assembly (20), and secure with retaining ring (43). Lightly oil the hub of the 57-tooth gear (44) and place the gear on shaft assembly (20). Mount the clamp (45) on the gear and secure with retaining ring (46). Do not tighten clamp (45). Position the clamp so that the screw faces the left side of the front plate (viewing from the front).
(28) Lightly oil the hub of the 72-tooth gear (47) and place the gear on shaft assembly (29), and secure with the two retaining rings (48).
(29) Place washer (55) on cam follower shaft. Lightly oil the hub of the cam arm assembly (56) and place the cam arm assembly and washer (57) on cam follower shaft, and secure with retaining ring (58).
(30) Mount washer (59) and spring (60) on cam follower shaft, and fasten spring (60) to the notch on the cam arm assembly (56). Place washer (61) on shaft and secure with retaining ring (62).

k. Disassembly of Rear Plate (fig. 98).

(1) Separate the front and rear plates (*g* above).
(2) Remove coupler (1) and clamp (2); use a Bristo driver.
(3) Remove coupler (3) and clamp (4); use a Bristo driver.
(4) Remove four screws (5) and washers (6) from rear of the rear plate (7).
(5) Remove retaining ring (8) and gear (9) from shaft on gear plate (10).
(6) Remove retaining ring (11) and gear (12) from gear shaft (25).
(7) Remove three screws (13), three washers (14), lug (15), two spacers (16), and spacer (19) from gear plate (10).
(8) Remove spacers (17) and (18) from gear plate (10).
(9) Remove retaining ring (20) and washer (21), and remove gear assembly (22) from gear plate (10).
(10) Remove washer (23) and the 36-tooth gear (24) from gear shaft (25).
(11) Remove washer (29) and retaining ring (30) from shaft (27).
(12) Remove clamp (28) and gear assembly (26) from shaft (27).
(13) Remove washer (31), gear shaft assembly (32), and washer (33) from rear plate (7).
(14) Remove retaining ring (34), washer (35), and the 96-tooth gear (36) from rear plate (7).
(15) Remove retaining ring (37), washer (38), and the 54-tooth gear (39) from rear plate (7).
(16) Remove gear assembly (40) and washer (41) from rear plate (7).
(17) Remove retaining ring (44), washer (45), and the gear set (46) from rear plate (7).
(18) Remove retaining ring (47), washer (50), and the 57-tooth gear (51) from rear plate (7).
(19) Remove gear set (42) and washer (43) from rear plate (7).
(20) Loosen clamp (49) on rear of rear plate and remove cam (48).
(21) Remove coupler (53) and clamp (52) from gear shaft (25).
(22) Remove spring (54) between the anchor shaft (55) and the hole in

the cam arm (84).

(23) Remove three screws (56) and washers (57), and remove the three posts (58).

(24) Remove two retaining rings (59) from anchor shaft (55) and remove anchor shaft from rear plate (7).

(25) Loosen and remove clamps (60), (61), (64), and (65), and couplers (62) and (63).

(26) Remove screw (66), washer (67), and clamp assembly (68).

(27) Remove screw (69), washer (70), and post (72).

(28) Remove two screws (71) from two self-locking nuts (73) and remove switchplate (74).

(29) Remove the 36-tooth gear (75) from rear plate (7).

(30) Remove retaining ring (76), washer (77), and the 36-tooth gear (78) and the 72-tooth gear (79) from rear plate (7).

(31) Remove cam shaft (80), the 36-tooth gear (81), gear frame assembly (82), and the 36-tooth gear (83) from rear plate (7).

(32) Remove cam arm (84), gear frame assembly (85), gear set (86), and washer (87) from rear plate (7).

(33) Remove retaining ring (88), washer (89), and the 29-tooth gear (90) from rear plate (7).

(34) Remove retaining rings (95) and (96) from the shaft of drive shaft (101).

(35) Slide the 84-tooth gear (97) and the 76-tooth gear (100) apart and remove the loop of the spring (99) from the post on the 84-tooth gear (97).

(36) Remove retaining ring (98) from the post on the 76-tooth gear (100) and remove the loop of the spring (99).

(37) Remove drive shaft (101) from rear plate (7) and remove washer (105), gear set (104) and the 76-tooth gear (103) and spring (102).

(38) Remove retaining ring (91), washer (92), and the two 57-tooth gears (93) and (94) from rear plate (7).

(39) Remove retaining ring (106), idler gear shaft (107), and washer (108) from rear plate (7).

1. Reassembly of Rear Plate (fig. 98).

Note. In this procedure, use only light-consistency grease.

(1) Pack the 57-tooth gear (51) with grease, place the gear on the rear plate (7) post, and secure with the washer (50) and retaining ring (47).

(2) Pack the gear set (46) with grease and mount on shaft on rear plate. Place washer (45) on shaft and secure with retaining ring (44).

(3) Pack gear set (42) with grease, place washer (43) on base of gear, and slide the gear set (42) into position under the 57-tooth gear (51) and the gear set (46).

(4) Place washer (41) on gear assembly (40) and carefully slide the gear into the center of the gear set (42). Check for proper gear mesh.

(5) Lightly oil the hub of the 29-tooth gear (90), mount on shaft of rear plate, place washer (89) on shaft, and secure with retaining ring (88).

(6) Lightly oil the hubs of the 72-tooth gear (79) and the 36-tooth gear (78) and mount on the shaft on the rear plate. Place washer (77) on the shaft and secure with retaining ring (76).

(7) Lightly oil hub of the 96-tooth gear (36), place gear and washer (35) on shaft, and secure with retaining ring (34).

(8) Lightly oil hub of the 54-tooth gear (39), place gear and washer (38) on shaft, and secure with retaining ring (37).

(9) Place clamp (28) upon base of gear assembly (26), slide the gear assembly into position on shaft (27), mount retaining ring (30), washer (29), and tighten clamp (28). Place a thin coating of low-temperature oil on the bronze bearing and insert the shaft (27) through the rear plate. Secure the shaft (27) with clamp (2) and coupler (1).

(10) Place retaining ring (59) on the centermost slot of anchor shaft

Index No.	*Description*	*Symbol No.*
1	Front plate	A1205
2	Shaft assembly	01298
3	Washer	01247
4	Clutch drum	01203
5	Clutch flange	01227
6	Nut, hexagonal-head	H1227
7	Clutch spacer	01207
8	Clutch	01211
9	Spring	01219, 01220, 01221
10	Retaining ring	H1222
11	Shaft assembly	01299
12	Washer	01246
13	Clutch drum	01202
14	Clutch flange	01226
15	Nut, hexagonal-head	H1227
16	Clutch spacer	01206
17	Clutch	01210
18	Spring	01216, 01217, 01218
19	Retaining ring	H1222
20	Shaft assembly	01299.1
21	Gear (90 teeth)	01268
22	Clutch drum	01201
23	Clutch flange	01225
24	Nut, hexagonal-head	H1227
25	Clutch spacer	01205
26	Clutch	01209
27	Spring	01213, 01214, 01215
28	Retaining ring	H1222
29	Shaft assembly	01299.34
30	Gear (86 teeth)	01270
31	Clutch drum	01204
32	Clutch flange	01228
33	Nut, hexagonal-head	H1227
34	Clutch spacer	01208
35	Clutch	01212
36	Spring	01222, 01223, 01224
37	Retaining ring	H1222
38	Gear (48 teeth)	01297
39	Retaining ring	H1222
40	Gear (72 teeth)	01234
41	Retaining ring	H1222
42	Gear (72 teeth)	01233
43	Retaining ring	H1222
44	Gear (57 teeth)	01267
45	Clamp	01237
46	Retaining ring	H1222
47	Gear (72 teeth)	01236
48	Retaining ring	H1222
49	Gear (29 teeth)	01278
50	Washer	H1204
51	Retaining ring	H1220
52	Gear (60 teeth)	01274
53	Washer	H1204
54	Retaining ring	H1220
55	Washer	H1204
56	Cam arm assembly	01299.9
57	Washer	H1204
58	Retaining ring	H1220
59	Washer	H1204
60	Spring	01248
61	Washer	H1204
62	Retaining ring	H1220
63	Gear assembly	01228
64	Retaining ring	H1221

Figure 97—Continued.

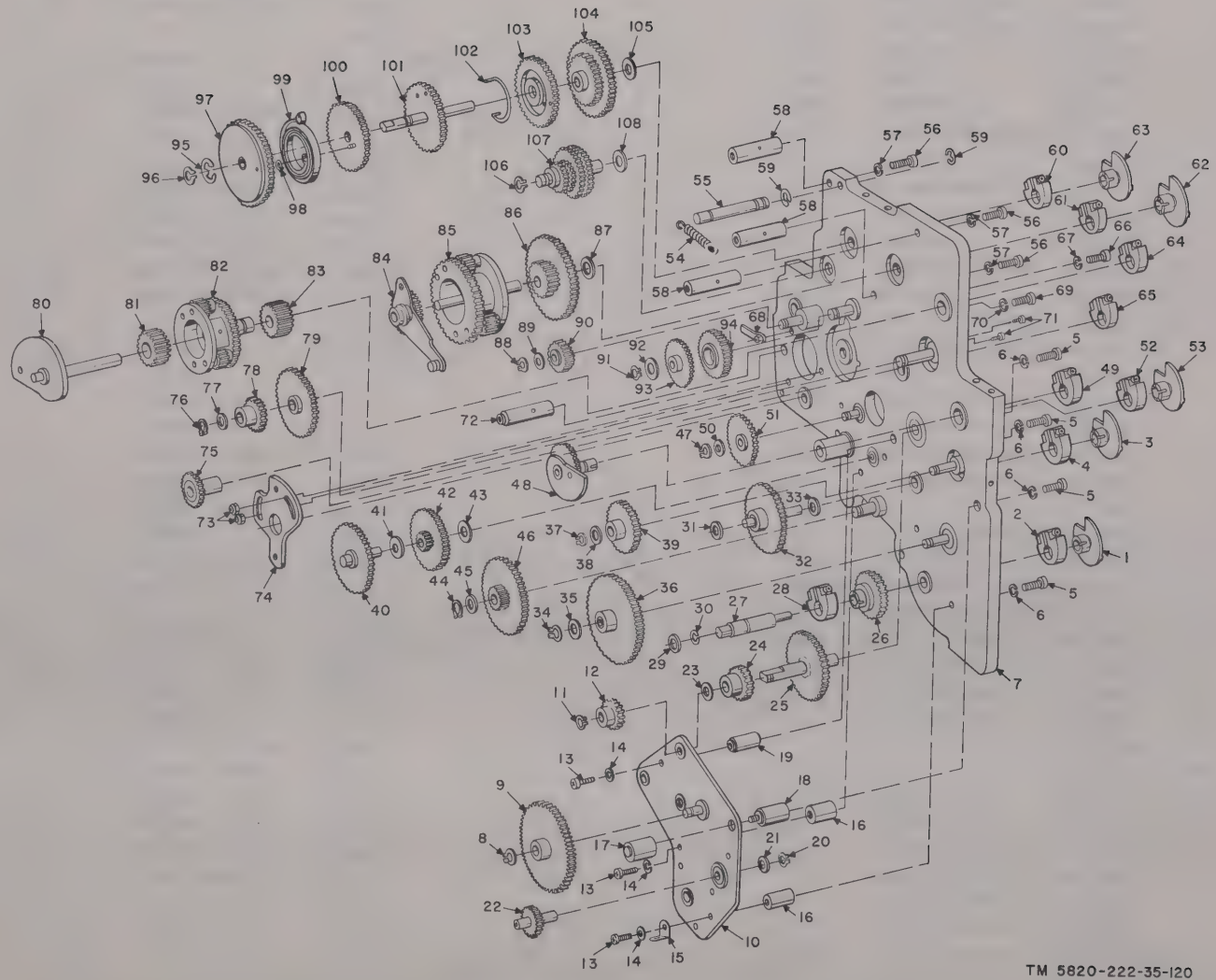


Figure 98. Frequency selector rear plate, exploded view.

Index No.	*Description*	*Symbol No.*
1	Coupler	01295
2	Clamp	0.1245.2
3	Coupler	01294
4	Clamp	01245.1
5	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/8	
6	Washer, 0.296-in. OD, 0.168-in. ID	
7	Rear plate	A1203
8	Retaining ring	H1220
9	Gear	01299.11
10	Gear plate	A1204
11	Retaining ring	H1222
12	Gear	01253
13	Screw, No. 6–32 NC–2A x 5/16	
14	Washer, No. 6, 0.253-in. OD, 0.141-in. ID	
15	Lug	E1202
16	Spacer	H1209
17	Spacer	H1212
18	Spacer	H1211
19	Spacer	H1210
20	Retaining ring	H1220
21	Washer	H1204
22	Gear assembly	01299.12
23	Washer	H1204
24	Gear (36 teeth)	01257
25	Gear shaft	01299.22
26	Gear assembly	01263
27	Shaft	01262
28	Clamp	01238
29	Washer	H1202
30	Retaining ring	H1222
31	Washer	H1204
32	Gear shaft assembly (72 teeth)	01299.7
33	Washer	H1204
34	Retaining ring	H1220
35	Washer	H1204
36	Gear (96 teeth)	01261
37	Retaining ring	H1220
38	Washer	H1204
39	Gear (54 teeth)	01260
40	Gear assembly	01290
41	Washer	H1219
42	Gear set (68 and 18 teeth)	01284
43	Washer	H1219
44	Retaining ring	H1220
45	Washer	H1204
46	Gear set (98 and 24 teeth)	01277
47	Retaining ring	H1220
48	Cam	01297
49	Clamp	01244
50	Washer	H1219
51	Gear (57 teeth)	01282
52	Clamp	01245
53	Coupler	01293
54	Spring	01299.31
55	Anchor shaft	01269
56	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/8	
57	Washer, 0.296-in. OD, 0.168 in. ID	
58	Post	H1207
59	Retaining ring	H1224
60	Clamp	01240
61	Clamp	01241
62	Coupler	01292
63	Coupler	01291
64	Clamp	01242
65	Clamp	01243
66	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 1/2	
67	Washer, 0.296-in. OD, 0.168-in. ID	
68	Clamp assembly	H1213
69	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 1/2	
70	Washer, 0.296-in. OD, 0.168-in. ID	
71	Screw, No. 8–32 NC–2A x 3/16	
72	Post	H1208
73	Nut, self-locking	
74	Switchplate	A1201
75	Gear (36 teeth)	01259
76	Retaining ring	H1220
77	Washer	H1204
78	Gear (36 teeth)	01256
79	Gear (72 teeth)	01255
80	Cam shaft	01299.26
81	Gear (36 teeth)	0.1252
82	Gear frame assembly	01299.13
83	Gear (36 teeth)	01254
84	Cam arm	01299.4
85	Gear frame assembly	01299.5
86	Gear set (42 teeth)	01289
87	Washer, 0.375-in. OD, 0.191-in. ID	
88	Retaining ring	H1220
89	Washer	H1204
90	Gear (29 teeth)	01279
91	Retaining ring	H1220
92	Washer	H1205
93	Gear (57 teeth)	01265
94	Gear (57 teeth)	01266
95	Retaining ring	H1225
96	Retaining ring	H1222
97	Gear (84 teeth)	01299.24
98	Retaining ring	H1226
99	Spring	01251
100	Gear (76 teeth)	01299.25
101	Drive shaft	01296
102	Spring	01250
103	Gear (76 teeth)	01273
104	Gear set (57 and 84 teeth)	0.1299.8
105	Washer	H1204
106	Retaining ring	H1222
107	Idler gear shaft	01299.6
108	Washer, 0.437-in. OD, 0.252-in. ID	

Figure 98—Continued.

(28) Place the 36-tooth gear (81), gear frame assembly (82), and the 36-tooth gear (83) on cam shaft (80), lightly oil bronze bearing on the rear plate with low-temperature oil, insert the cam shaft (80), and secure with clamp (64).

(29) Assemble cam arm (84) and gear set (86) on gear frame assembly (85).

(30) Lightly oil the bronze bearing in the rear plate (7) with low-temperature oil, place washer (87) on bearing; insert gear frame assembly (85) shaft through bearing, and secure with clamp (61) and coupler (62).

(31) Insert spacer (18) through hole in gear plate (10), and mount spacer (17) on spacer (18).

(32) Place washer (14) on screw (13); insert through gear plate (10), and mount spacer (19).

(33) Place washer (14) and lug (15) on screw (13); insert through hole in gear plate (10), and mount spacer (16).

(34) Grease gear (9), mount on gear plate shaft, and secure with retaining ring (8).

(35) Grease gear assembly (22), lightly oil bronze bearing, insert gear assembly through bearing, place washer (21) on shaft, and secure with retaining ring (20).

(36) Grease the gears on the rear plate; oil the two bronze bearings on the rear plate (7). Lightly oil the two bronze bearings on the gear plate (10), and mount the gear plate (10) on the rear plate (7). Secure the gear plate to the rear plate with screws (5) and washers (6).

(37) Mount spring (54) through anchor shaft (55) and the hole in the cam arm (84).

m. Adjustment and Synchronization of Frequency Selector.

(1) *Relay adjustment.*

(a) Adjust relays K1201, K1202, K1203, and K1204 (fig. 101) to make contact when the pawl is on the periphery of the stop wheel. Manually operate the armature of each relay to position the pawl and, while operating the armature, bend the stationary, normally open contact to make contact with the movable contact.

(b) Reseat the relay pawls in the stop wheels and check for slight play in the mechanical movement of the armature. Loosen the relay mounting screws and adjust the position of the relay on the front plate to obtain the slight play required. Tighten the relay mounting screws.

(c) Bend the normally open stationary relay contact to obtain 0.030-inch minimum contact gap when the relay pawl is fully seated in the stop-wheel notch.

(2) *Synchronization of 0.1-mc automatic positioner at .0.*

(a) Loosen clamp 01237 (1) (fig. 100).

(b) Position cam 01297 so that the cam follower on arm assembly 01299.9 is opposite the index mark on the cam (fig. 99).

(c) Tighten clamp 01237 (1) (fig. 100).

(d) Loosen clamp 01237 (fig. 99).

(e) Center the notch in the rotor of switch S1204 over the contact connected to the black wire (first contact to the left of the switch wafer-securing screw) (fig. 101).

(f) Tighten clamp 01237 (fig. 99).

(3) *Synchronization of 1.0-mc automatic positioner at 0.0.*

(a) Loosen clamp 01237 (2) (fig. 100).

(b) Position cam shaft 01299.26 (fig. 99) so that the cam follower of cam arm 01299.4 is opposite the index mark on the cam shaft 01299.26. When properly positioned, the index mark and the cam follower can be seen through the curved slot in the front plate above the 0.1-mc dial assembly, I1203 (fig. 100).

(c) Tighten clamp 01237 (2) (fig. 100).

(d) Loosen clamp 01237 (3) (fig. 100).

(e) Center the notch of the rotor of switch S1203 (fig. 101) over the clip connected to the black wire.

(f) Tighten the clamp 01237 (3) (fig. 100).

(4) *Synchronization of 10.0-mc automatic positioner at 220.0.*

(a) Remove retaining ring H1220 (fig. 100).

(b) Unmesh gear 01299.23 from gear 01258 (fig. 102).

(c) Position the rotor of switch S1201 (fig. 102) so that the detent is in contact with the contact connected to the rod wires at the bottom of the switch.

(d) Remesh gears 01299.23 and 01258 (fig. 102).

(e) Replace the retaining ring H1220 (fig. 100).

(5) *Synchronization of blanking and phasing switch S1202.*

(a) Remove cable guide H1213 to reach and loosen clamp 01237 (fig. 103).

(b) Position the rotor of switch S1202 (fig. 101) so that any further counterclockwise rotation of the rotor will cause contact with the clip connected to the black wire.

(c) Check to be sure that backlash or looseness of the rotor within the stator does not cause contact with the clip connected to the black wire.

(d) Tighten clamp 01237 and replace cable guide H1213 (fig. 103).

(6) *Synchronization of preset channel automatic positioner.*

(a) Loosen the hub 01299.33 (fig. 102) and unmesh the miter gears that drive the memory drum 01299.29 (fig. 101).

(b) Loosen the clamp 01239 on the hub of gear 01271 (fig. 102).

(c) Be sure that the rotors of switches S1205 and S1206 (fig. 102) are positioned so that the smallest detent is in contact with clip No. 2, which is connected to the white, black, and orange wire. The switches are on the same shaft and can be positioned simultaneously. Make sure that the relative positions of the switch rotors are not positioned 180° apart.

(d) Rotate the memory drum 01299.29 so that the pins in the preset channel-5 slots are centered over the curved portion of the actuating fingers of switches S1210A, S1210B, S1210C, and S1210D (fig. 101).

(e) Carefully remesh the miter gears (fig. 101) and hub 01299.33 and clamp 01239 on gear 01271 (fig. 102).

(f) Loosen the two screws that hold each of the four dial assemblies I1201, I1202, I1203, and I1204 in place on the front plate (fig. 101).

(g) Set dial assembly I1204 to 5 and tighten the mounting screws.

(h) Set dial assembly I1201 to 22 and tighten the mounting screws.

(i) Set dial assembly I1202 to 0 and tighten the mounting screws.

(j) Set dial assembly I1203 to .0 and tighten the mounting screws.

(7) *Coupler adjustment.*

(a) Set the frequency selector subunit to 399.9 mc.

Note. Unless a frequency selector final inspection test fixture is available, the frequency selector and front panel must be replaced on the rt unit main frame (para 117*b* and 118*b*) to channel the frequency selector to 399.9 mc.

(b) Remove the frequency selector from the rt unit main frame and loosen clamps 01237 (4) through 01237 (8) (fig. 100).

(c) Position couplers 01291 through 01295 as shown in figure 100. A guide post is located on the rear plate adjacent to each coupler. Use the posts to align each coupler properly by placing a straightedge tangent to the guide post and parallel to the bar on each coupler.

(d) Tighten clamps 01237 (4) through 01237 (8) (fig. 100).

(8) *Reassembly check.* After reassembly and synchronization of the frequency selector, refer to paragraph 161 for complete frequency selector checking procedures.

127. Lubrication

a. General. Lubricate the subunit mechanical and electrical parts listed in the following charts after every 1,000 hours of operation. If the radio set is operated 8 hours a day, the 1,000-hour interval is approximately equal to 4 months operation. When a subunit is removed for repair, lubricate the parts as indicated before replacing the subunit. Clean the parts with a dry, lint-free cloth before applying new lubricant. Apply oil with a thin brush. Rotate movable parts to apply lubricant to the entire contact surface.

Caution: Do not mix natural-base lubricants such as MIL-L-7870 and MIL-G-7421 with synthetic lubricants such as MIL-L-6085 and MIL-G-3278. Mixing a natural and a synthetic oil or grease often destroys the lubricating properties of both lubricants.

b. Lubricant Chart. The chart below lists the nomenclature and federal stock number and common name of the lubricants used for this radio set. Only the common name will be listed in the lubrication charts.

Lubricant	Specification	Federal stock No.	Common name
Grease, Aircraft and Instruments	MIL-G-7421	9150-190-0883	Grease
Lubricating oil, instrument (OAI)	MIL-L-6085	9150-223-4129	Oil (OAI)
Lubricating Oil, General Purpose Aircraft, Low-Temperature (OGP)	MIL-L-7870	9150-273-2398	Oil (OGP)
Grease, Aircraft and Instruments		9150-272-3370	Light-consistency grease
Grease, General Purpose, Low-Temperature		9150-291-9088	Low-temperature grease
Grease, Ordnance, Extreme Pressure		9150-209-8014	Pressure grease

c. Rf and Power Amplifier Subunit Lubrication (fig. 107). Remove the rf and power amplifier subunit (para 107). Remove the cover plates from the bottom of the subunit and lubricate the mechanical and electrical parts listed in the chart below. Apply a thin film of grease to the shaft bearings. Apply a minimum amount to the parts requiring oil. Visible amounts of oil on these parts is not desirable.

Part	Lubricant	Interval
Front tuning shaft bearing	Grease (MIL-G-7421)	Lubricate all parts after 1,000 hours of operation or every 4 months.
Rear tuning shaft bearing	Light consistency grease	
Power amplifier rotor shaft bearing	Grease (MIL-G-7421)	
Grounding finger contact surfaces	Oil (OAI)	
Induction ring assemblies, both sides of each assembly	Oil (OAI)	
Power amplifier rotor contact surfaces, both ends	Oil (OAI)	
Driver rotor contact surfaces	Oil (OAI)	

d. Uhf Injection Subunit Lubrication (fig. 108). Remove the uhf injection system subunit (para 108*a*). Remove the cover plate from the first oscillator assembly (para 122*a*(2)) and remove the cover plate from the bottom of the frequency multiplier-amplifier tube chassis (para 124*a*(3)). Lubricate the mechanical and electrical parts listed in the chart below. Apply a thin film of grease to the shaft bearings. Apply three

to six drops of oil to the capacitor tuning shaft gear and the crystal switch gear. Apply one drop of oil to the bore of the idler gear located between the capacitor tuning shaft and the crystal switch gears. Apply only a minimum amount of oil to the parts. Visible lubrication of these parts is undesirable.

Part	Lubricant	Interval
Front tuning shaft bearing	Grease (MIL-G-7421)	Lubricate all parts after 1,000 hours of operation or every 4 months
Rear tuning shaft bearing	Grease (MIL-G-7421)	
Tank circuit induction rings, 4 rings, both sides	Oil (OAI)	
Grounding finger contact surfaces	Oil (OAI)	
Capacitor tuning shaft coupler	Oil (OAI)	
Capacitor tuning shaft gear	Oil (OGP)	
Crystal switch gear	Oil (OGP)	
Idler gear bore	Oil (OGP)	

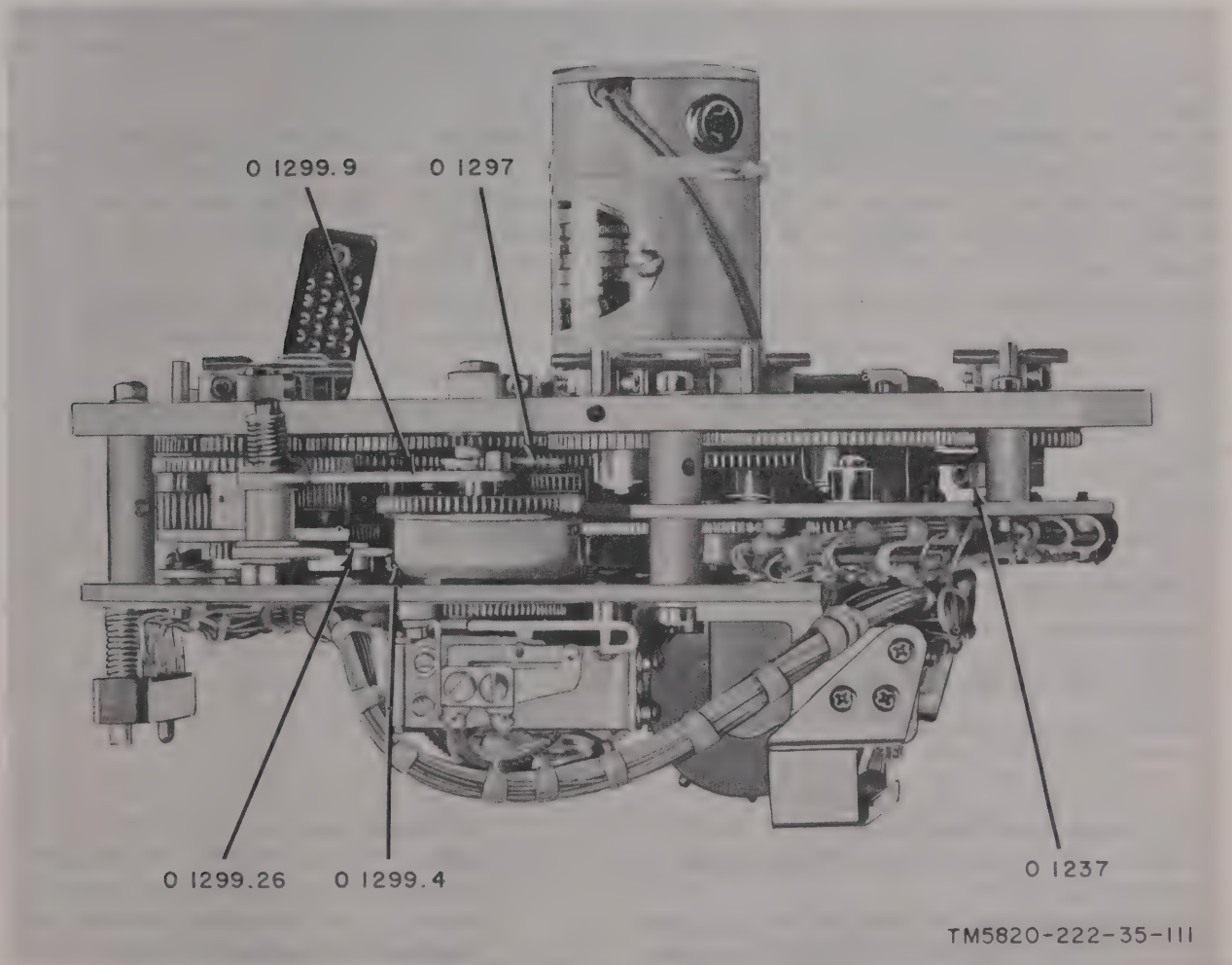


Figure 99. Frequency selector, right-side view.

e. First If. Amplifier Subunit Lubrication (fig. 109). Remove the first if. amplifier subunit (para 109). Lubricate the mechanical parts listed in the chart below. Apply only one or two drops of oil to the cam surfaces and shaft bearings. Apply one drop of oil to the tuning table guides.

Part	Lubricant	Interval
Cam surfaces (2)	Oil (OGP) Low-temperature oil	Lubricate all parts after 1,000 hours of operation or every 4 months
Bearings (7)	Oil (OGP)	
Tuning table guides (7)	Oil (OGP)	

f. 3.0- to 3.9-Mc If. Subunit Lubrication (fig. 110). Remove the 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. subunit as described in paragraph 110 and lubricate the mechanical parts listed in the chart below. Apply one or two drops of oil to the cam surface. Apply a minimum amount of oil to the shaft bearings.

Part	Lubricant	Interval
Cam surface	Oil (OGP)	Lubricate all parts after 1,000 hours of operation or every 4 months.
Front and rear shaft bearings	Oil (OGP)	

g. Frequency Selector Lubrication. Complete frequency selector lubrication procedures are included in the reassembly instructions (para 126). The following general lubrication instructions apply to mechanical parts that can be easily reached without disassembly of the frequency selector. Lubricate the parts indicated in the chart below after every 1,000 hours of operation unless the frequency selector has already been completely disassembled and reassembled during that period of time.

Caution: Do not permit grease or oil to get into the automatic positioner clutch assemblies. Oil or grease on the clutch faces will cause malfunction of the frequency selector.

Part	Lubricant	Amount	Interval
All bronze bearings	Oil (OGP)	One drop	Lubricate all parts after every 1,000 hours of operation or every 4 months.
Bores of gear frame assemblies 0.1299.13 and 01299.5 (fig. 103)	Oil (OGP)	One drop	
Relay pawl pivot studs of relays K1201, K1202, K1203, and K1204 (fig. 101)	Oil (OGP)	One drop	
Switch S1202 wafer (fig. 101)	Oil (OGP)	Thin film to both sides of wafer	
Cam follower on cam arm 01299.4 (fig. 99)	Grease (MIL-G-7421)	Thin film	
Roller on arm assembly 01299.9 (fig. 99)	Oil (OGP)	One drop	
Memory drum pins on memory drum 01299.29 (fig. 101)	Low-temperature grease	Thin film to pins.	

h. Dynamotor, Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U, and Case Blower Lubrication and Maintenance (fig. 111).

(1) Check the Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24 dynamotor and dc case blower or the Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2649/TRC-68 centrifugal fan and ac case blower after every 1,000 hours of operation. When any of these subunits are operating noisily or vibrating excessively, replace the sealed bearings on the subunit. Figure 111 shows the general location of one dynamotor sealed bearing.

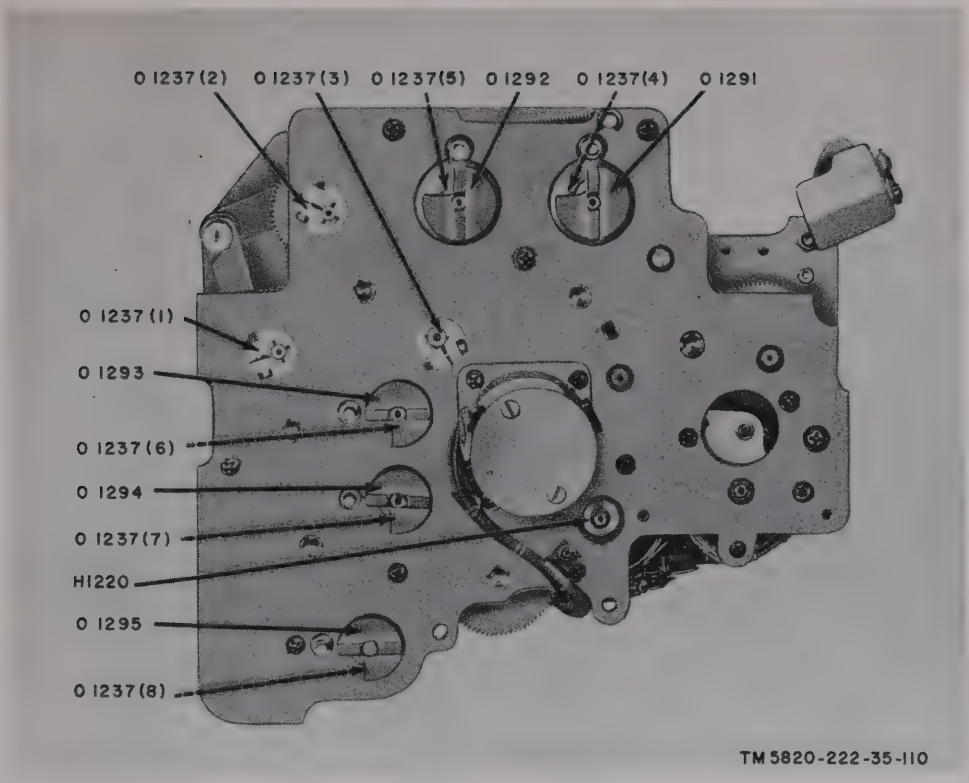


Figure 100. Frequency selector, rear view.

(2) During the 1,000-hour lubrication check of the Receiver-Transmitter Group OA-2648/VRC-24 dynamotor and dc case blower, check the condition of the electrical brushes by unscrewing the brush holder caps and removing the brushes. Replace the brushes as required.

(3) The rubber coupling on the shaft of Centrifugal Fan HD-390/U fatigues rapidly after 1,000 hours of operation. During the 1,000-hour lubrication check of this subunit, replace the rubber coupling. Remove the rubber coupling by loosening the four small setscrews that secure the rubber coupling to the two shafts, remove the four retaining screws that fasten the motor to the mounting base, and pull the motor and centrifugal fan shafts apart. Align the replacement rubber coupling with the flats of both shafts, slide the shafts together, tighten the four setscrews, and replace the retaining screws and washers that fasten the motor to the mounting base.

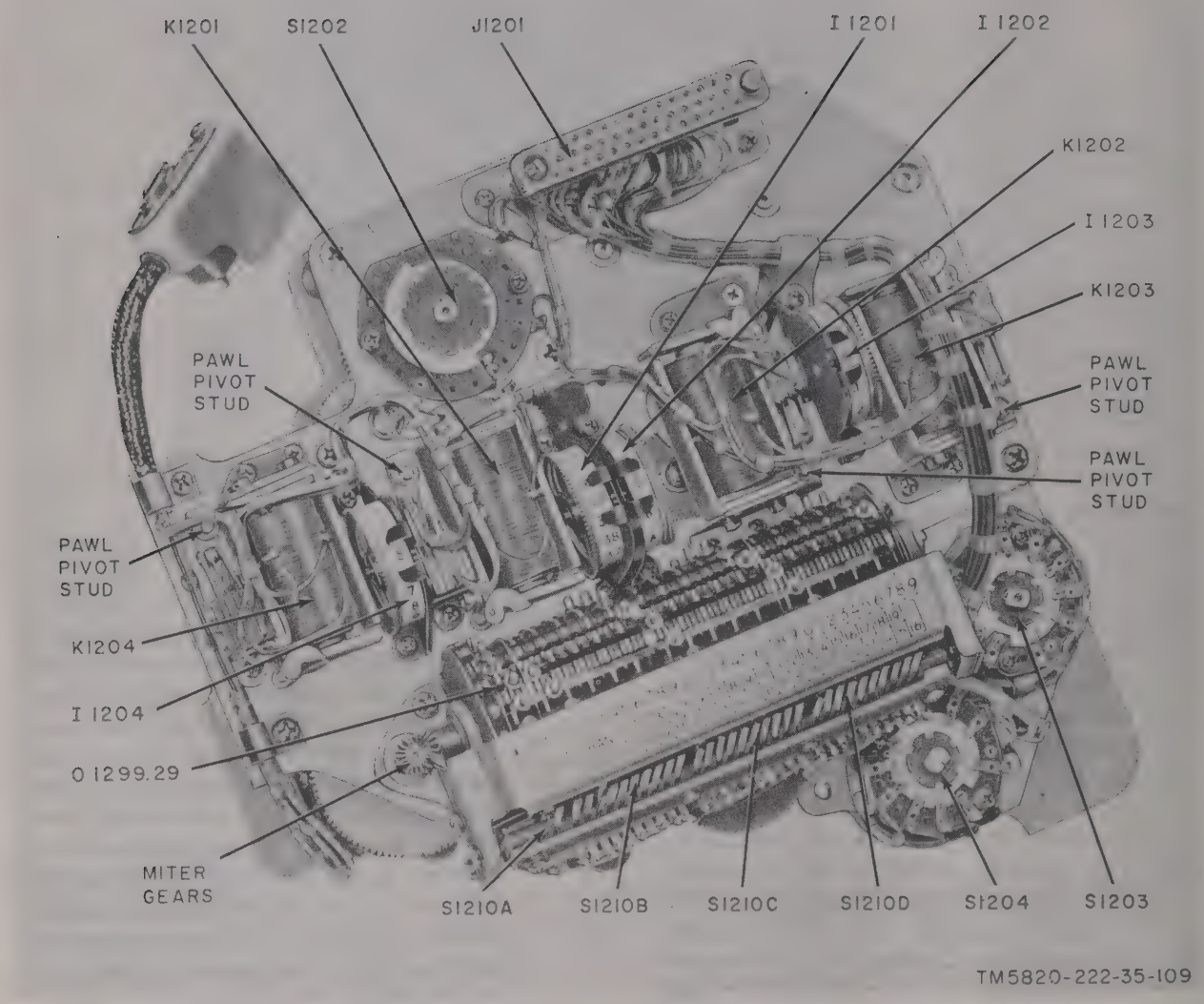


Figure 101. Frequency selector, front view.

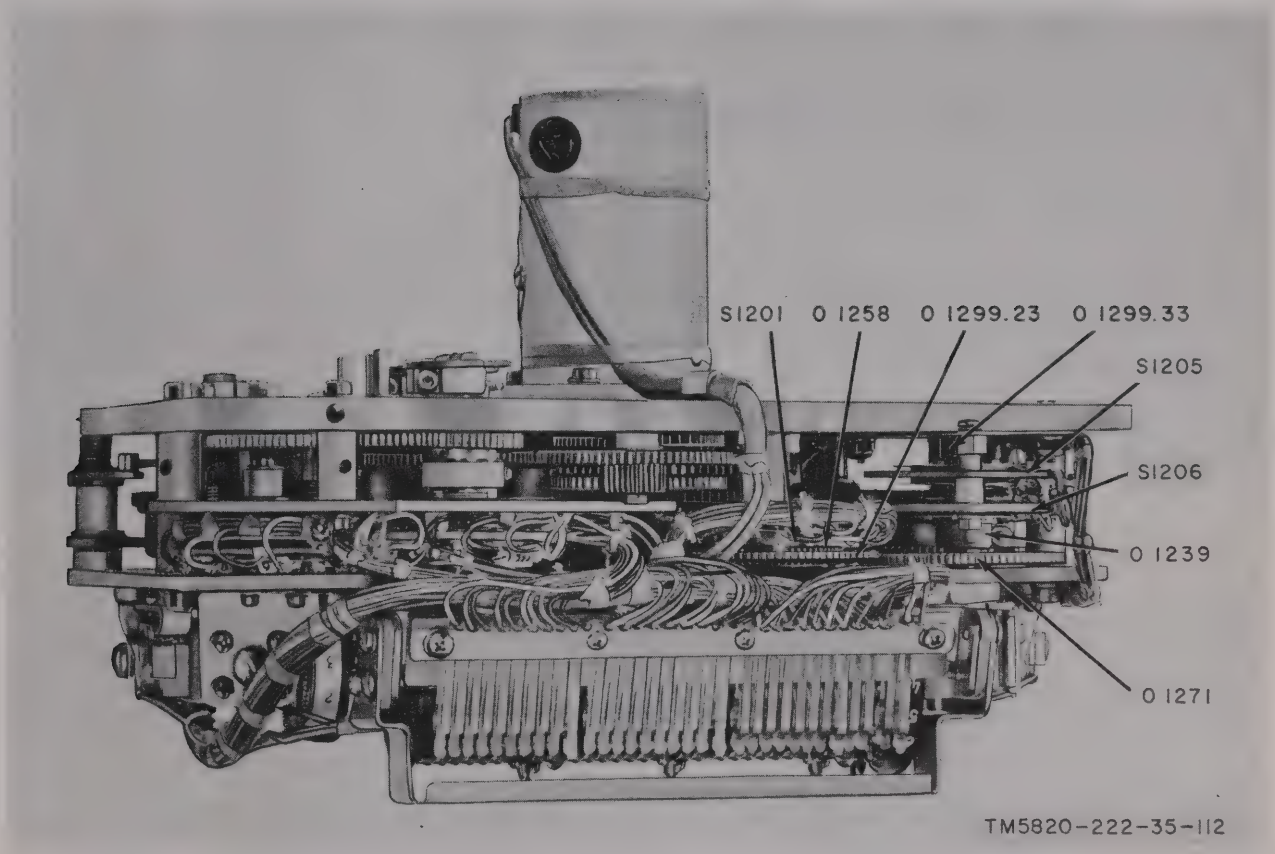


Figure 102. Frequency selector, bottom view.

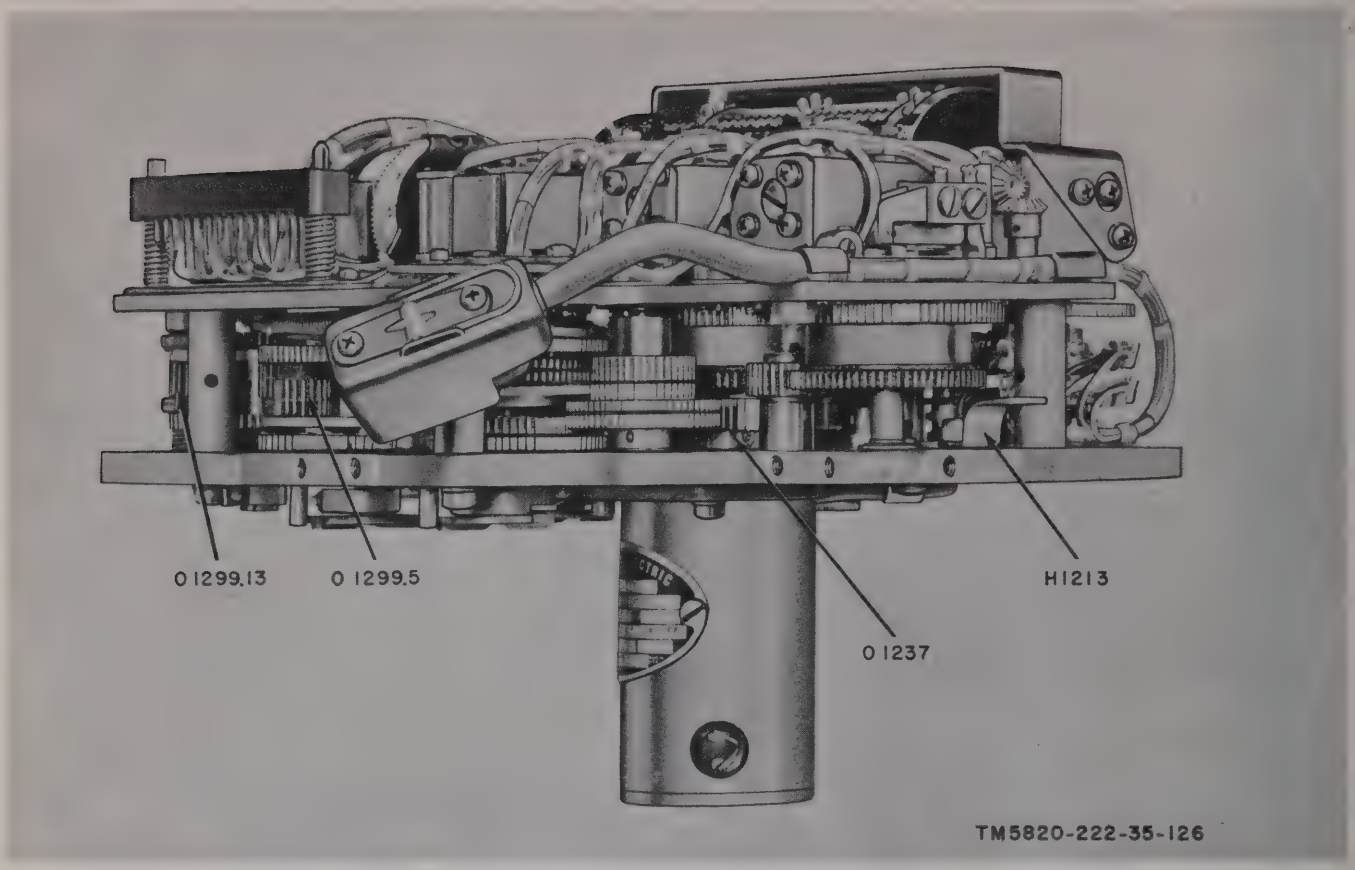


Figure 103. Frequency selector, left side view.

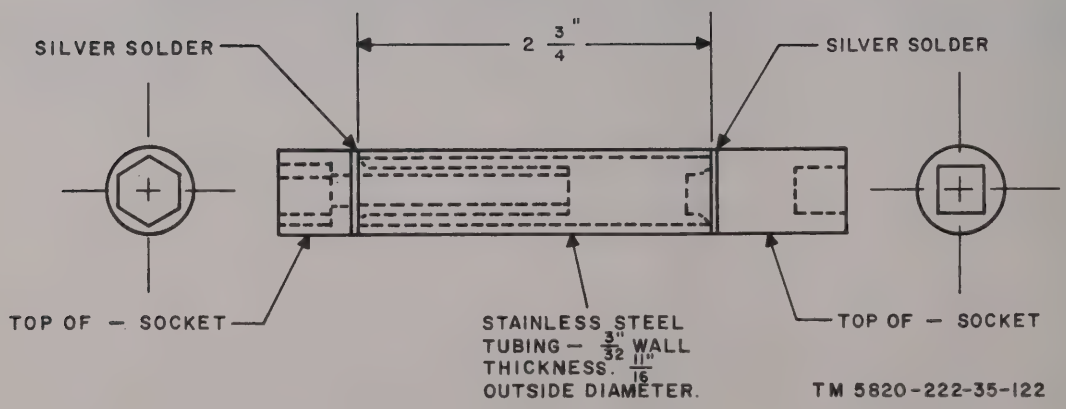


Figure 104. Torque wrench extension.

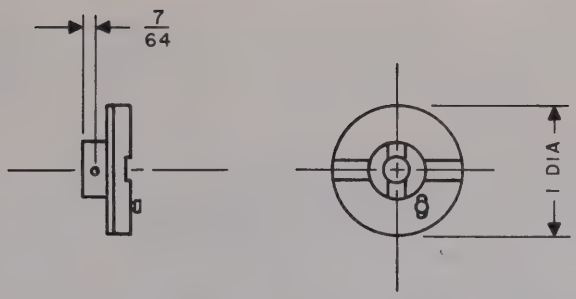
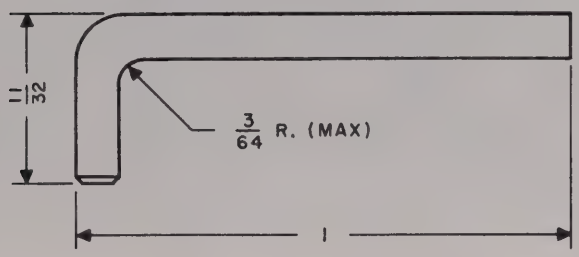


Figure 105. Torque meter adapter.



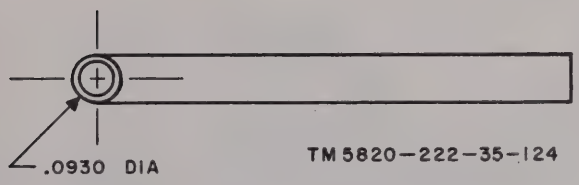


Figure 106. Gear-loading rod.

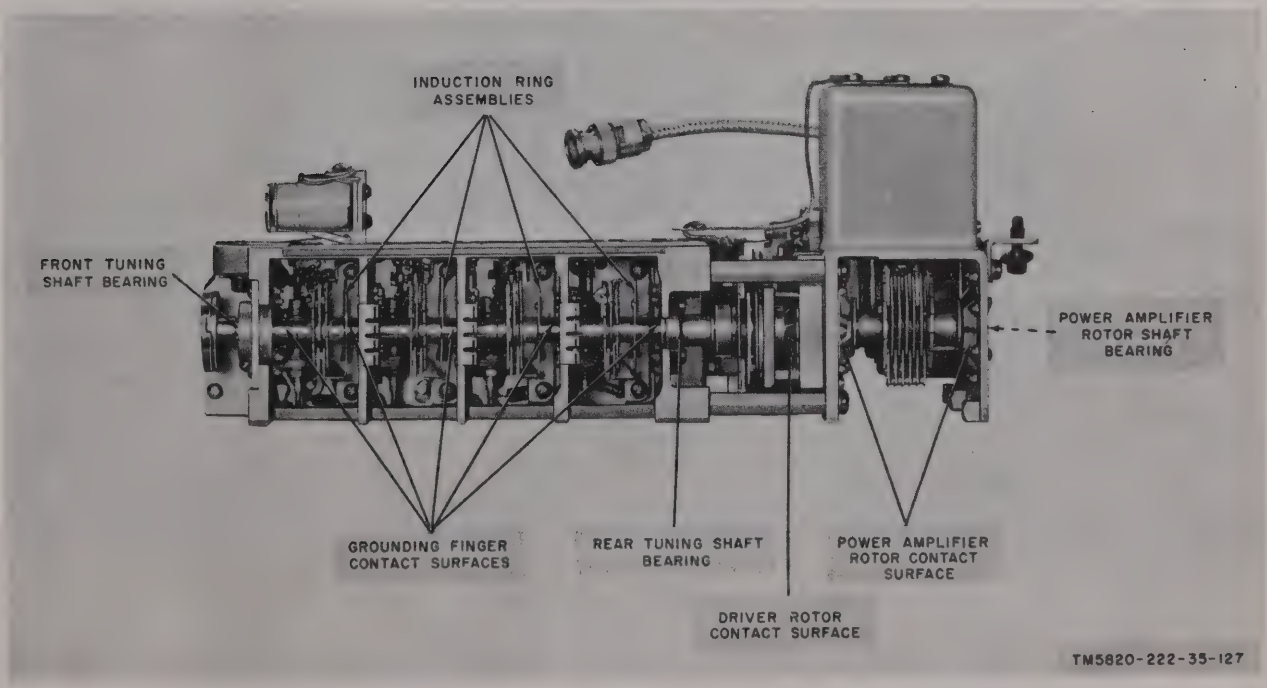


Figure 107. Rf and power amplifier subunit, lubrication points.

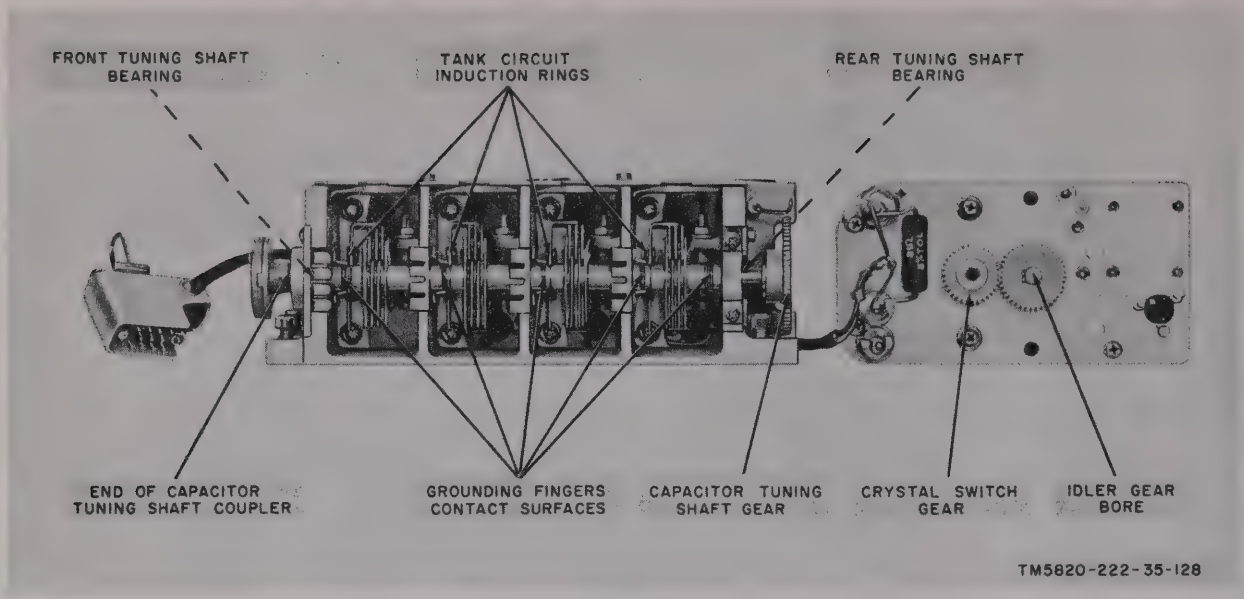


Figure 108. Uhf injection subunit, lubrication points.

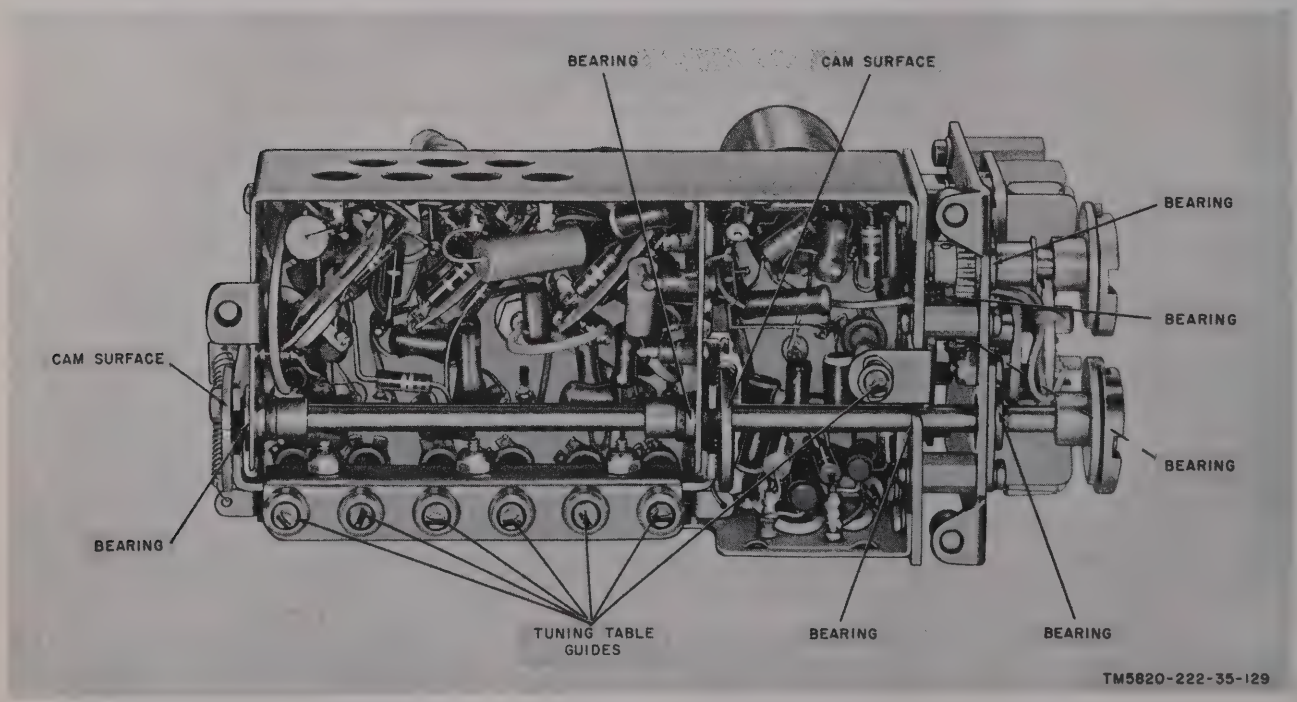


Figure 109. First if. amplifier subunit, lubrication points.

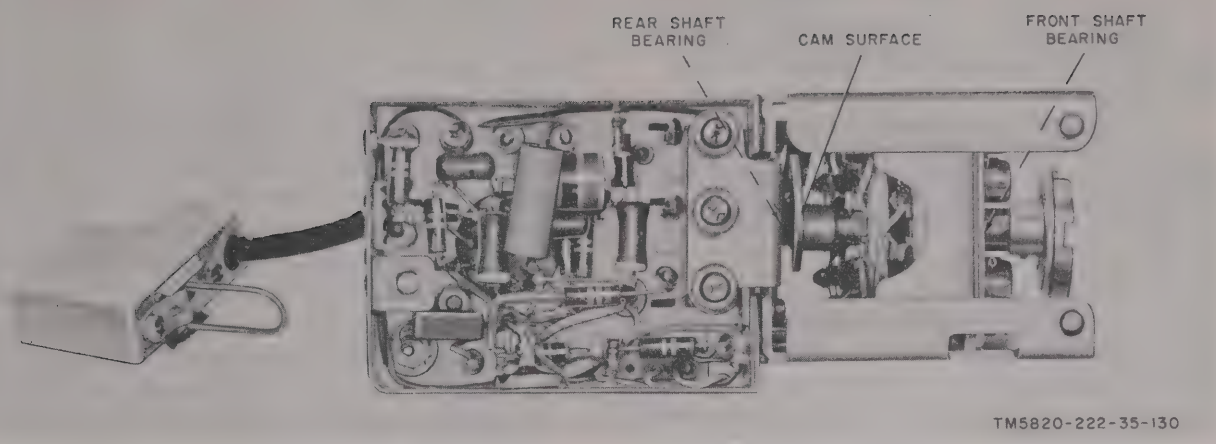


Figure 110. 3.0- to 3.9-mc if. subunit, lubrication points.

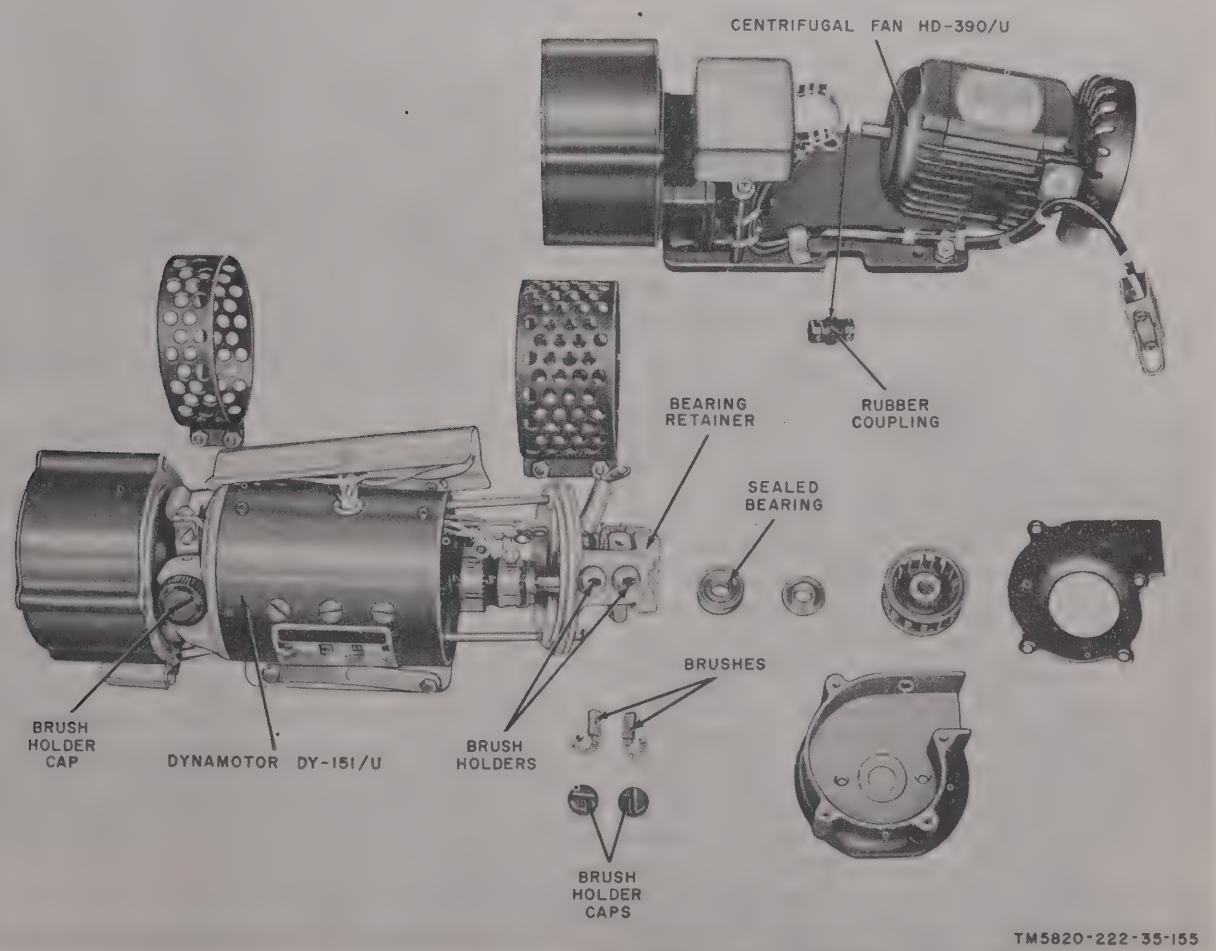


Figure 111. Centrifugal Fan HD–390/U and Dynamotor DY–151/U, partially disassembled.

128. Test Equipment and Special Tools Required

a. Test Equipment. The following test equipment is required for alignment of Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68.

Item	Technical manual
Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A	TM 11-5133
Multimeter ME-26/U	
Audio Oscillator TS-382/U	TM 11-2684A
Signal Generator SG-213/U[a]	
Signal Generator TS-497/URR[a]	TM 11-5030
Rf Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25D	TM 11-5551-D
Oscilloscope AN/USM-50	TM 11-5129
Voltmeter, Meter ME-30/U	TM 11-5132

[a]Signal Generator TS-497/URR is to be replaced by Signal Generator SG-213/U when it becomes available.

b. Special Tools. The following special tools are required for alignment.

(1) *Alignment tool.* This tool (Federal stock No. 5120-690-7403) is a phenolic, lucite, or nylon rod 3/16 inch in diameter, with a screwdriver blade on one end and a slot on the other end. It is used for coil slug and trimmer capacitor adjustments.

(2) *Tab-bending tool.* This tool is a lucite rod with a pointed end. It is used to bend the tabs on the tuning capacitors.

(3) *Tuning wand.* The tuning wand (Federal stock No. 5120-521-8775) is a phenolic, lucite, or nylon rod with a 3/16-inch diamater brass slug on one end and a 3/16-inch diameter powdered iron slug on the other end. It is used to check the alignment of tuning coils. When the brass slug is inserted into a coil, the inductance is decreased and the resonant frequency of the tuned circuit is raised. When the powdered iron slug is inserted into a coil, the inductance is increased and the resonant frequency of the tuned circuit is lowered.

c. Audio Test Box (fig. 112). To facilitate the connection of test equipment such as voltmeters and signal generators to the 10-pin AUDIO jacks, prepare an audio test box. The materials required are a small metal or wooden chassis, a spare 10-pin audio connector, six test terminals or jacks, six 2-foot lengths of No. 22 copper wire, and a 2-foot length of No. 22 or No. 26 shielded wire. Mount the test terminals on the chassis. Connect, solder, and label the test terminals to the 10-pin audio connector as follows:

(1) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin L of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end SPEAKER.

(2) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin B of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end AF OUTPUT RETURN.

(3) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin E of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end AF INPUT RETURN.

(4) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin H of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end CONT LINE RETURN.

(5) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin A of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end HEADSET.

(6) Connect one end of the shielded wire to pin C of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end AF INPUT. Ground the shield to pin B of the 10-pin audio connector.

(7) Connect one end of a length of the No. 22 copper wire to pin F of the 10-pin audio connector, and label the other end RADIO CONT LINE.

129. Alignment Test Setup

a. General. The following paragraphs contain alignment and adjustment procedures necessary to obtain optimum

equipment performance. When performing overall alignment of the equipment, perform the procedures in the order in which they are listed. When only one alignment procedure is performed, it is assumed that all other subunits are properly aligned. Before attempting alignment, read the complete alignment procedure carefully to become familiar with the steps involved. *Do not attempt alignment of the equipment as a substitute for troubleshooting.* Attempt alignment only after troubleshooting procedures indicate the need for alignment.

b. Preliminary Test Setup.

(1) Remove the rt unit from its case (TM 11-5820-222-20).

(2) Connect Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4884/U (extension cable) between P1 of the rt unit and the mating jack in the case.

(3) Connect the audio test box (para 128) to either AUDIO jack J702 or J703 on the front panel of the rt unit.

(4) Connect the 600-ohm, 2-watt resistor between the SPEAKER and the AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals of the audio test box.

(5) Connect the radio set to the external power source and monitor the input voltage with the ME-26/U. Be sure that the input voltage is within the operating range of the radio set (Radio Set AN/VRC-24, -22 to -30 volts dc; Radio Set AN/TRC-68, 103 to 127, or 207 to 253 volts ac).

c. Control Settings.

Warning: **Voltages dangerous to life (+125 volts, +300 volts dc) are present in Receiver-Transmitters RT-323/VRC-24 and RT-441/TRC-68.**

(1) The preliminary control settings for Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 or RT-441/TRC-68

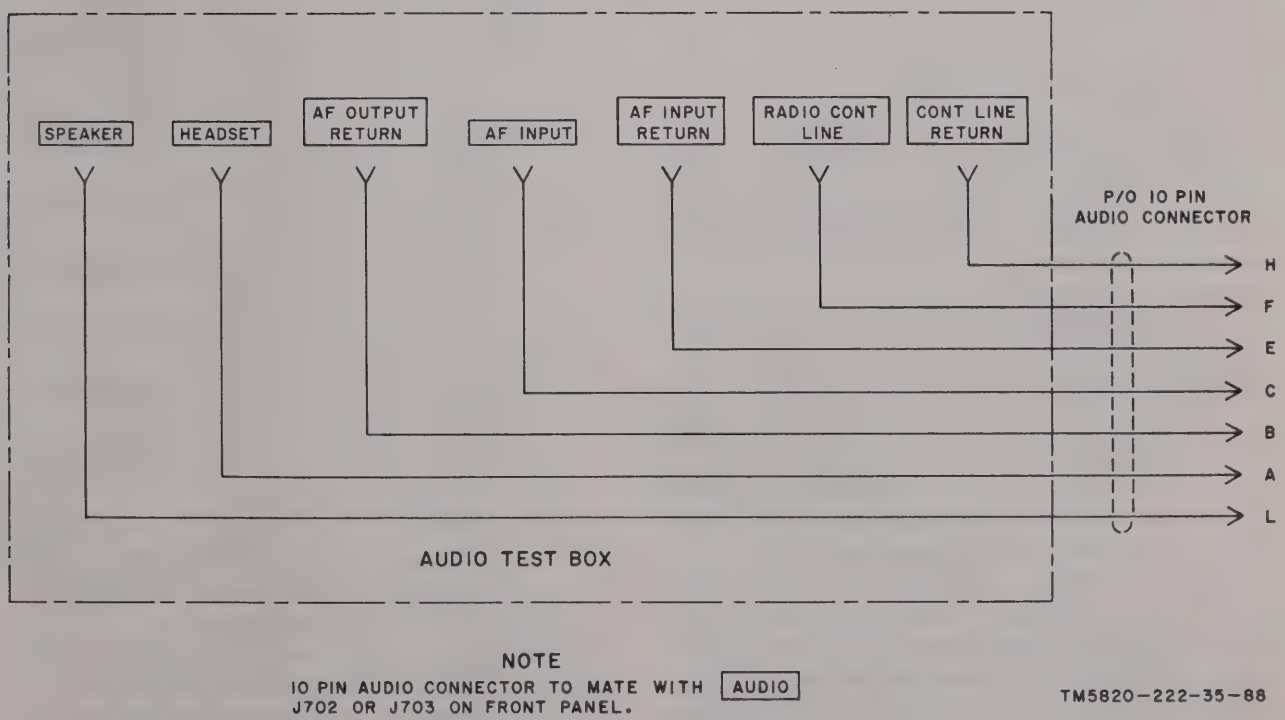


Figure 112. Audio test box schematic.

are the same. Set the front-panel controls as follows:

Control	Setting
CHAN SEL	MANUAL
SQUELCH	OFF
VOLUME	Fully to the right
POWER	Turn to ON, momentarily

(2) Set the controls of Radio Set Control C-1439/U as follows:

Control	Setting
SQUELCH	OFF
PHONE VOLUME and SPEAKER VOLUME	Fully to the right
Radio-interphone	RAD

Caution: **Do not key the transmitter unless the ANT. jack is terminated in a proper load (either the antenna or Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A). *Do not key the transmitter with a signal generator connected to the ANT. jack.* Failure to observe these precautions will result in damage to the rt unit and to the test equipment.**

Note. Allow at least 5 minutes for the radio set to warm up before performing any alignment procedures.

130. Third Oscillator Check

Perform the following procedure before aligning the if. amplifier subunits. If the third oscillator does not meet the specifications below, check V401B and make voltage and resistance measurements to isolate the trouble (fig. 87).

a. Test Equipment Required. Multimeter ME-26/U.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).

(2) Set the ME-26/U to the -10-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J404 (fig. 56).

c. Procedure. Operate MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control from 0.0 to 0.9. At each position, check the Multimeter ME-26/U indication on receive and transmit. The meter indication should be between 5 and 12 volts dc on both transmit and receive.

131. Alignment of Second Oscillator

a. Test Equipment and Tool Required.

(1) Multimeter ME-26/U.

(2) Alignment tool.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).

(2) Set Multimeter ME-26/U to the -3 volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J305 (fig. 62).

c. Procedure.

(1) Set MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 9.

Warning: **The capacitor C340 trimmer shaft is at B+ potential. Avoid direct contact with shaft. Do not short shaft to ground.**

Note. Perform procedures (2) and (3) below only when this subunit has been severely misaligned.

(2) Turn trimmer capacitor C340 (fig. 62) clockwise to its stop; then tune it counterclockwise seven complete turns.

(3) Adjust the slug of L310 (fig. 113) so that the top of the slug is approximately 1 inch from the top of the tank compartment cover.

(4) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 0.

(5) Tune L310 for a maximum indication on the ME-26/U.

(6) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 9.

(7) Tune C340 for a maxium indication on the ME-26/U.

(8) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 0.

(9) Tune L310 for a maximum indication on the ME-26/U.

(10) Repeat procedures (6) through (9) above until no further increase in the voltage indication on the ME-26/U can be obtained.

(11) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to positions 0 through 9 and see that the voltage at test point J305 is not less than 1.0 volt for each position.

132. Alignment of 3.0– to 3.9–Mc If. Subunit

a. Test Equipment Required.

(1) Rf Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25D.
(2) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(3) Alignment tool.
(4) Tuning wand.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Connect the output of the AN/URM-25D to test point J303 (fig. 62).
(3) Set ME-26/U to the -3-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J504 (fig. 59).

c. Procedure.

(1) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to .9.

Note. Perform procedures (2) and (3) below only when this subunit has been severely misaligned.

(2) Adjust the slugs of L402, L404, and L406 (fig. 56) counterclockwise to their stops; then turn three complete turns clockwise.
(3) Adjust slugs of L401, L403, and L405 (fig. 56) so that the tops of the slugs are 1-3/32 inches from the top of the cover.
(4) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to .0.
(5) Set the AN/URM-25D frequency to 3.0 mc unmodulated and adjust the output level for a readable indication on the ME-26/U.

Note. In the following procedure, adjust the AN/URM–25D output level as necessary to keep the ME–26/U indication between –1 and –2 volts dc. This will prevent the avc voltage from affecting alignment.

(6) Check L401, L403, and L405 with the tuning wand ((7) below).
(7) If the meter indication shows a decrease when either the brass or the iron tip of the tuning wand is inserted into the coil form, the tuned circuit requires no further adjustment. However, if the indication increases when the iron tip is inserted, the circuit is tuned above resonance and requires adjustment. If the indication increases when the brass tip is inserted, the tuned circuit is below resonance and requires adjustment.
(8) Tune L401, L403, and L405, if necessary, for a maximum indication of the ME-26/U.
(9) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to .9. Set the AN/URM-25D frequency to 3.9 mc.
(10) Check L401, L403, and L405 with the tuning wand ((7) above).
(11) Tune L402, L404, and L406, if necessary, for a maximum indication of the ME-26/U.
(12) Repeat (4) through (11) above until no further increase in the ME-26/U voltage indication can be obtained.
(13) Operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control from .9 to .0 and tune the AN/URM-25D in corresponding 0.1-mc decrements from 3.9 to 3.0 mc. Check the tuning of L401, L403, and L405 with the tuning wand. Only slight detuning (if any) should be noted in the middle of the .9- to .0-mc range. If considerable detuning is noted, check the tuning slugs for proper travel. The slugs should move linearly for given increments of rotation. Replace any worn or broken parts, or replace coil L401, L403, or L405 (para 110).

133. Alignment of First If. Amplifier Subunit

a. Test Equipment and Tools Required.

(1) Rf Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25D.
(2) Signal Generator TS-497/URR.
(3) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(4) Alignment tool.
(5) Tuning wand.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Set the ME-26/U to -3-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J504 (fig. 59).

(3) Connect the output of AN/URM-25D to test point J301 (fig. 62).

c. Procedure.

Warning: **Avoid direct contact with the trimmer shafts of capacitors C306 and C312. The shafts are at B+ potential; do not short them to ground.**

(1) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 9. Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to .9.

Note. In the following procedure, adjust the AN/URM–25D output level as necessary to maintain the ME–26/U indication between –1 and –2 volts dc.

(2) Turn trimmer capacitors C302, C304, C306, C309, C312, and C317 (fig. 62) to the right, to their stops.

(3) Adjust slugs of L301 through L306 (fig. 113) so that the tops of the slugs are 1 inch from the top of the cover.

(4) Set the AN/URM-25D frequency to 29.9 mc unmodulated and adjust the output level to obtain a readable indication on the ME-26/U.

Note. Perform (2) and (3) below only when this subunit has been severely misaligned.

(5) If necessary, check L306, L305, L304, and L303 with the tuning wand (para 132*c*(7)) for maximum voltage on ME-26/U.

(6) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 0. Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control of .0. Set the AN/URM-25D frequency to 20.0 mc unmodulated.

(7) Check L306, L305, L304, and L303 with the tuning wand (para 132*c*(7)).

(8) If necessary, tune L306, L305, L304, and L303 for maximum voltage on ME-26/U.

(9) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to 9. Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to .9. Set the AN/URM-25D frequency to 29.9 mc unmodulated.

(10) Check L306, L305, L304, and L303 (fig. 113) with the tuning wand.

(11) If procedure (10) above indicates the necessity, tune C317, C312, C309, and C306 for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U (fig. 62).

(12) Repeat procedure (6) through (11) above until no further increase in voltage can be obtained on the ME-26/U.

(13) Operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control from 9 to 0 and tune the AN/URM-25D from 29.9 to 20.9 mc in corresponding 1.0-mc decrements. At each control position, check the tuning of L303, L304, L305, and L306 with the tuning wand. Only slight detuning (if any) should be noted in the middle of the 9 to 0 range. If considerable detuning is noted, check the tuning slugs for proper travel. The slugs should move linearly for given increments of rotation. Replace any worn or broken parts or replace L303, L304, L305, or L306.

(14) Remove the AN/URM-25D and connect the TS-497/URR to the ANT. jack through the 6-db attenuator (supplied with the TS-497/URR).

(15) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS and the TENTHS controls to 9 and .9, respectively. Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 29 or 39. Set the TS-497/URR to the same frequency indicated by the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls (299.9 or 399.9 mc).

Note. In the procedures outlined in (16) through (22) below, slightly readjust the TS–497/URR for a maximum ME–26/U indication each time the frequency of the TS–497/URR is changed.

(16) Adjust the output level of the TS-497/URR to obtain a readable indication on the ME-26/U (between -1 and -2 volts dc).

(17) Check L302 and L301 (fig. 113) with the tuning wand and adjust, if necessary.

(18) Adjust C302 and C304 (fig. 62) for maximum indication on the ME-26/U.

(19) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS and the TENTHS controls to 0 and .0, respectively. Set the TS-497/URR to the frequency indicated by the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls.

(20) Check L301 and L302 with the tuning wand and, if necessary, tune L301 and L302 for a maximum indication of the ME-26/U.

(21) Repeat procedures (15) through (20) above until no further increase in voltage can be obtained on the ME-26/U.

(22) Operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls from 299.9 to 290.0 mc in .1-mc steps and tune the TS-497/URR frequency to corresponding frequencies. At each control position, check the tuning of L301 and L302 with the tuning wand. Only slight detuning (if any) should be noted in the middle of the 299.9- to 290.0-mc range. If considerable detuning is noted, check the tuning slugs for proper travel. The slugs should move linearly for given increments of rotation. Replace any worn or broken parts or replace L301 or L302.

134. Alignment of First Oscillator

a. Test Equipment Required.

(1) Multimeter ME-26/U.

(2) Alignment tool.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).

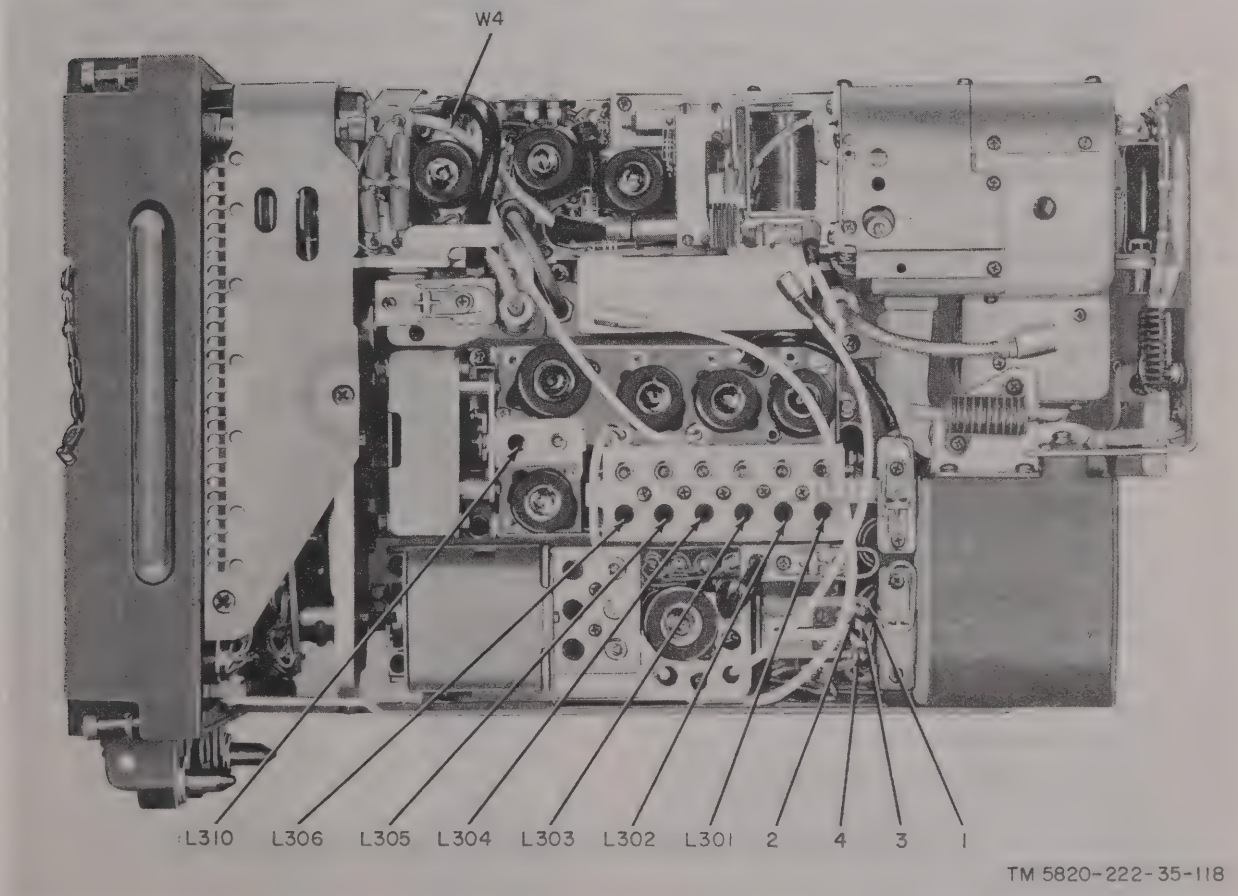


Figure 113. Rt unit, right-side view.

(2) Set the ME-26/U to -3-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J201 (fig. 53).

c. *Procedure.*

Note. Access holes (fig. 48) are numbered from 22 to 39 and correspond to the numbers on the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control.

(1) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 39.
(2) Tune trimmer inductance L218 (fig. 50) through the access hole marked 39 on the first oscillator rear plate (fig. 48) for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U.
(3) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 38 and tune trimmer inductance L217 (fig. 50) through the hole marked 38 (fig. 48) for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U.
(4) Continue through the frequency range of the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control and, at each position, tune the corresponding trimmer inductance (fig. 48) for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U.

135. Alignment of Uhf Injection Subunit Step Tuner

a. *Test Equipment Required.*
(1) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(2) Alignment tool.

b. *Test Setup.*
(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Set the ME-26/U to the -3-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J201 (fig. 53).

Note. The voltage at J201 will be approximately twice the amplitude between 225.0 and 299.9 mc that it is between 300.0 and 399.9 mc.

c. *Procedure.*
(1) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 39.
(2) Rotate trimmer capacitor C208 (fig. 48) through the hole in the first oscillator rear plate counterclockwise to its stop.
(3) Adjust L222 through the hole in the bottom of the first oscillator cover (fig. 52) by spreading or squeezing the turns of L222 for a maximum voltage on ME-26/U.

Note. To gain access to L222, loosen the three retaining screws on the uhf injection subunit and remove the subunit from the main frame (para 108). Do not disconnect plug P4 or plug P201. Be careful not to ground the exposed terminal of C1 which is directly behind the uhf subunit. Capacitor C1 is connected to the 300-volt supply.

(4) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 22.
(5) Tune C208 (fig. 48) for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U.
(6) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 39.
(7) Repeat procedures (3) through (6) above, until no increase in voltage on the ME-26/U is obtained at positions 22 and 39 of the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control.

136. Alignment of Uhf Injection Subunit Frequency Tripler and Amplifier

a. *Test Equipment Required.*
(1) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(2) Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/USM-43A.
(3) Alignment tool.
(4) Tab-bending tool.

b. *Tab Identification Chart.*

Frequency (mc)	Tab color
399.9	Black
389.9	White
379.9	Yellow
369.9	Orange
359.9	Blue
349.9	Brown
339.9	Green
329.9	Red
319.9	White
309.9	Blue
299.9	Red
289.9	Brown
279.9	Green
269.9	Yellow
259.9	White
249.9	Orange
239.9	Black
229.9	Yellow
225.0	Red

c. *Test Setup.*
(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).

(2) Connect the AN/URM-43A to the ANT. jack on the front panel. Set the AN/URM-43A to the 60-watt range.
(3) Set the ME-26/U to the 3-volt ac range and connect rf probe to the junction of R114 and J113 (fig. 72).

d. Procedure.

(1) Turn trimmer capacitors C215, C221, C227, and C233 (fig. 55) counterclockwise to their stops (minimum capacity).
(2) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to 39.
(3) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and the CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.
(4) Turn C215, C221, C227, and C233 clockwise to the first voltage peak indicated on the ME-26/U.
(5) Unkey the transmitter by removing the lead in procedure (3) above.
(6) Set the ME-26/U to -3 volts dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J106 (fig. 68).
(7) Make slight adjustments on C233, C227, C221, and C215 to obtain maximum voltage on the ME-26/U. This voltage is approximately 1.8 to 2.75 volts.
(8) Track the frequency tripler-amplifier section of the uhf injection system over the upper half of the radio set frequency range (399.9 to 309.9 mc) by bending the tabs on the main tuning capacitor rotors of Z208, Z206, Z204, and Z202 (fig. 54). For example, when the radio set is tuned to 399.9 mc, the tabs with black tips will be half-meshed with the stators on Z208, Z206, Z204, and Z202. Do not adjust any other tabs at this frequency. Tune for maximum voltage on the ME-26/U. Operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control from 39 to 30 and, at each position, bend only the tabs that are half-meshed with the stators. Start with Z208; then tune Z206, Z204, and Z202. The chart in *b* above shows the tab frequencies and tab color code.

Caution: **Do not bend the tabs beyond 30° from parallel to the stator plates. Bending beyond this point produces little change in capacitance and will weaken the tab.**

(9) Connect the dc probe of the ME-26/U to test point J104 (fig. 68).
(10) Key the transmitter as in (3) above.
(11) Operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control from 29 through 22 and, at each position, bend the tab that is half-meshed with the stator for a maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U. Start with Z208, and then tune Z206, Z204, and Z202. The voltage at J104 should vary from -1 to -3 volts.
(12) Unkey the transmitter by removing the lead in (3) above.

Caution: **To prevent damage to V104, V105, and V106, do not operate the rf unit as a transmitter for longer than 3 minutes at one time when the rf amplifiers are misaligned.**

137. Alignment of Rf and Power Amplifier Subunit

a. Test Equipment and Tools Required.

(1) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(2) Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A.
(3) Alignment tool.
(4) Tuning wand.

b. Test Setup.

(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Set the AN/URM-43A to the 60-watt range and connect it to the ANT. jack on the front panel.

c. Procedure.

(1) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls to 399.9 mc.
(2) Check the mechanical synchronization of Z101, Z103, Z105, Z106, and Z108 (fig. 68); the small tab on the rotor should be in full-mesh with the stator, and the tab (black tip) opposite should be in half-mesh. On the Z107 (fig. 68), the first rotor tab leading edge on both

sides should be lined up with the stator. Refer to paragraph 125 for mechanical synchronization.

(3) Set the R108 (fig. 72) fully clockwise (maximum resistance) and rotate trimmer capacitors C107, C115, C122, C127, C141, and C132 counterclockwise to their stops (fig. 68 and 72).

(4) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and the CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

Note. The following procedures are performed with the radio set keyed to transmit. If the tuning indications at test points J105 and J106 are masked by saturation (tuning a capacitor over a wide range produces only a slight change in the voltage reading at a test point), decrease the if. voltage to V101 by inserting a tuning wand into one of the if. tuning coils L303, L303, L304, L305, or L306 (fig. 113).

(5) Set the ME-26/U to the -1-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J105 (fig. 68).

(6) Adjust C107 and C115 (fig. 68) for maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U.

(7) Set the ME-26/U to the -3-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J106 (fig. 68).

(8) Adjust C122 (fig. 68) for maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U.

(9) Set the ME-26/U to -10-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J114 (fig. 68).

(10) Adjust C127 (fig. 68) for a maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U.

(11) Set the ME-26/U to the -100-volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J111 (fig. 72).

(12) Adjust C141 (fig. 72) for a maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U. The meter should read -25 to -30 volts dc.

(13) Adjust C132 (fig. 68) for a maximum output reading on the AN/URM-43A.

(14) Perform procedures (5) through (13) above in reverse order.

(15) Adjust L111 (fig. 72) for a maximum power output indication on AN/URM-43A. To adjust coupling loop L111, loosen the two holding screws and rotate the rf connector.

(16) Readjust C132 as described in (13) above.

(17) Rotate the front panel METER switch to PA I_b and adjust R108 (fig. 72) for a midscale indication on the front-panel meter. Recheck C132 and C141 as described in (13) and (12) above.

(18) Track Z108 (fig. 68) by bending the tabs on the rotors of the main tuning capacitor part (part of Z108). Start at 399.9 mc and decrease the setting of the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control in 10-mc steps to 229.9, then decrease the frequency to 225.0 mc. At each frequency, bend the tab that is half-meshed with the stator for maximum power output on the AN/URM-43A. The chart in paragraph 136*b* shows the tab frequencies and the color code of the tabs.

Note. At 229.9 mc, the yellow tab should be fully meshed with the stator.

(19) Track Z107 (fig. 68) by bending the tabs on the rotors of the main tuning capacitor (part of Z107). Start at 375.0 mc and decrease the setting of the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls in 20-mc steps to 235.0; then decrease the frequency to 225.0 mc. At each frequency, bend the tabs on each side for a maximum voltage indication on ME-26/U.

(20) Set the ME-26/U to the -10 volts dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J114 (fig. 68).

(21) Track Z106 by bending the tabs on the rotors of the main tuning capacitor (part of Z106) (fig. 68) for a maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U. Start at 399.9 mc and decrease the frequency in 10-mc steps to 229.9 mc; then decrease the frequency to 225.0 mc. At each frequency setting, bend the

half-meshed tabs on each side for a maximum voltage indication on the ME-26/U. Refer to the tab color chart in paragraph 136*b*.

(22) Set the ME-26/U to the -3 volts dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J106 (fig. 68).

(23) Track Z105 by bending the tabs on the rotor of the main tuning capacitor (part of Z105) (fig. 68) for a maximum voltage on the ME-26/U. Start at 399.9 mc and decrease the frequency in 10-mc steps to 229.9 mc; then decrease the frequency to 225.0 mc. Refer to the chart in paragraph 136*b*.

(24) Set the ME-26/U to the -1 volt dc range and connect the dc probe to test point J105 (fig. 68).

(25) Track Z103 and Z101 (fig. 68) by bending the tabs on the rotors of the main tuning capacitors for a maximum voltage at the ME-26/U. Start at 399.9 mc and decrease the the frequency in 10-mc steps to 229.9 mc; then decrease the frequency to 225.0 mc. Refer to the chart in paragraph 136*b*.

Note. When the tank circuits are completely misaligned, it may be impossible to track each tank circuit individually from 399.9 mc to 225.0 mc because of lack of excitation. If this happens, bend the tabs on the appropriate tanks at each frequency. For example, at 389.9 mc, bend the tabs on Z108, Z106, Z105, Z103, and Z101; then bend the tabs on Z107. Start with 375.0 mc and decrease the MANUAL FREQUENCY control in 20-mc steps to 235 mc; then decrease to 225 mc.

Section IV. ADJUSTMENTS

138. Transmit Audio Level Adjustments

a. Test Equipment Required.
(1) Audio Oscillator TS-382/U.
(2) Oscilloscope AN/USM-50.
(3) Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A.
(4) Multimeter ME-26/U.
(5) Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U.
(6) Audio test box.

b. Test Setup.
(1) Perform alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Connect the AN/URM-43A to the ANT. jack on the front panel.

Warning: **Be extremely careful when making the following connections because +300 volts dc is present at test point J803.**

(3) Connect the AN/USM-50 to test point J803 (fig. 76).
(4) Set the ME-26/U to 300 volts ac. Connect the ac probe to test point J803. Ground the other ME-26/U test lead.
(5) Set the ME-30B/U to the 0.3-volt ac scale and connect the test leads between the audio test box terminals labeled AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN (10-pin audio connector terminals C and E).
(6) Connect the TS-382/U between the audio test box terminals labeled AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN.
(7) Turn control R831 (fig. 76) fully counterclockwise (zero resistance.)
(8) Set NOR BB switch S801 (rear of main frame, fig. 48) to NOR.

c. Procedure.
(1) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and the CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.
(2) Set the TS-382/U audio output to 1,000 cps and adjust it to produce a 0.1-volt ac indication on the ME-30B/U.
(3) Adjust control R843 (fig. 76) until clipping of the sine wave is barely perceptible on the oscilloscope. The ME-26/U indication should be approximately 150 volts ac or more.

(4) Rotate R831 clockwise until a slight decrease in voltage at test point J803 is noted on the ME-26/U and the AN/USM-50.
(5) Decrease the TS-382/U output to 0.05 volt ac as indicated on the ME-30B/U. The decrease in output at test point J803 should be at least 3 db (approximately a 45-volt drop if the output voltage was 150 volts).
(6) If the decrease is more than 3 db, repeat the procedures in (2) and (4) above, adjust control R831 slightly further clockwise, and repeat (5) above until a 3-db decrease is noted in the procedure for (5) above.
(7) If the decrease indicated in procedure (5) above is less than 3 db, repeat procedure (2) above, adjust control R831 slightly counterclockwise, and repeat the procedures in (5) above. Continue this procedure until exactly 3-db decrease is noted in procedure (5) above.
(8) Increase the TS-382/U output to 0.4 volts ac, as indicated on ME-30B/U. Note that the output at test point J803 does not increase more than 2 db from the output at a 0.1-volt ac input (approximately 40-volt rise if the output voltage was 150 volts).

139. Receiver Audio Level Adjustments

a. Test Equipment Required.
(1) Signal Generator TS-497/URR.
(2) Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U.
(3) Audio test box.
(4) Six-db attenuator pad (supplied with the TS-497/URR).

b. Test Setup.
(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Connect the TS-497/URR through the 6 db pad to the ANT. jack on the front panel.
(3) Connect the ME-30B/U between the audio test box terminals labeled SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN (10-pin audio connector terminals L and B).
(4) Set the ME-30B/U to the 30-volt ac scale.

c. Procedure.
(1) Set the TS-497/URR and the rt unit to the same frequency.
(2) Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 100-microvolt output, modulated 30 percent, with a 1,000-cps signal.
(3) Adjust R826 (fig. 76) for a 24.5-volt ac indication on the ME-30B/U.

140. S-METER Adjustment

a. Test Equipment Required.
(1) Signal Generator TS-497/URR.
(2) 6-db attenuator pad (supplied with the TS-497/URR).

b. Test Setup.
(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Operate the rt unit on normal receive.
(3) Set the MANUAL FREQUENCY control to 399.9 mc.
(4) Set the METER switch to S-METER.
(5) Connect the TS-497/URR through the 6-db pad to the ANT. jack on the rt unit front panel.

c. Procedure.
(1) Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 6-microvolt rf output at 399.9 mc. Slightly readjust the frequency of the TS-497/URR for a maximum indication on the rt unit front panel meter.
(2) Adjust resistor R716 so that the meter pointer is at the left border of the area marked NORMAL on the front panel meter.

141. Squelch Adjustment

a. Test Equipment Required.
(1) Signal Generator TS-497/URR.
(2) Six-db attenuator pad (supplied with the TS-497/URR).

b. Test Setup.
(1) Perform the alignment test setup (para 129).
(2) Set the METER switch to S-METER.

(3) With no signal input, operate the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS controls from 22 to 39 and set the control to the position at which the highest S-METER reading can be obtained.
(4) Connect the TS-497/URR to the ANT. jack on the front panel through the 6-db attenuator pad.
(5) Set the TS-497/URR to the same frequency as indicated by the MANUAL FREQUENCY controls. Readjust the TS-497/URR frequency slightly for a maximum reading on on the S-METER.
(6) Set the TS-497/URR output at 50 microvolts.

c. Procedure.

(1) Rotate the SQUELCH control fully clockwise.
(2) Adjust control R712 (fig. 49) until the CALL LIGHT lamp lights.
(3) Decrease the TS-497/URR output signal level until the CALL LIGHT lamp goes off.
(4) Increase the TS-497/URR output signal level until the CALL LIGHT lamp lights, and check for a 50-microvolt setting on the TS-497/URR.
(5) If the CALL LIGHT lamp lights at a signal level lower or higher than 50 microvolts, repeat the procedures in (2), (3), and (4) above.

CHAPTER 7
FINAL TESTING

Section I. INTRODUCTION

142. Purpose of Final Testing

The tests outlined in this section are designed to measure the performance capability of a repaired Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68. Equipment that meets the requirements stated in the tests will provide satisfactory operation equivalent to that of new equipment.

143. Test Equipment Required for Final Testing

In addition to the test equipment and audio test box listed in paragraph 128 the following items are required for final testing:

Item	Technical manual
Frequency Meter AN/USM-26	11-5057
Spectrum Analyzer TS-723A/U	11-5097
Frequency Meter AN/URM-81	11-5096
Variable Attenuator CN-318/U	
Transfer Oscillator CM-77/USM	
Variable Autotransformer CN-16A/U	
Dc potentiometer, rated at 15 amperes, 0.5 to 1.0 ohms.	

Section II. TESTS

144. Frequency Stability Versus Supply Voltage

Connect Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 and the test equipment as shown in figure 114.

a. Test Procedure, Radio Set AN/VRC-24.

(1) Adjust the input voltage to 26.4 volts dc with the AN/VRC-24 operating on transmit. Use the ME-26/U to measure the dc input voltage.
(2) Set the frequency to 399.9 mc.
(3) After a 30-minute warmup, measure and record the transmitter output frequency.
(4) Adjust the input voltage to 22 volts dc and, after 5 minutes, repeat the frequency measurement. The frequency must be within ±2 kc of of 399.9 mc.
(5) Adjust the input voltage to 30 volts dc and, after 5 minutes, repeat the frequency measurement. The frequency must be within ±2 kc of 399.9 mc.

b. Test Procedure, Radio Set AN/TRC-68.

(1) Adjust the input voltage to 115 (or 230) volts ac with the AN/TRC-68 operating on transmit.
(2) Set the frequency to 399.9 mc.
(3) After a 30-minute warmup, measure and record the transmitter output frequency.
(4) Adjust the input voltage to 103 (or 207) volts ac and, after 5 minutes, repeat the frequency measurement. The frequency must be within ±2 kc of 399.9 kc.
(5) Adjust the input voltage to 127 (or 253) volts ac and, after 5 minutes, repeat the frequency measurement. The frequency must be within ±2 kc of 399.9 kc.

145. Front Panel Meter

Connect the AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 for normal operation. Check LINE V, LOW B+, HIGH B+, and S-METER on receive. Operate the push-to-talk switch and check LOW B+, HIGH B+, DVR I_b, PA I_g, PA I_b,

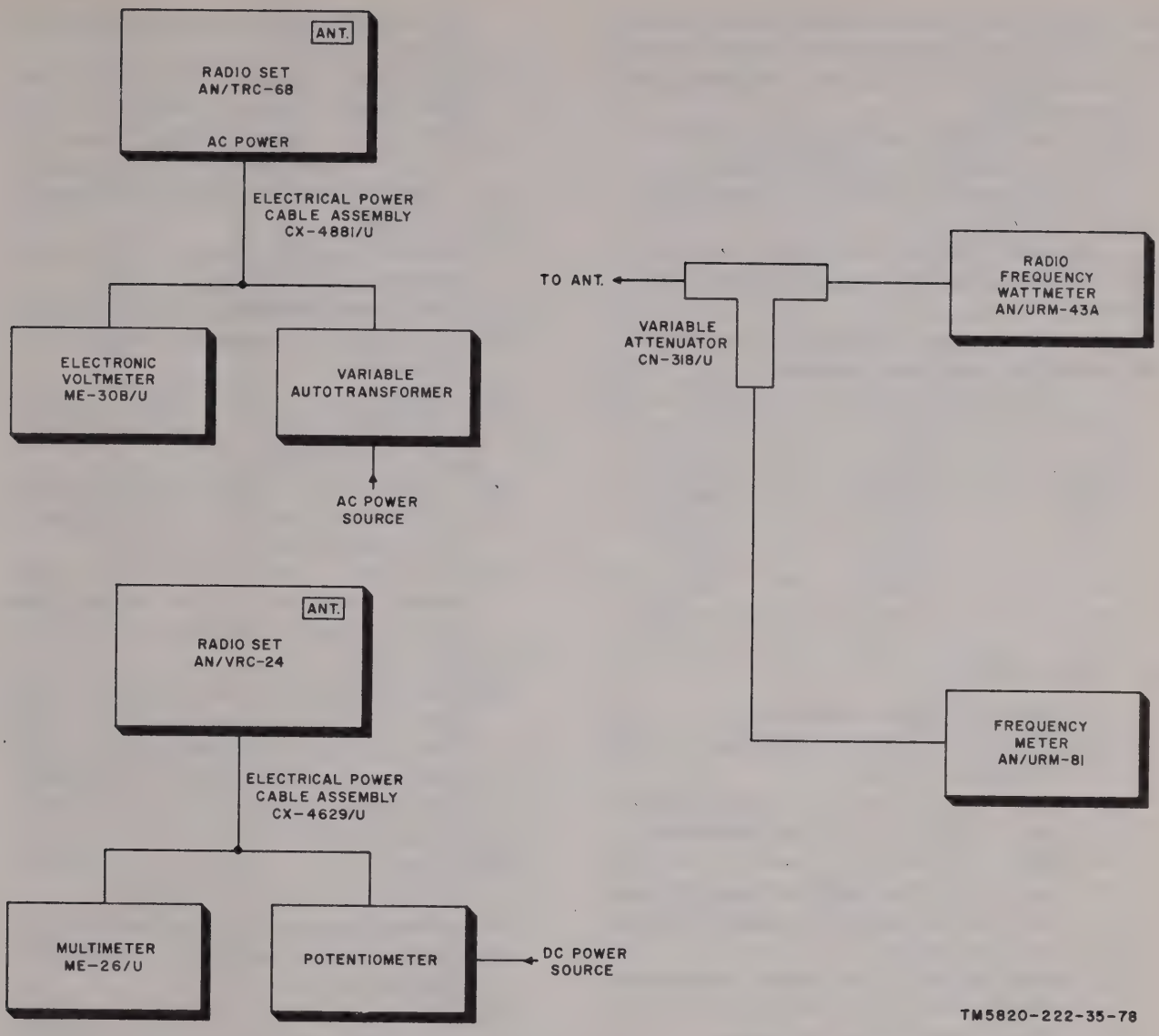


Figure 114. Frequency stability vs supply voltage test setup, block diagram.

SWR and PWR on transmit. Check % MOD while speaking into the microphone. The following chart lists normal indications.

METER switch position	Meter indication
LINE V	Midscale ±20 percent
LOW B+	Midscale ±20 percent
HIGH B+	Midscale ±20 percent
S-METER	Zero, no signal (SQUELCH control at OFF)
% MOD	Midscale ±20 percent
DVR I_b	Midscale ±20 percent
PA I_g	Midscale ±20 percent
PA I_b	Midscale ±20 percent
PWR	80 to 100 percent
SWR	0

146. Receiver Sensitivity Test

Connect the AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 and the test equipment as shown in figure 115.

a. Tune the radio set to 399.9 mc and turn the VOLUME control fully clockwise.

b. Set the TS-497/URR to 399.9 mc. Set the METER switch to S-METER and tune the TS-497/URR for a maximum indication on the meter.

c. Modulate the TS-497/URR output signal at 30 percent with a 1,000-cycle audio-frequency.

d. Adjust the MICROVOLTS control on

the TS-497/URR until the ME-30B/U indicates 12.25 volts across the 600-ohm load (the MICROVOLTS control setting must not exceed 6).

e. Record the db reading on the ME-30B/U that corresponds to 12.25 volts.

f. Turn the TS-497/URR modulator switch to OFF.

g. The ME-30B/U indication must be at least 10 db below the value recorded in *e* above.

h. Perform steps *a* through *g* above for the following test frequencies:

Frequency (mc)	Frequency (mc)	Frequency (mc)
399.9	333.3	277.7
388.8	322.2	266.6
377.7	311.1	255.5
366.6	300.0	244.4
355.5	299.9	233.3
344.4	288.8	225.0

147. Resettability Tests

a. Rf Power Output Resettability.

(1) Connect the AN/URM-43A to the rt unit ANT. jack.

(2) Place the rt unit in its case. Place the AN/VRC-24 on Mounting MT-1436/U.

(3) Apply 115 (or 230) volts ac to the AN/TRC-68 or 26.4 volts dc to the AN/VRC-24.

(4) Tune the rt unit to a test frequency of 225.0 mc.

(5) Allow 2 hours for warmup.

(6) Key the rt unit. The unmodulated rf power output should be not less than 16 watts.

(7) Recycle the rt unit to 399.9 mc and then back to the test frequency. Key the rt unit and measure the unmodulated power output. The power output should be within 5 percent of 16 watts.

(8) Repeat step (7) above for test frequencies of 300 and 235 mc.

b. Transmitter Frequency Resettability.

(1) Connect the equipment as shown in figure 114.

(2) Apply 115 (or 230) volts ac (AN/TRC-68) or 26.4 volts dc (AN/VRC-24) to the rt unit.

(3) Tune the rt unit to a test frequency of 225.0 mc and allow a 30-minute warmup period.

(4) Key the rt unit and measure the output frequency. The output frequency should be within ±2 kc of 225.0 mc.

(5) Recycle the rt unit to 399.9 mc and then back to the test frequency. Key the rt unit and measure the output frequency. The output frequency should be within ±2 kc of the test frequency.

(6) Repeat (5) above for test frequencies of 300 and 235 mc.

c. Receiver Sensitivity Resettability.

(1) Connect the equipment as shown in figure 115.

(2) Apply 115 (or 230) volts ac (AN/TRC-68) or 26.4 volts dc (AN/VRC-24) to the rt unit.

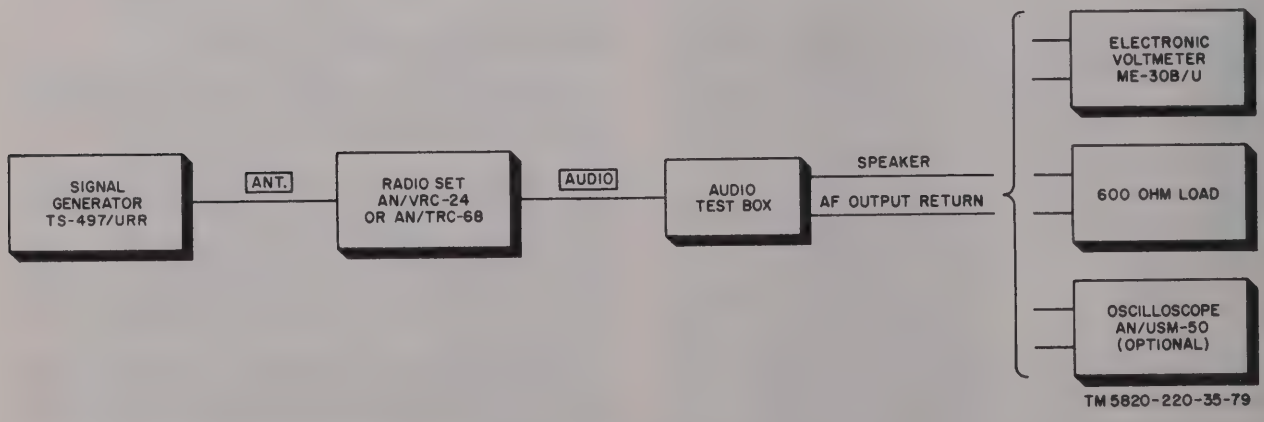


Figure 115. Receiver sensitivity test setup, block diagram.

(3) Tune the rt unit to 225.0 mc.
(4) Set the TS-497/URR to a test frequency of 225.0 mc. Set the METER switch to S-METER and tune the TS-497/URR for a maximum indication on the meter.
(5) Modulate the TS-497/URR output signal at 30 percent with a 1,000-cycle audiofrequency.
(6) Adjust the MICROVOLTS control on the TS-497/URR until the ME-30B/U indicates 12.25 volts across 600-ohm load.
(7) Recycle the rt unit to 399.9-mc and then back to the test frequency. The ME-30B/U indication should be within 10 percent of 12.25 volts.
(8) Repeat (7) above for test frequencies of 300 and 235 mc.

148. Squelch Test

Connect the equipment as shown in figure 115. Connect the ME-30B/U and variable autotransformer or the ME-26/U and potentiometer as shown in figure 114.

a. Tune the rt unit to 399.9 mc.

b. Set the SQUELCH control to the maximum sensitivity position (fully counterclockwise to the stop but not to OFF).

c. Turn the METER switch to S-METER and tune the TS-497/URR for a maximum indication of the S-METER.

d. Adjust the TS-497/URR for the minimum setting of the MICROVOLTS control that will deactivate the squelch (as indicated by the lighting of the CALL LIGHT lamp). The MICROVOLTS SETTING must not exceed 3 microvolts.

e. Turn the SQUELCH control fully clockwise (minimum sensitivity). The squelch must deactivate with an input signal of not less than 25 microvolts nor more than 50 microvolts without readjustment of the SQUELCH control.

f. Perform *b* through *e* above at test frequencies of 309.9 and 225.0 mc. The signal input required to deactivate the squelch must be between 1.5 and 6 microvolts for maximum sensitivity, and between 12.5 and 100 microvolts for minimum sensitivity.

g. Perform *b* through *f* above with supply voltages of 103 (or 207) and 127 (or 253) volts ac (AN/TRC-68), or at 22 and 30 volts dc (AN/VRC-24). The input signal required to deactivate the squelch must be between 0.5 and 17 microvolts for maximum sensitivity, and between 4.5 and 280 microvolts for minimum sensitivity.

h. Tune the rt unit to 399.9 mc. Set the TS-497/URR at the same frequency. Turn the METER switch to S-METER and readjust the TS-497/URR for a maximum S-METER indication. Turn the MICROVOLTS dial to 6. Adjust the SQUELCH control for the minimum setting that will deactivate the squelch. Turn the MICROVOLTS dial to the minimum setting that will operate the squelch. The signal input voltage ratio between the unsquelched and the squelched condition must not exceed 2 to 1.

149. Signal Plus Noise-to-Noise Ratio

Connect the AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 to the test equipment as shown in figure 115.

a. Set the TS-497/URR to the same frequency as the rt unit and tune the TS-497/URR for a maximum indication on the S-METER.

b. Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 10,000-microvolt output modulated 30 percent with a 1,000-cycle audio signal.

c. Adjust the rt unit VOLUME control for a 24.5-volt root-mean-square (rms) indication on the ME-30B/U. Record the indication on the corresponding db scale.

d. Turn the modulator switch on the TS-497/URR to OFF. The decrease in db as indicated on the ME-30B/U must be not less than 35 db.

150. Receiver Audio Output Test

Connect the test equipment to the AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 as shown in figure 116. Do not connect the ME-26/U, the AN/USM-50, the TS-723A/U, or the AN/URM-25D.

a. Tune the rt unit and the TS-497/URR to any convenient frequency.

b. Set the METER switch to S-METER and adjust the TS-497/URR frequency for a maximum S-METER indication.

c. Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 100-microvolt rf signal modulated 30 percent

with a 1,000-cycle audio signal.

d. To perform the test in the chart below, make one set of measurements with normal input voltage applied to the rt unit and the second set of measurements with the input voltage reduced to 103 (or 207) volts ac (AN/TRC-68) or 22 volts dc (AN/VRC-24).

Audio level being measured	Test equipment[a] and connections	Audio output with normal input voltage	Audio output with reduced input voltage
Speaker	Connect the test equipment between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN on the audio test box.	24.5	17.3
Headset	Connect the test equipment between the HEADSET and AF OUTPUT RETURN on the audio test box.	12.25	8.6
Remote audio	Turn the VOLUME control fully clockwise. Remove the 10-pin audio connector from the front panel AUDIO jack and connect it to one of the AUDIO jacks on the C-1439/U. Connect the test equipment between the HEADSET and AF OUTPUT RETURN on the audio test box.	19.0	13.3
Extended range...	Connect the test equipment between terminals E and D of front panel BROAD BAND jack J704.	1.1	0.7
Fixed level.....	Turn the VOLUME control fully clockwise. Connect the test equipment between AUXILIARY jack J1403-R (AN/TRC-68), or terminal board TB1702-23 (AN/VRC-24), and chassis ground.	5.5	3.9

[a]The test equipment in this test is the ME-30B/U and the 600-ohm load (fig. 116). Connect these items in parallel between the points indicated in the *Test equipment and connections* column.

151. Audiofrequency Response Characteristics

Connect the AN/VRC-24 or the AN/TRC-68 to the test equipment as shown in figure 116. Connect the TS-382A/U to the EXT MOD jack of the TS-497/URR to provide external modulating frequencies from 100 to 25,000 cps. Do not connect the TS-723A/U or the AN /URM-25D.

a. Tune the rt unit and TS-497/URR to any convenient frequency.

b. Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 1,000-microvolt signal modulated 30 percent with a 1,000-cycle audio signal.

c. Set the front panel METER switch to S-METER and adjust the TS-497/URR frequency for a maximum S-METER indication.

d. Connect the ME-30B/U and 600-ohm load across the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals of the audio test box and adjust the front panel VOLUME control for 1 watt of audio output power (24.5 volts rms across the 600-ohm load). Record the corresponding db indication of the ME-30B/U.

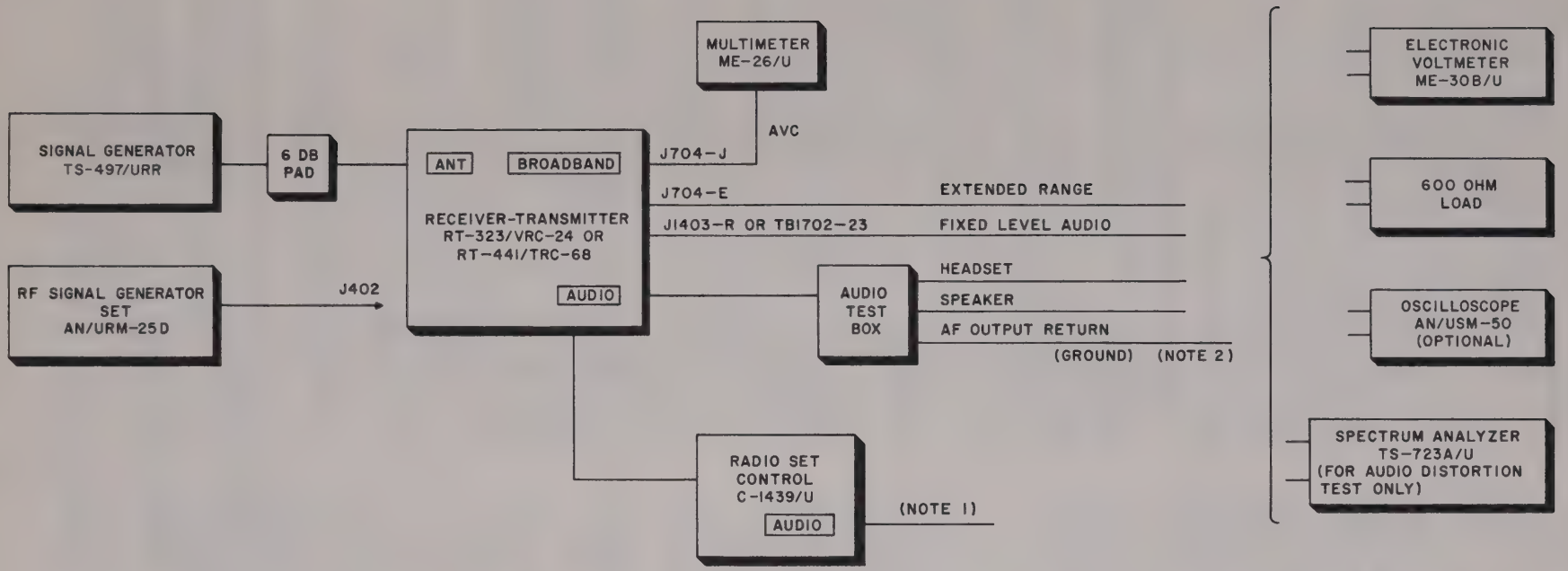
e. Set the TS-382A/U modulation signal to frequencies of 100, 300, 3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 cps and, without further adjustment of the rt unit controls, measure and record the db indication of the ME-30B/U. At 300 and 3,000 cps, the audio output level must be within ±2 db of the indication in *d* above. The audio output level at 100, 5,000, and 10,000 cps should be at least -8 db, -5 db, and -20 db respectively from the indication in *d* above.

f. Connect the 600-ohm load and ME-30B/U between the HEADSET and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals of the audio test box.

g. Repeat the audio response measurements made in *e* above. Do not change the setting of the front panel VOLUME control. Record the db indications. The db relationships must be the same as in *e* above.

h. Connect the 600-ohm load and ME-30B/U between AUXILIARY jack J1403-R (AN/TRC-68) or terminal board TB1702-23 (AN/VRC-24), and chassis ground, and repeat the measurements made in *e* above. Record the db indications. The db relationships must be the same as in *e* above.

i. Disconnect the audio test box from the front panel AUDIO jack and connect it to either of the C-1439/U AUDIO jacks. Connect the 600-ohm load and the ME-30B/U



NOTES:

1. CONNECT AUDIO TEST BOX TO AUDIO JACK ON RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U TO MEASURE REMOTE AUDIO OUTPUT AT HEADSET TERMINAL.
2. CONNECT TEST EQUIPMENT AND 600 OHM LOAD TO THE INDIVIDUAL AUDIO OUTPUT AND AF OUTPUT RETURN TERMINALS FOR EACH SUCCESSIVE TEST.

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Figure 116. Receiver audio output, frequency response and distortion test setup, block diagram.

between the HEADSET and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals of the audio test box and repeat the measurements made in *e* above. Record the db indications. The db relationships should be the same as in *e* above.

j. Connect the 600-ohm load and ME-30B/U between terminals D and E of BROAD BAND jack J704. Turn the NOR-BB switch (TM 11-5820-222-20) to BB.

k. Measure and record the audio output voltage at modulation frequencies of 100, 250, 400, 1,000, 4,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000 cps. The db indications of the ME-30B/U from 100 to 10,000 cps should be within ±3 db of the indication at 1,000 cps. The db indications at 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000 cps should be not more than -7 db from the db indication at 1,000 cps.

152. Audio Distortion Measurements

Connect the AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 as shown in figure 116. The AN/URM-25D, the ME-26/U, and the AN/USM-50 are not used in this test. Connect the TS-382/U to the EXT MOD jack on the TS-497/URR to provide external modulating frequencies.

a. Tune the rt unit and TS-497/URR to any convenient frequency.

b. Adjust the TS-497/URR for a 1,000-microvolt signal modulated 30 percent with a 1,000-cycle audio signal.

c. Set the front panel METER switch to S-METER and adjust the TS-497/URR for a maximum S-METER indication.

d. Connect the TS-723A/U and the 600-ohm load between audio test box terminals SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN.

Note. To perform the harmonic distortion measurements in this procedure, refer to TM 11-5097.

e. Set the TS-382A/U modulating frequency to 300 cycles and measure the harmonic distortion with the TS-723A/U. Record the percentage of harmonic distortion. Repeat this procedure for modulating frequencies of 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 cps. The percentage of harmonic distortion for these measurements must not exceed 10 percent.

f. Repeat the procedure detailed in *e* above with the TS-723A/U and the 600-ohm load connected between the terminals listed below:

(1) HEADSET and AF OUTPUT RETURN on the test box (the test box is connected to the C-1439/U AUDIO jack for this test only).
(2) AUXILIARY jack J1403-R (AN/TRC-68) or terminal board TB1702-23 (AN/VRC-24) and chassis ground.
(3) Terminals D and E of BROAD BAND jack J704.

153. If. Bandwidth

Connect Radio Set AN/VRC-24 or AN/TRC-68 and the test equipment as shown in figure 117. Operate the radio set for normal receive.

a. Set the AN/URM-25D to 3.5 mc.

b. Adjust the AN/URM-25D output level for -1.0 volt on the ME-26/U.

c. Increase the AN/URM-25D output level to 6 db above (twice) the level set in *b* above.

d. Set and record the frequency above and the frequency below 3.5 mc (indicated on the AN/USM-26) which provide -1.0 volt on the ME-26/U. The difference between the two frequencies (6-db bandwidth) must be not less than 80 kc.

e. Increase the AN/URM-25D output level (at 3.5 mc) to 60 db above (1,000 times) the level set in *b* above.

f. Set and record the frequency above and the frequency below 3.5 mc (indicated on the AN/USM-26) which provide -1.0 volt on the ME-26/U. The difference between the two frequencies (60-db bandwidth) must be not greater than 150 kc.

g. Determine the 6-db and 60-db half-bandwidth difference percentages by using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{deviation (plus)} - \text{deviation (minus)}}{\text{average deviation}} \times 100 = \text{Half-bandwidth difference percentage}$$

where: *deviation (plus)* is the frequency difference (in megacycles) above 3.5 mc (*d* or *f* above).
deviation (minus) is the frequency difference (in megacycles) below 3.5 mc (*d* or *f* above).

average deviation is the bandwidth in megacycles (determined in *d* or *e* above) divided by 2.

Note. Always subtract the smaller deviation from the larger deviation.

Example: If the two recorded frequencies (*d* above) are 3.538635 and 3.456647 mc, the deviation (plus) equals 0.038635 mc, the deviation (minus) equals 0.043353, and the total bandwidth equals 0.081988 mc. The half bandwidth is 0.081988 -2 or 0.040994. Therefore: half bandwidth difference percentage at 6 db =

$$\frac{(.043353 - .038635) \times 100}{.040994} = 11.5 \text{ percent}$$

h. The half-bandwidth difference percentages (6 or 60 db) must not exceed 15 percent.

154. Transmitter Rf Power Output

a. Make the following connections. Use fig. 118 as a guide.

(1) Connect the input voltage control (variable autotransformer (AN/TRC-68) or potentiometer (AN/VRC-24)) and Multimeter ME-26/U to the radio set input line.

(2) Connect the audio test box 10-pin connector to either AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit front panel.

(3) Connect the 600-ohm load between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(4) Connect Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A to the rt unit ANT. jack with a 10-foot length of RG-8/U coaxial cable.

b. Turn the radio set on and set the variable autotransformer for 115 (or 230) volts ac (AN/TRC-68) or the potentiometer for 26.4 volts dc (AN/VRC-24) as indicated on the ME-26/U. Allow a 2-hour warmup time.

c. Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box. Readjust the input voltage control to maintain the voltage in *b* above.

d. Note the transmitter rf power output indicated on the AN/URM-43A for the frequency settings listed in the chart in paragraph 146*h*. The rf power output must be not less than 16 watts at any test frequency.

e. Reduce the input voltage to 103 (207) volts ac (AN/TRC-68) or 22 volts dc (AN/VRC-24) with the transmitter keyed.

f. Repeat the procedure given in *d* above. The rf power output must be not less than 4 watts.

155. Modulation Capability

a. Connections for Normal Audio Test (fig. 119).

(1) Connect Audio Oscillator TS-382/U to the dummy microphone input. Connect Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone (fig. 119, note 2).

(2) Connect the dummy microphone

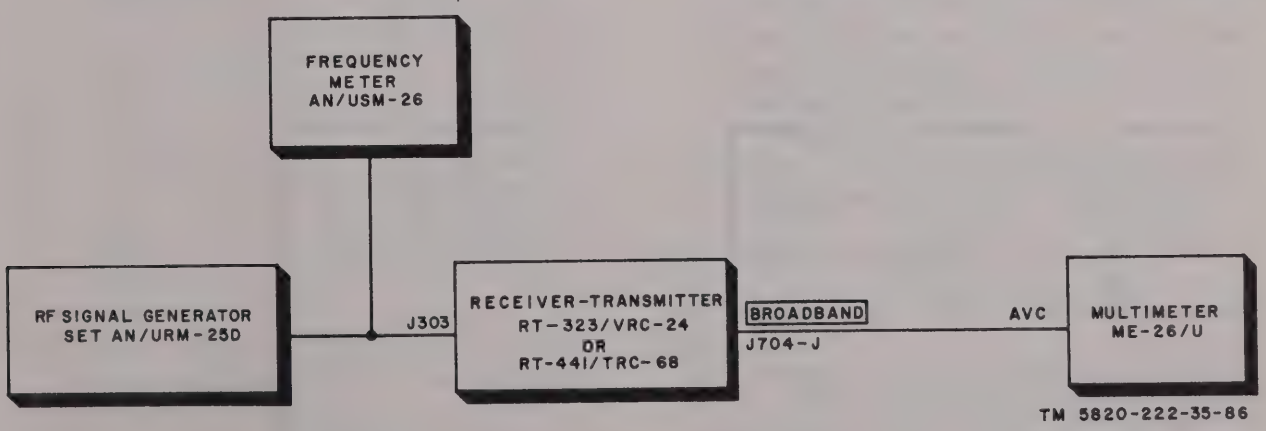
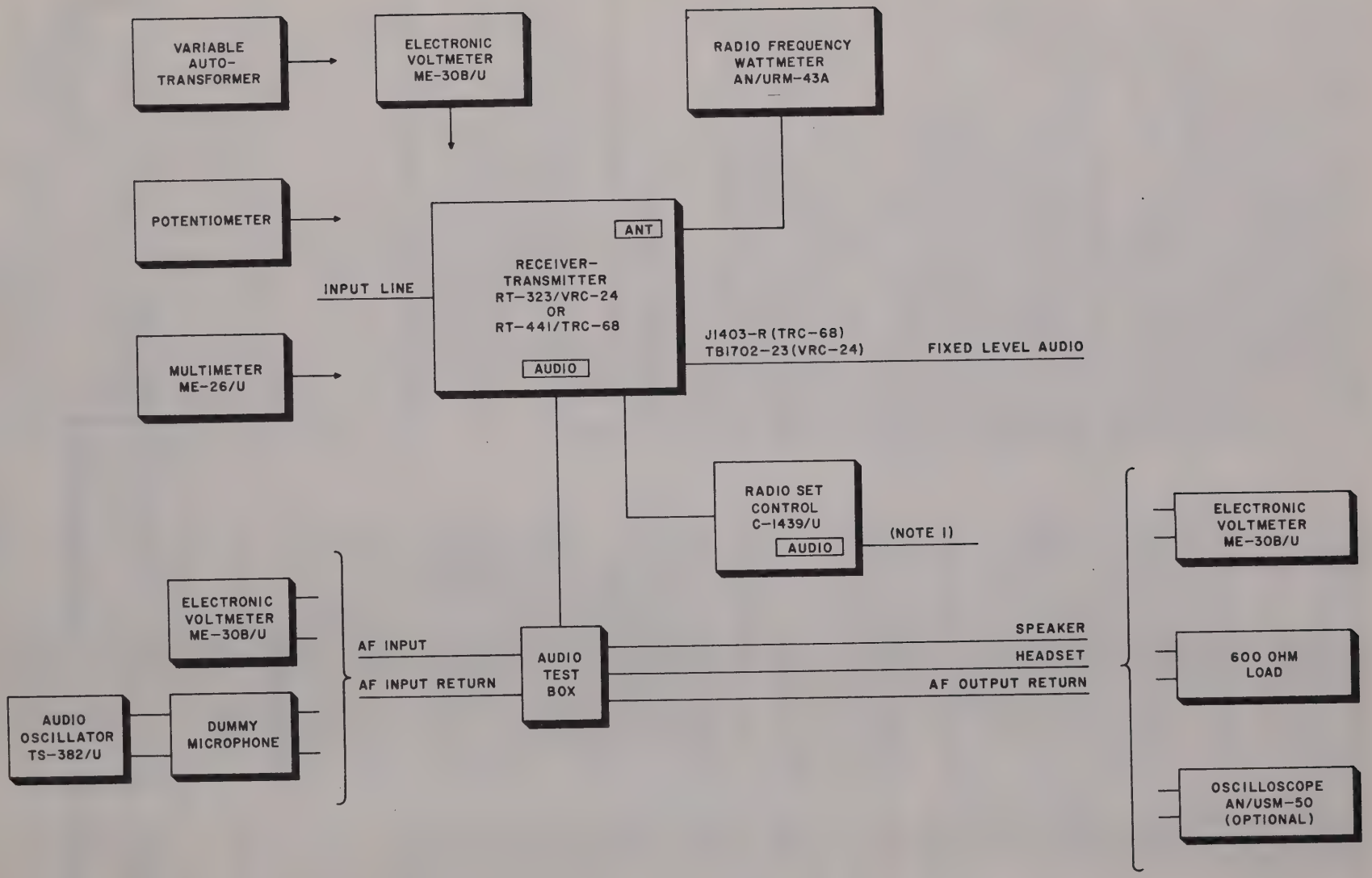


Figure 117. If. bandwidth test setup, block diagram.



NOTE

CONNECT AUDIO TEST BOX TO EITHER AUDIO JACK ON RADIO SET CONTROL C-1439/U TO MEASURE REMOTE AUDIO OUTPUT AT HEADSET TERMINAL.

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Figure 118. Rf power output, test setup, block diagram.

output to the AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(3) Connect the audio test box 10-pin connector to either AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit front panel.

(4) Connect a 600-ohm load between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(5) Connect the feedthrough crossarm of Variable Attenuator CN-318/U between the ANT. jack on the rt unit and Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A.

(6) Connect the variable adjustment leg of the CN-318/U directly to the input of Transfer Oscillator CM-77/USM.

(7) Connect Oscilloscope AN/USM-50 to the output of the CM-77/USM.

b. Preliminary Adjustments.

(1) Tune the rt unit to 399.9 mc.

(2) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(3) Set the CN-318/U for minimum attenuation.

(4) Set the AN/USM-50 MULTIPLIER switch to 1, the VERTICAL GAIN control to midrange, and the SWEEP TIME control to 1,000 microseconds.

(5) Tune the CM-77/USM for maximum pattern height on the AN/USM-50. Adjust the AN/USM-50 VERTICAL GAIN control to maintain the pattern height within the cathode-ray tube face.

(6) Adjust the CN-318/U so that a 6-db increase (twice the rf input) or decrease (half the rf input) in the rf input to the CM-77/USM causes a 6-db change (twice or half the height) of the pattern on the AN/USM-50.

c. Normal Audio Test Procedure.

(1) Set the TS-382/U to 1,000 cps; set the signal level for 0.1 volt on the ME-30B/U.

(2) Adjust the AN/USM-50 SWEEP TIME FINE and SYNC controls to maintain the pattern reasonably steady on the cathode-ray tube face.

(3) Record the height of the pattern from peak to peak and from valley to valley.

(4) Repeat procedures (2) and (3) above for channel settings of 300.0 mc and 225.0 mc.

(5) Calculate the modulation percentage as follows:

$$\text{Modulation percentage} = \frac{(\text{peak-to-peak}) - (\text{valley-to-valley})}{(\text{peak-to-peak}) + (\text{valley-to-valley})} \times 100$$

(6) The modulation percentage must be between 70 and 100 percent.

d. Broadband Audio Test Procedure.

(1) Remove the rt unit from its case and set switch S801 to BB. Replace the rt unit in its case. (Refer to TM 11-5820-222-20 for procedure and location of S801.)

(2) Make the connections given in *a* above, except omit the dummy microphone and connect the TS-382/U and the ME-30B/U between terminal B of BROADBAND jack J704 and the AF INPUT RETURN terminal of the audio test box.

(3) Perform the preliminary adjustments given in *b* above.

(4) Set the TS-382/U to 1,000 cps; set the signal level to an amplitude (approximately 8 volts as indicated on the ME-30B/U) sufficient to begin wave from clipping (as viewed on the AN/USM-50).

(5) Record the waveform amplitudes and calculate the modulation percentages as described in *c*(3), (4), and (5) above.

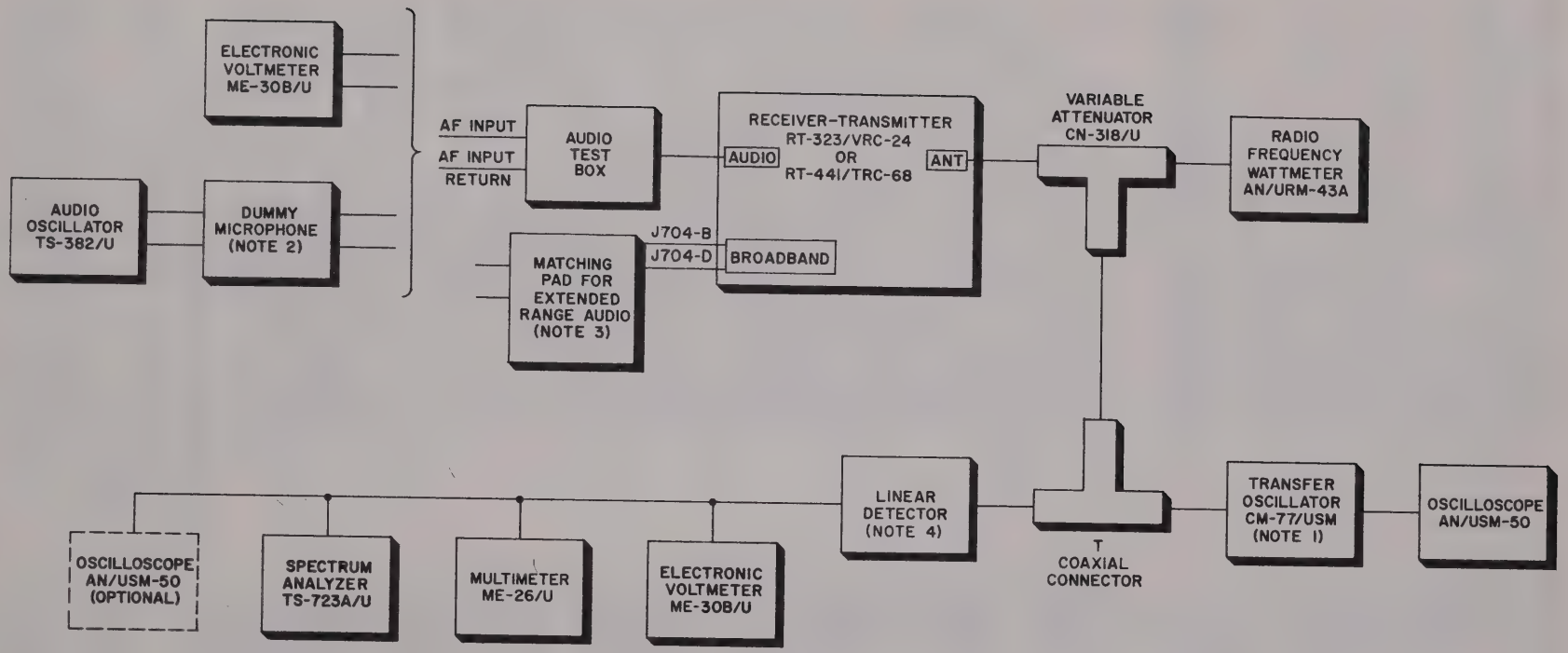
(6) The modulation percentages must be between 70 and 100 percent.

156. Automatic Modulation Limiter

a. Connections. Use figure 119 as a guide.

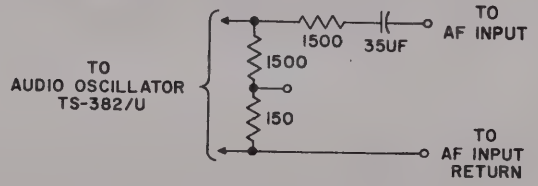
(1) Connect Audio Oscillator TS-382/U to the dummy microphone input.

(2) Connect the dummy microphone output to the AF INPUT and AF



NOTES

1. IF TRANSFER OSCILLATOR CM-77/USM OR EQUIVALENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, CONNECT VERTICAL PLATES OF OSCILLOSCOPE AN/USM-50 DIRECTLY TO VARIABLE ATTENUATOR CN-318/U.
2. DUMMY MICROPHONE SCHEMATIC



3. MATCHING PAD FOR EXTENDED RANGE AUDIO

4. LINEAR DETECTOR SCHEMATIC

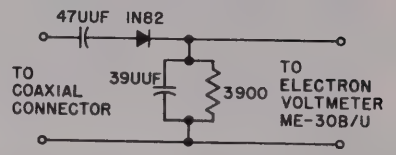


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Figure 119. Transmitter final test setup, block diagram.

INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(3) Connect a 600-ohm load between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(4) Connect Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone (fig. 119, note 2) for input signal *voltage* measurements.

(5) Connect the ME-30B/U between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box for output signal *decibel* measurements.

(6) Connect the audio test box 10-pin connector to either AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit front panel.

(7) Connect Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A to the ANT. jack on the rt unit front panel.

b. Procedure.

(1) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(2) Set the TS-382/U to 1,000 cps; set the input signal level for 0.1 volt on the ME-30B/U (*a*(4) above).

(3) Record the output signal level (*a*(5) above).

(4) Reduce the input signal level to 0.05 volt (*a*(4) above).

(5) Record the output signal level (*a*(5) above). The output signal level must be at least 3 db below the level given in (3) above.

(6) Increase the input signal level to 0.4 volt (*a*(4) above).

(7) Record the output signal level (*a*(5) above). The output signal level must be not more than 2 db above the level given in (3) above.

157. Transmitter Audiofrequency Response

a. Connections for Normal Audio Test. Use figure 119 as a guide.

(1) Connect Audio Oscillator TS-382/U to the dummy microphone input.

(2) Connect the dummy microphone output to the AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(3) Connect a 600-ohm load between the SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(4) Connect Electronic Voltmeter ME-30B/U as required in the procedures below.

(5) Connect the audio test box 10-pin connector to either AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit front panel.

(6) Connect the feedthrough crossarm of Variable Attenuator CN-318/U between the ANT. jack on the rt unit and Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A.

(7) Connect the variable adjustment leg of the CN-318/U directly to the input of the linear detector.

(8) Connect Multimeter ME-26/U to the output of the linear detector.

b. Normal Audio Test Procedure.

(1) Key the transmitter by connecting a lead between the RADIO CONT LINE and CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(2) Adjust the CN-318/U for 0.5 volt dc on the ME-26/U.

(3) Set the TS-382/U to 1,000 cps. Connect the ME-30B/U across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone (fig. 119, note 2), and adjust the TS-382/U signal level for 0.05 volt on the ME-30B/U. *Record the TS-382/U output level meter indication.*

(4) Connect the ME-30B/U to the output of the linear detector. Record the level of the demodulated output signal, in decibels, indicated on the ME-30B/U.

(5) Set the TS-382/U to 100, 250, 3,000, 6,000 and 10,000 cps and record the ME-30B/U indication (in db) at the linear detector output for each frequency.

Note. Maintain a constant signal level from the TS–382/U at the above frequencies by maintaining the TS–382/U output level meter indication recorded in (3) above.

(6) The ME-30B/U indications at 100

and 10,000 cps must be at least 6 db lower than that in (4) above.

(7) The ME-30B/U indications at 250, 3,000, and 6,000 cps must be within ±2 db of that in (4) above.

c. Broadband Audio Test Procedure.

(1) Remove the rt unit from its case and set switch S801 to BB. Replace the rt unit in its case. (Refer to TM 11-5820-222-20 for procedure and location of S801.)

(2) Make the connections given in *a* above, except omit the dummy microphone and connect the TS-382/U, through the matching pad (fig. 119, note 3), to terminals B and D of BROAD BAND jack J704.

(3) Set the TS-382/U to 1,000 cps. Connect the ME-30B/U across the 600-ohm resistor in the matching pad (fig. 119, note 3), and adjust the TS-382/U signal level for 0.1 volt on the ME-30B/U. *Record the TS-382/U output level meter indication.*

(4) Connect the ME-30B/U to the output of the linear detector. Record the level of the demodulated output signal, in decibels, indicated on the ME-30B/U.

(5) Set the TS-382/U to 100, 250, 3,000, 6,000, 10,000, 15,000, and 25,000 cps and record the ME-30B/U indication (in db) at the linear detector for each frequency.

Note. Maintain a constant signal level from the TS–382/U at the above frequencies by maintaining the TS–382/U output level meter indication recorded in (3) above.

(6) The ME-30B/U indications at 100 cps must be not more than 5 db below that in (4) above.

(7) The ME-30B/U indications at 250, 3,000, 6,000, 10,000, 15,000, and 25,000 cps must be within ±2 db of that in (4) above.

158. Carrier Noise Level

a. Make the following connections to the rt unit. Use figure 119 as a guide.

(1) Connect the TS-382/U through the dummy microphone to the AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box. Connect the 10-pin connector on the test box to the AUDIO jack on the rt unit.

(2) Connect Variable Attenuator CN-318/U, the AN/URM-43A, the T-coaxial connector, the linear detector, and the ME-30B/U.

b. Adjust the TS-382/U to produce a test signal of 0.1 volt at 1,000 cps across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone.

c. Tune the rt unit to 399.9 mc and key it by shorting the RADIO CONT LINE terminal to the CONT LINE RETURN terminal on the audio test box.

d. Note the demodulated audio output at the linear detector, as indicated in db on the ME-30B/U.

e. Remove the 1,000-cps signal input and note the db reading on the ME-30B/U. The db reading should be at least 35 db below the reading obtained in *d* above.

159. Overall Distortion Test

a. Make the following connections to the rt unit. Use figure 119 as a guide.

(1) Connect the TS-382/U through the dummy microphone to the AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box. Connect the 10-pin connector on the audio test box to the AUDIO jack on the rt unit.

(2) Connect Variable Attenuator CN-318/U, the AN/URM-43A, the T-coaxial connector, and the linear detector.

(3) Connect the TS-723A/U across the output of the linear detector.

b. Adjust the TS-382/U to produce a test signal of 0.1 volt at 1,000 cps across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone.

c. Using the TS-723A/U, measure the harmonic distortion of the 1,000-cps signal at the output of the linear detector. The harmonic distortion must not exceed 10 percent.

Note. Do not change the input signal level.

d. Set the TS-382/U frequency to 250,

500, 3,000, and 6,000 cps and repeat the distortion measurement for each frequency. The harmonic distortion must not exceed 10 percent.

e. Repeat the procedures in *c* and *d* above for rt unit frequencies of 310.0 mc and 255.0 mc.

f. Increase the audio signal input to 0.4 volts rms and repeat the procedures in *c*, *d*, and *e* above. The distortion for this input level must not exceed 20 percent.

160. Sidetone Test

a. Make the following connections. Use figure 118 as a guide.

(1) Connect the TS-382/U and the dummy microphone to the AF INPUT and AF INPUT RETURN terminals on the audio test box.

(2) Connect the audio test box 10-pin connector to the AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit front panel.

(3) Connect the AN/URM-43A to the ANT. terminal on the rt unit.

b. Adjust the TS-382/U to apply an input signal (0.1 volt rms at 1,000 cps) across the 150-ohm resistor in the dummy microphone.

c. Connect the 600-ohm load and the ME-30B/U between the audio test SPEAKER and AF OUTPUT RETURN terminals.

d. Key the rt unit by connecting the RADIO CONT LINE and CONT LINE RETURN terminals on the audio test box. The speaker sidetone levels as indicated on the DB scale of the ME-30B/U, must not exceed +10 db.

e. Connect the 600-ohm load and the ME-30B/U across the audio test box AF OUTPUT RETURN and HEADSET terminals. Repeat the procedure in *d* above. The headset sidetone level, as indicated on the ME-30B/U, must be within 1.5 of 24 db.

f. Remove the 10-pin connector from the AUDIO receptacle on the rt unit and connect it to either AUDIO jack on the C-1439/U. Repeat the procedure in *d* above. The remote sidetone audio, as indicated on the ME-30B/U, must be within 1.5 of 27 db.

g. Connect the 600-ohm load and the ME-30B/U between the fixed level audio terminal (AUXILIARY jack J1403-R, AN/TRC-68, or terminal board TB1702-23, AN/VRC-24) and chassis ground. Repeat the procedure in *d* above. The fixed level audio signal, as indicated on the ME-30B/U, must be within 1.5 of 17 db.

161. Frequency Selection (fig. 101)

a. Perform the final test procedures listed in *a*, *b*, and *c* below after repair and reassembly of the frequency selector. Note the pattern of any troubles which may occur during these tests. Analysis of these patterns will aid in locating the cause of the troubles.

a. Manual Frequency Selection.

(1) Turn the CHAN SEL control to MANUAL and turn the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENTHS control to position .0 through .9 and, at each position, check for a corresponding indication on dial assembly I1203.

(2) Turn the MANUAL FREQUENCY UNITS control to positions 0 through 9 and, at each position, check for a corresponding indication on dial assembly I1202.

(3) Turn the MANUAL FREQUENCY TENS control to positions 22 through 39 and, at each position, check for a corresponding indication on dial assembly I1201.

b. Remote Channel Selection.

(1) Preset the channels on the memory drum (TM 11-5820-222-10) as indicated in the following chart.

Channel	Preset frequency (mc)
1	399.9
2	388.8
3	377.7
4	366.6
5	355.5
6	344.4
7	333.3
8	322.2
9	311.1
10	300.0
11	299.9
12	288.8
13	277.7
14	266.6
15	255.5
16	244.4

Channel	Preset frequency (mc)
17	233.3
18	222.2
19	211.1

(2) Set the CHAN SEL control to REMOTE PRESET and position the C-1439/U CHANNEL selector to positions 1 through 19.

(3) At each position, note that the PRESET CHANNEL dial assembly (I1204) indication corresponds to the CHANNEL selector position. Make sure the MANUAL FREQUENCY dial assembly (I1203, I1202, and I1201) indications agree with the preset frequency.

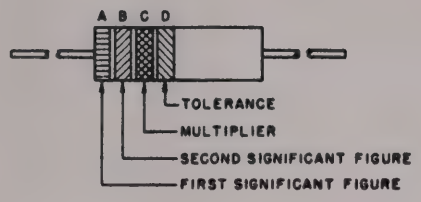
c. Local Channel Selection.

(1) Set the CHAN SEL control to positions 1 through 19.

(2) At each position, note that the PRESET CHANNEL dial assembly (I1204) indication agrees with the CHAN SEL control position. See that the MANUAL FREQUENCY dial assembly (I1203, I1202, and I1201) indications agree with the preset channel frequencies.

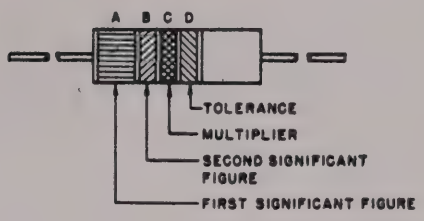
COLOR CODE MARKING FOR MILITARY STANDARD RESISTORS

COMPOSITION-TYPE RESISTORS



BAND A— Equal Width Band Signifies Composition-Type

WIREWOUND-TYPE RESISTORS



BAND A— Double Width Signifies Wire-wound Resistor

COLOR CODE TABLE

BAND A		BAND B		BAND C		BAND D*	
COLOR	FIRST SIGNIFICANT FIGURE	COLOR	SECOND SIGNIFICANT FIGURE	COLOR	MULTIPLIER	COLOR	RESISTANCE TOLERANCE (PERCENT)
BLACK	0	BLACK	0	BLACK	1		
BROWN	1	BROWN	1	BROWN	10		
RED	2	RED	2	RED	100		
ORANGE	3	ORANGE	3	ORANGE	1,000		
YELLOW	4	YELLOW	4	YELLOW	10,000	SILVER	± 10
GREEN	5	GREEN	5	GREEN	100,000	GOLD	± 5
BLUE	6	BLUE	6	BLUE	1,000,000		
PURPLE (VIOLET)	7	PURPLE (VIOLET)	7				
GRAY	8	GRAY	8	SILVER	0.01		
WHITE	9	WHITE	9	GOLD	0.1		

EXAMPLES OF COLOR CODING

BAND

A	B	C	D*
ORANGE	WHITE	RED	SILVER
3	9	X100	± 10%

NOMINAL RESISTANCE 3,900 Ohms

RESISTANCE TOLERANCE ± 10 percent

BAND

A	B	C	D*
ORANGE	BLUE	GOLD	GOLD
3	6	X0.1	± 5%

3.6 Ohms

± 5 percent

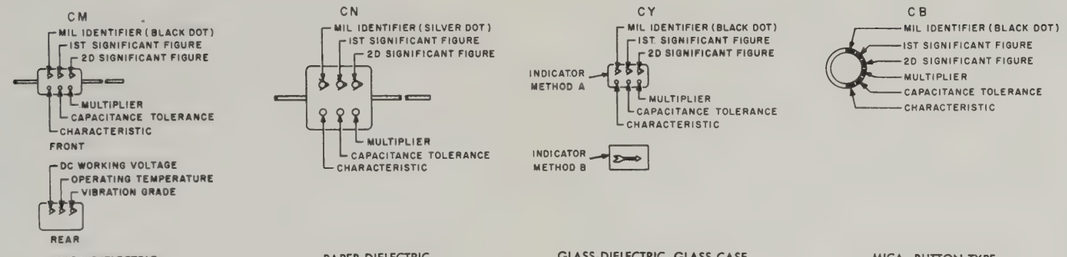
STD-R2

*If Band D is omitted, the resistor tolerance is ±20%, and the resistor is not Mil-Std.

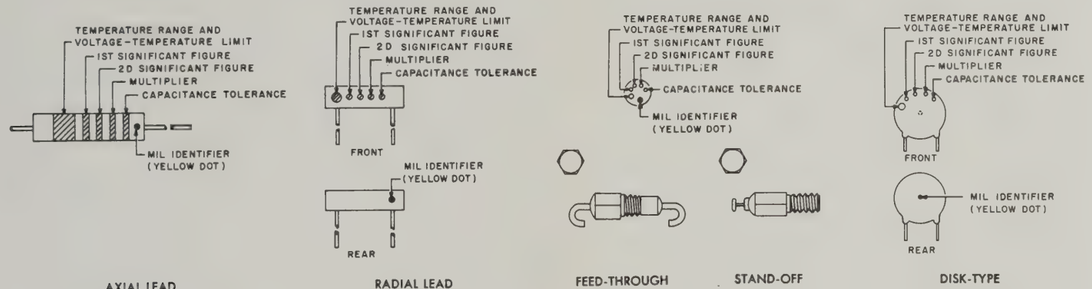
Figure 120. Color code marking for military standard resistors.

COLOR CODE MARKING FOR MILITARY STANDARD CAPACITORS

GROUP I Capacitors, Fixed, Various-Dielectrics, Styles CM, CN, CY, and CB



GROUP II Capacitors, Fixed Ceramic-Dielectric (General Purpose) Style CK



GROUP III Capacitors, Fixed, Ceramic-Dieletric (Temperature Compensating) Style CC

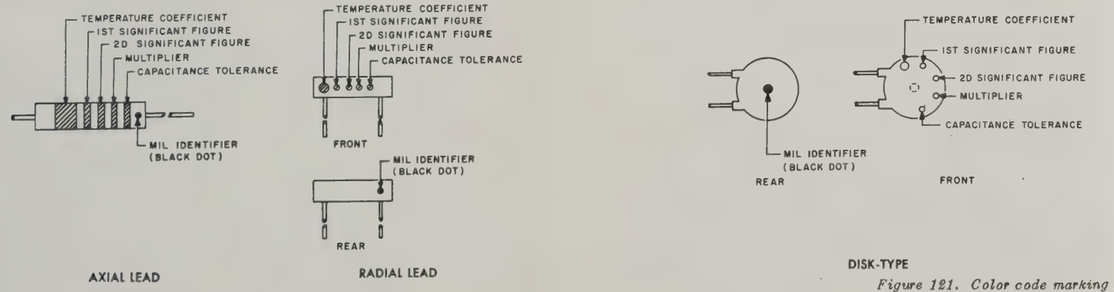


Figure 121. Color code marking for military standard capacitors.

COLOR CODE TABLES

TABLE I – For use with Group I, Styles CM, CN, CY and CB

COLOR	MIL ID	1st SIG FIG	2nd SIG FIG	MULTIPLIER[1]	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE				CHARACTERISTIC[2]				DC WORKING VOLTAGE	OPERATING TEMP. RANGE	VIBRATION GRADE
					CM	CN	CY	CB	CM	CN	CY	CB	CM	CM	CM
BLACK	CM, CY CB	0	0	1			± 20%	± 20%		A				−55° to +70°C	10–55 cps
BROWN		1	1	10					B	E		B			
RED		2	2	100	± 2%		± 2%	± 2%	C		C			−55° to +85°C	
ORANGE		3	3	1,000		± 30%			D			D	300		
YELLOW		4	4	10,000					E					−55° to +125°C	10–2,000 cps
GREEN		5	5		± 5%				F				500		
BLUE		6	6											−55° to +150°C	
PURPLE (VIOLET)		7	7												
GREY		8	8												
WHITE		9	9												
GOLD				0.1			± 5%	± 5%							
SILVER	CN				± 10%	± 10%	± 10%	± 10%							

TABLE II – For use with Group II, General Purpose, Style CK

COLOR	TEMP. RANGE AND VOLTAGE – TEMP. LIMITS[3]	1st SIG FIG	2nd SIG FIG	MULTIPLIER[1]	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE	MIL ID
BLACK		0	0	1	± 20%	
BROWN	AW	1	1	10	± 10%	
RED	AX	2	2	100		
ORANGE	BX	3	3	1,000		
YELLOW	AV	4	4	10,000		CK
GREEN	CZ	5	5			
BLUE	BV	6	6			
PURPLE (VIOLET)		7	7			
GREY		8	8			
WHITE		9	9			
GOLD						
SILVER						

TABLE III – For use with Group III, Temperature Compensating, Style CC

COLOR	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT[4]	1st SIG FIG	2nd SIG FIG	MULTIPLIER[1]	CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE		MIL ID
					Capacitances over 10uuf	Capacitances 10uuf or less	
BLACK	0	0	0	1		± 2.0uuf	CC
BROWN	−30	1	1	10	± 1%		
RED	−80	2	2	100	± 2%	± 0.25uuf	
ORANGE	−150	3	3	1,000			
YELLOW	−220	4	4				
GREEN	−330	5	5		± 5%	± 0.5uuf	
BLUE	−470	6	6				
PURPLE (VIOLET)	−750	7	7				
GREY		8	8	0.01			
WHITE		9	9	0.1	± 10%		
GOLD	+100					± 1.0uuf	
SILVER							

1. The multiplier is the number by which the two significant (SIG) figures are multiplied to obtain the capacitance in uuf.
2. Letters indicate the Characteristics designated in applicable specifications: MIL–C–5, MIL–C–91, MIL–C–11272, and MIL–C–10950 respectively.
3. Letters indicate the temperature range and voltage-temperature limits designated in MIL–C–11015.
4. Temperature coefficient in parts per million per degree centigrade.

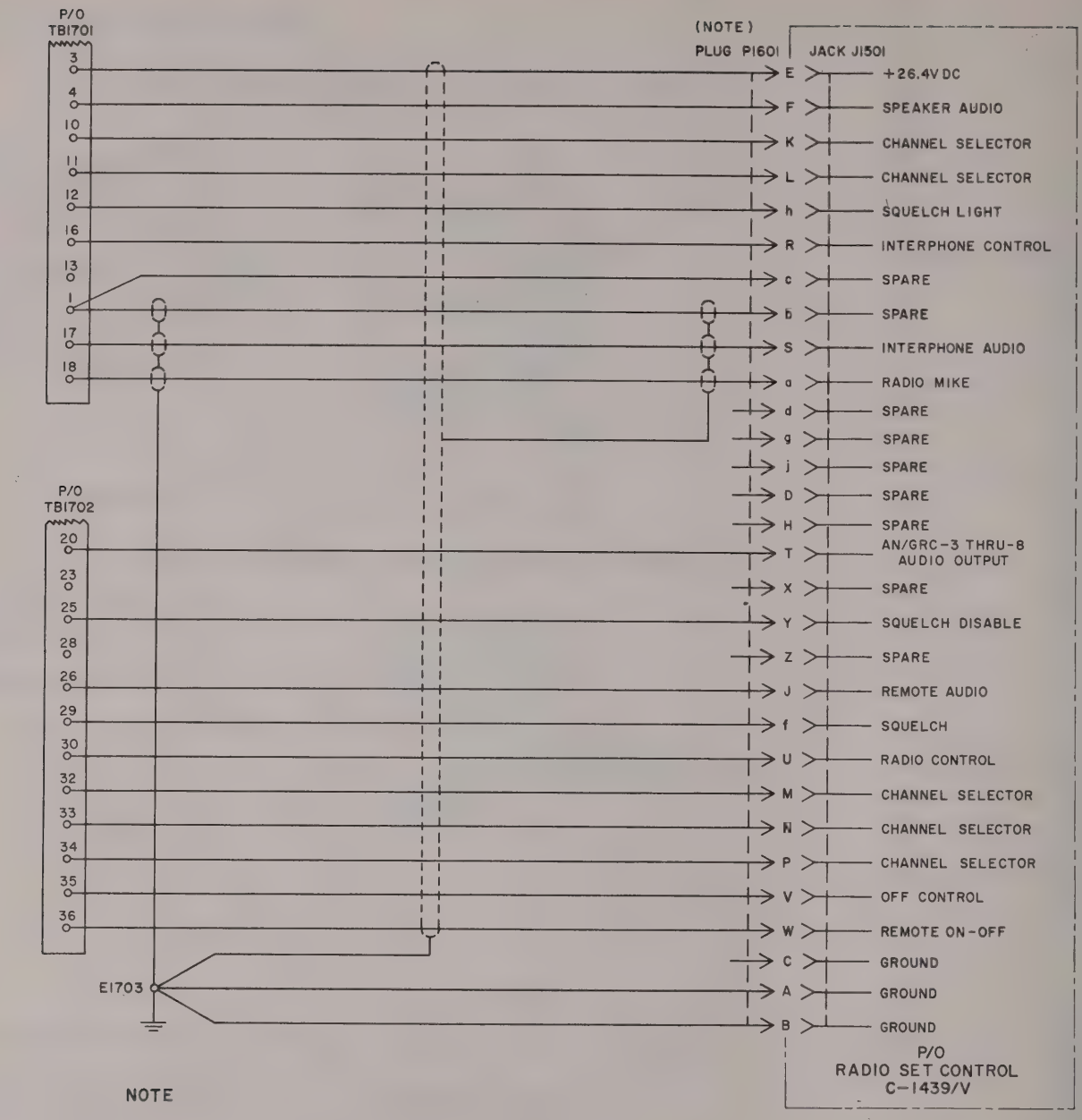


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Figure 122. Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4630/U, schematic diagram.

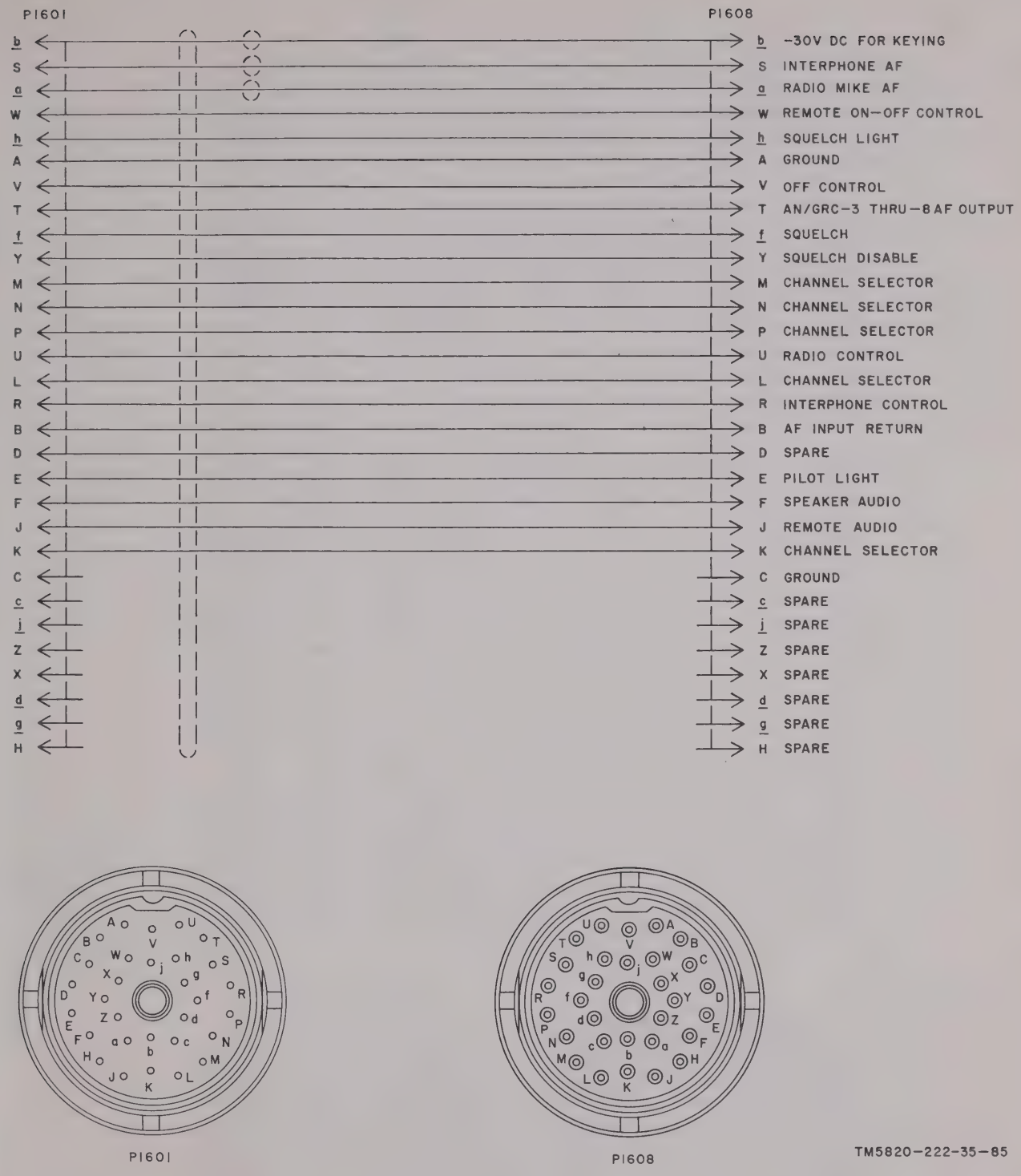


Figure 123. Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4882/U, schematic diagram.

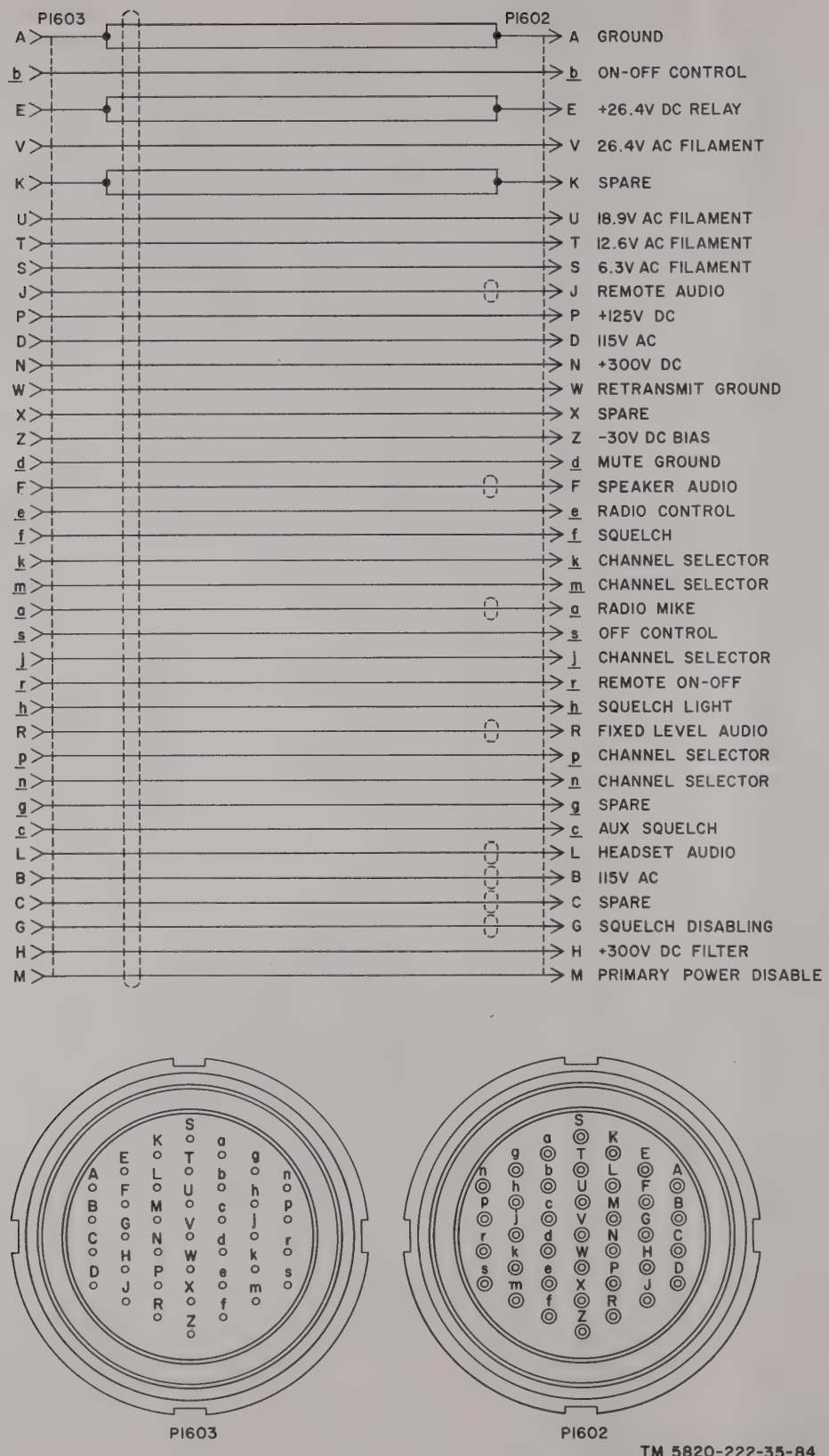


Figure 124. Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4884/U, schematic diagram.

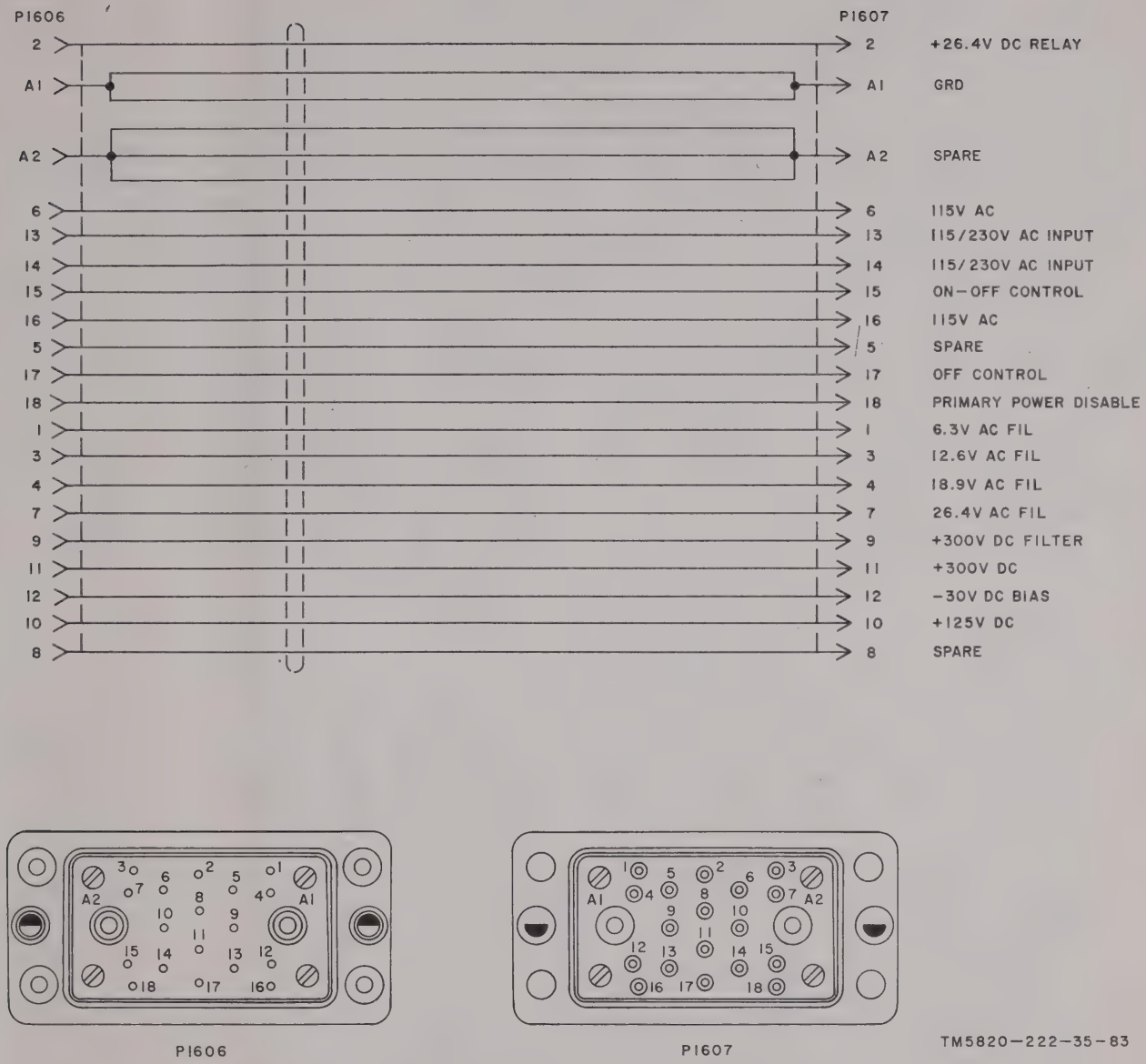


Figure 125. Electrical Special Purpose Cable Assembly CX-4883/U, schematic diagram.

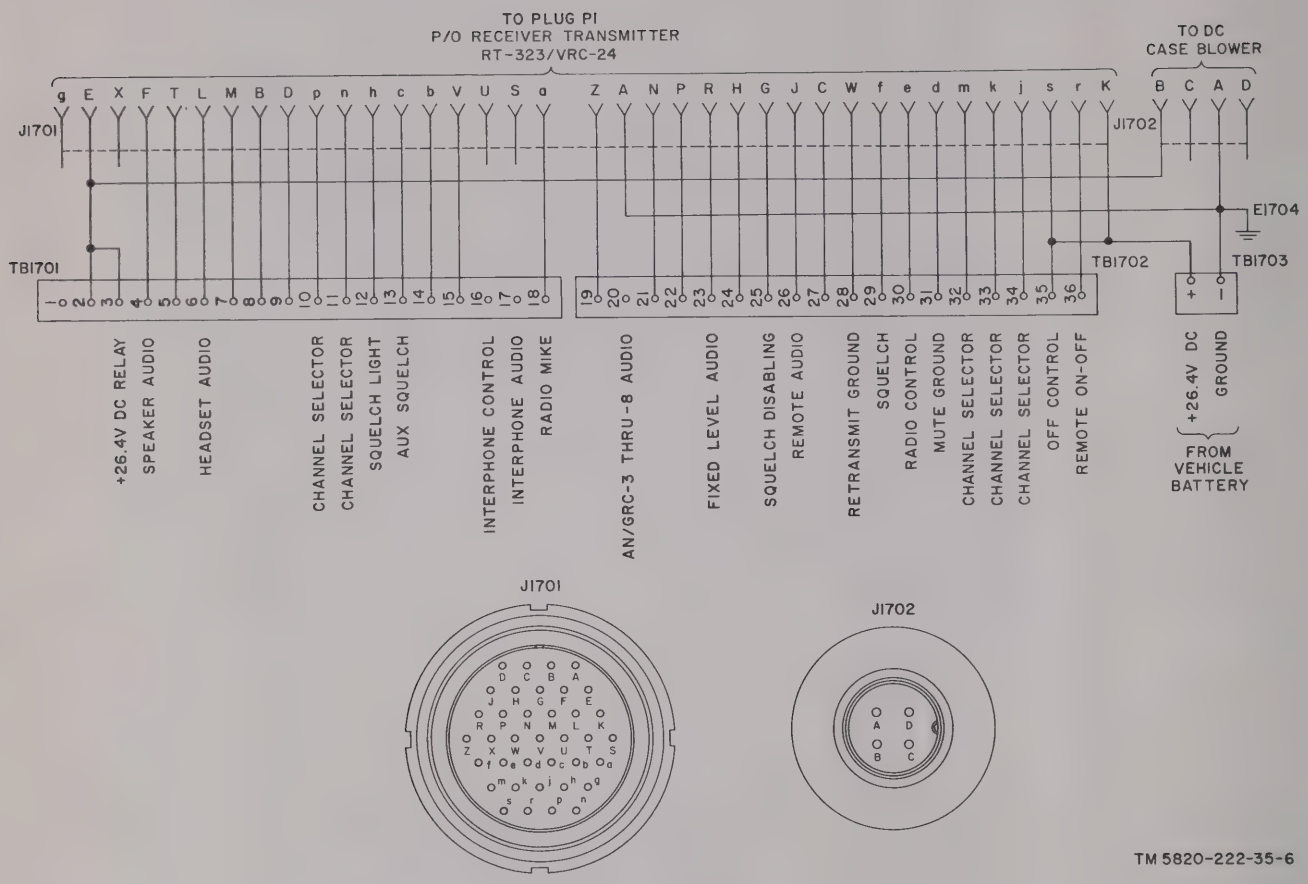
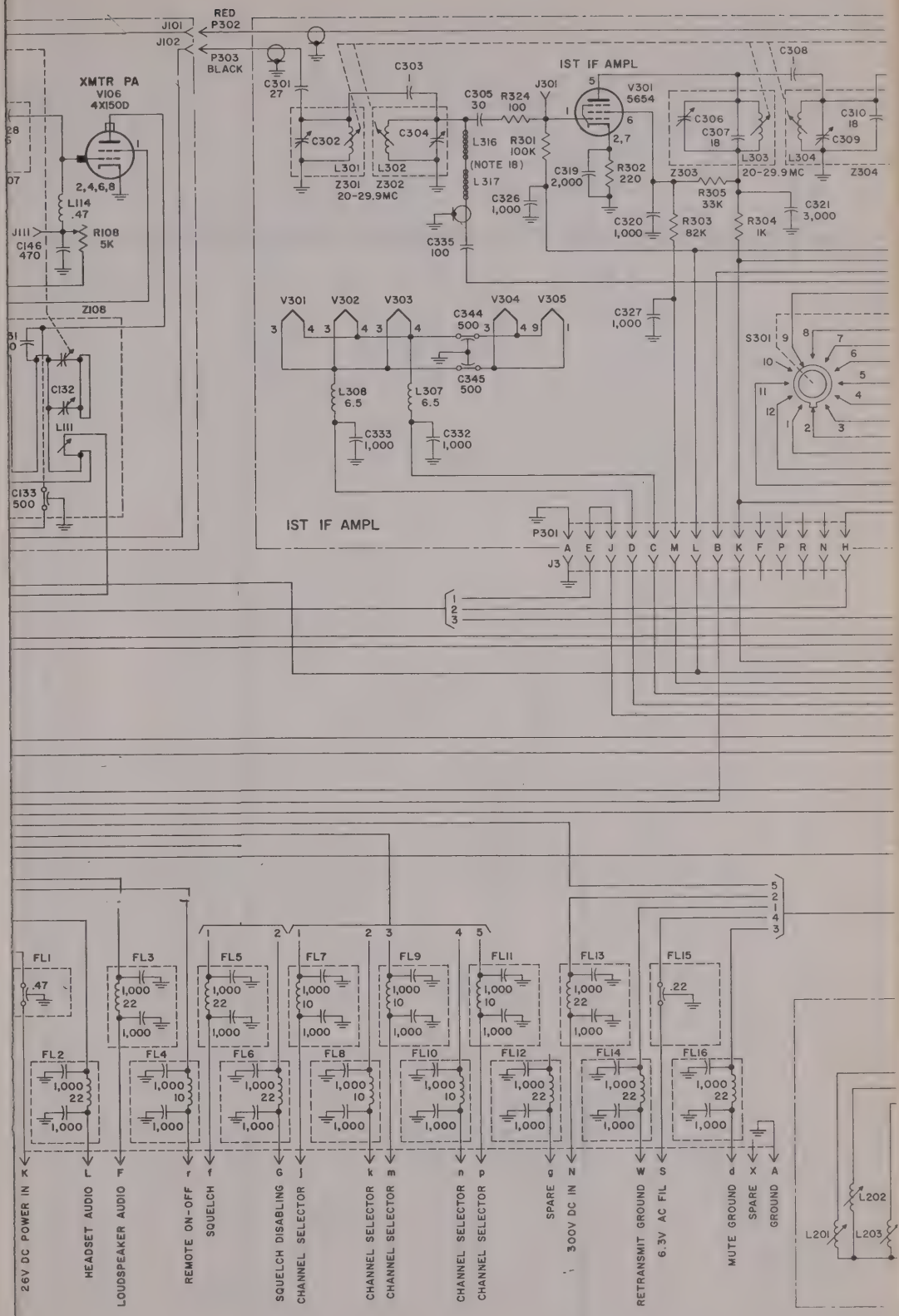


Figure 126. Mounting MT–1436/U, schematic diagram.


RED
P302
J101
J102
P303
BLACK
XMTR PA
V106
4X150D
2,4,6,8
L114
.47
J111
C146
470
R108
5K
Z108
C132
L111
C133
500
C301
27
C303
C302
C304
L301
L302
Z301
Z302
20-29.9MC
IST IF AMPL
V301
5654
J301
C305
30
R324
100
L316
(NOTE 18)
L317
R301
100K
C319
2,000
C326
1,000
C335
100
R302
220
C320
1,000
C306
C307
18
L303
C308
C310
18
C309
L304
Z303
Z304
20-29.9MC
R305
33K
R303
82K
R304
1K
C321
3,000
C327
1,000
V301
V302
V303
V304
V305
C344
500
C345
500
L308
6.5
L307
6.5
C333
1,000
C332
1,000
S301
IST IF AMPL
P301
J3
A
E
J
D
C
M
L
B
K
F
P
R
N
H
FL1
FL2
FL3
FL4
FL5
FL6
FL7
FL8
FL9
FL10
FL11
FL12
FL13
FL14
FL15
FL16
26V DC POWER IN
HEADSET AUDIO
LOUDSPEAKER AUDIO
REMOTE ON-OFF
SQUELCH
SQUELCH DISABLING
CHANNEL SELECTOR
CHANNEL SELECTOR
CHANNEL SELECTOR
CHANNEL SELECTOR
SPARE
300V DC IN
RETRANSMIT GROUND
6.3V AC FIL
MUTE GROUND
SPARE
GROUND
L201
L202
L203

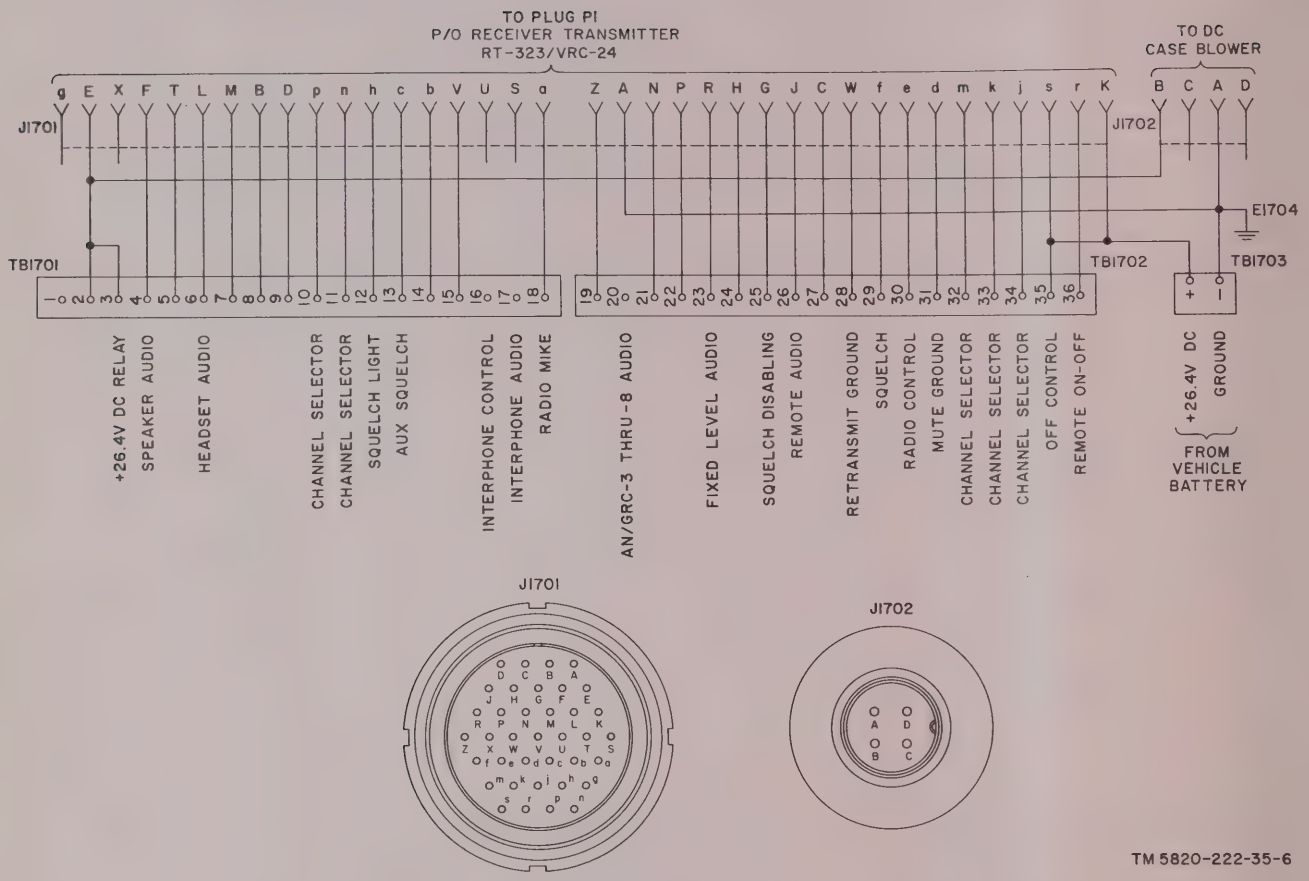


Figure 126. Mounting MT–1436/U, schematic diagram.

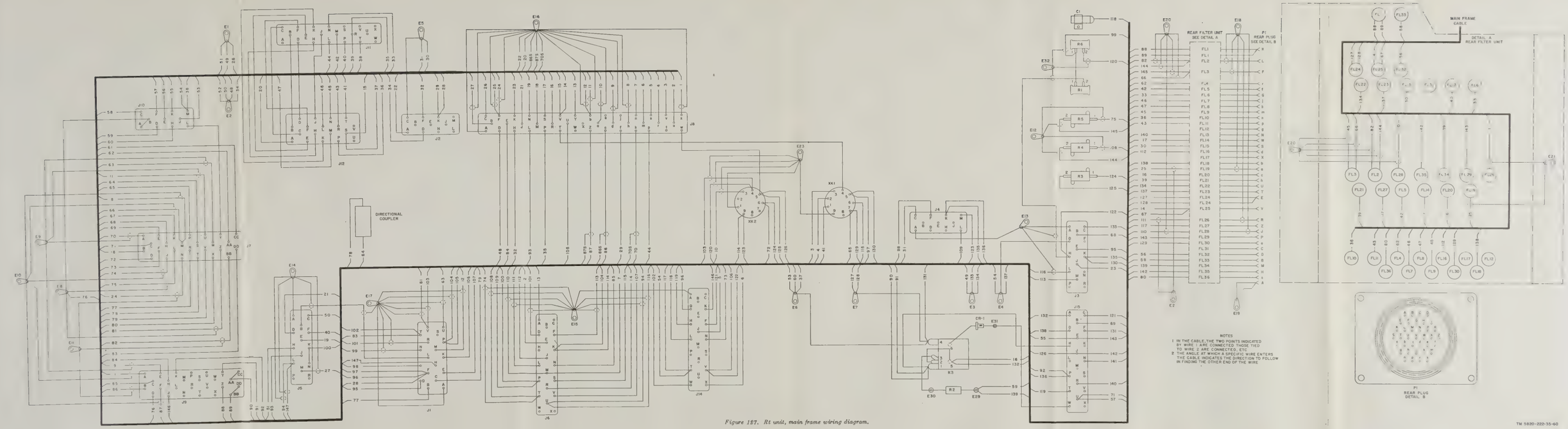
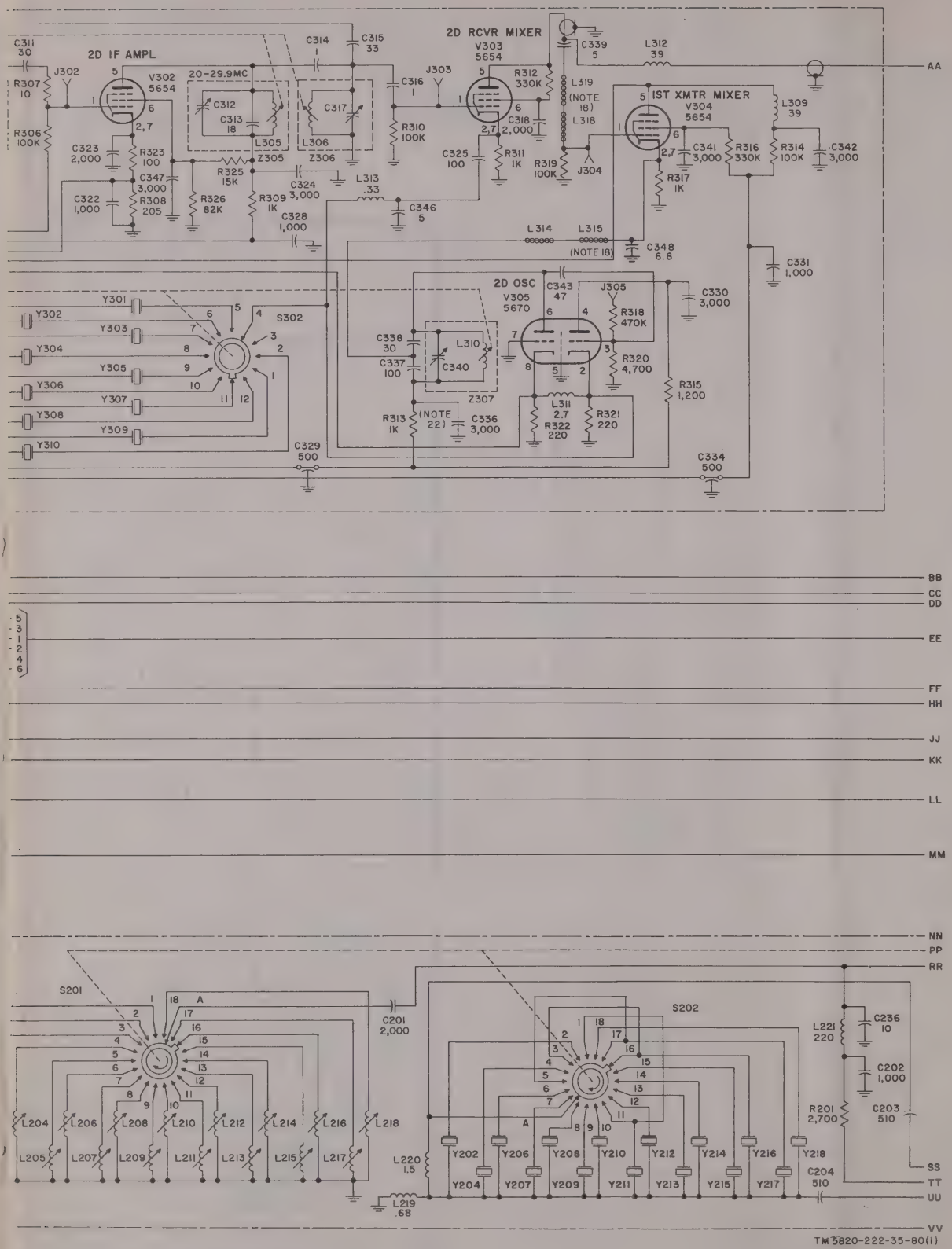

DIRECTIONAL COUPLER
REAR FILTER UNIT SEE DETAIL A
P1 REAR PLUG SEE DETAIL B
MAIN FRAME CABLE
DETAIL A REAR FILTER UNIT
P1 REAR PLUG DETAIL B
NOTES
1 IN THE CABLE, THE TWO POINTS INDICATED BY WIRE 1 ARE CONNECTED. THOSE TIED TO WIRE 2 ARE CONNECTED, ETC.
2 THE ANGLE AT WHICH A SPECIFIC WIRE ENTERS THE CABLE INDICATES THE DIRECTION TO FOLLOW IN FINDING THE OTHER END OF THE WIRE.

Figure 127. Rt unit, main frame wiring diagram.



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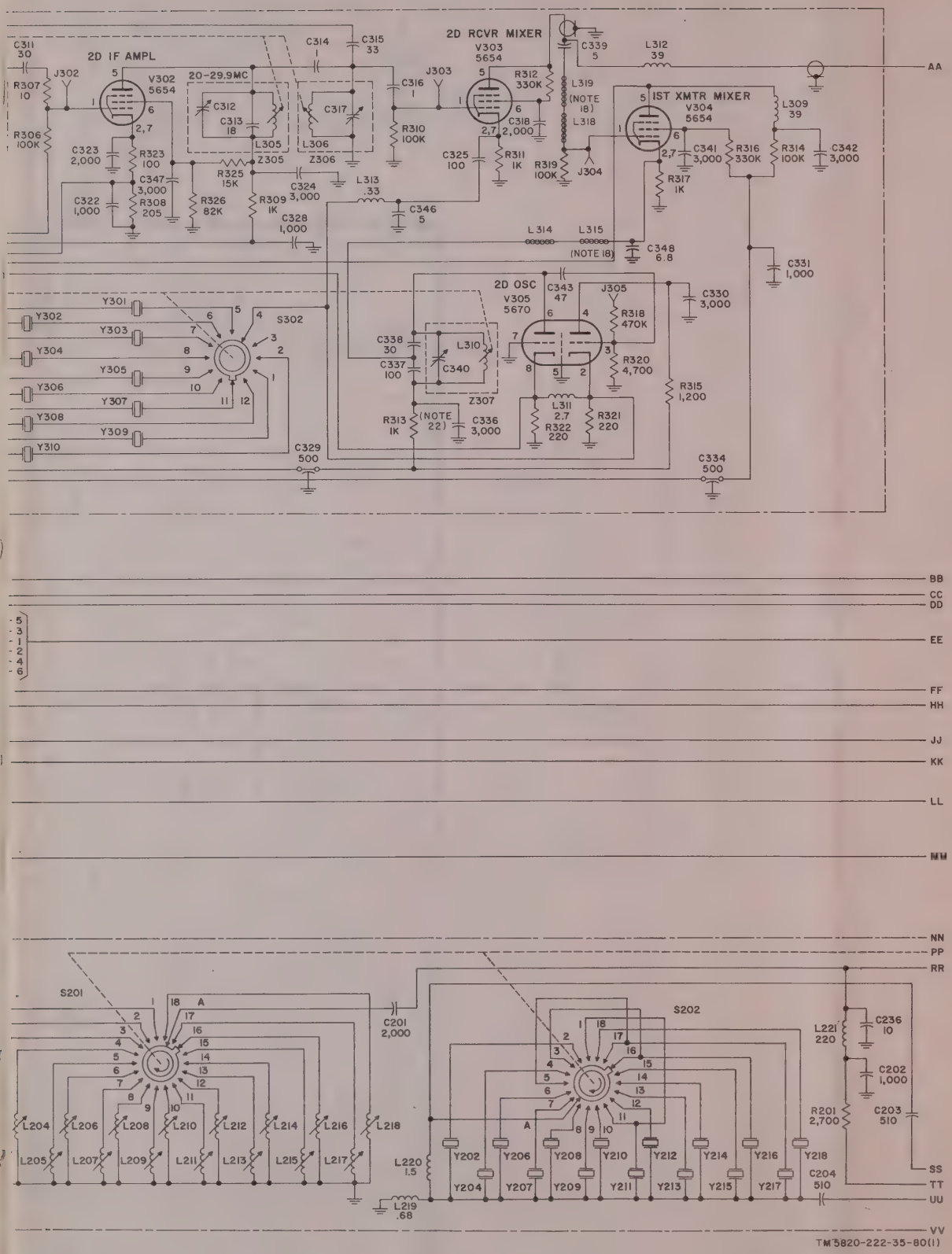

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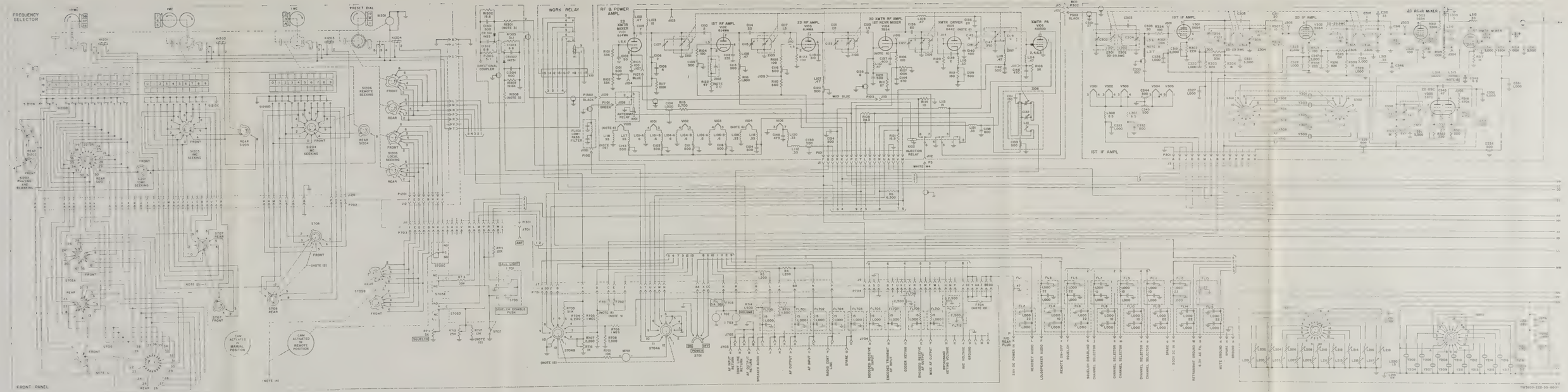


Figure 158 (7). Receiver–Transmitter RT–353/VRC–84 or RT–441/TRC–68, main schematic diagram (part 1 of 2).

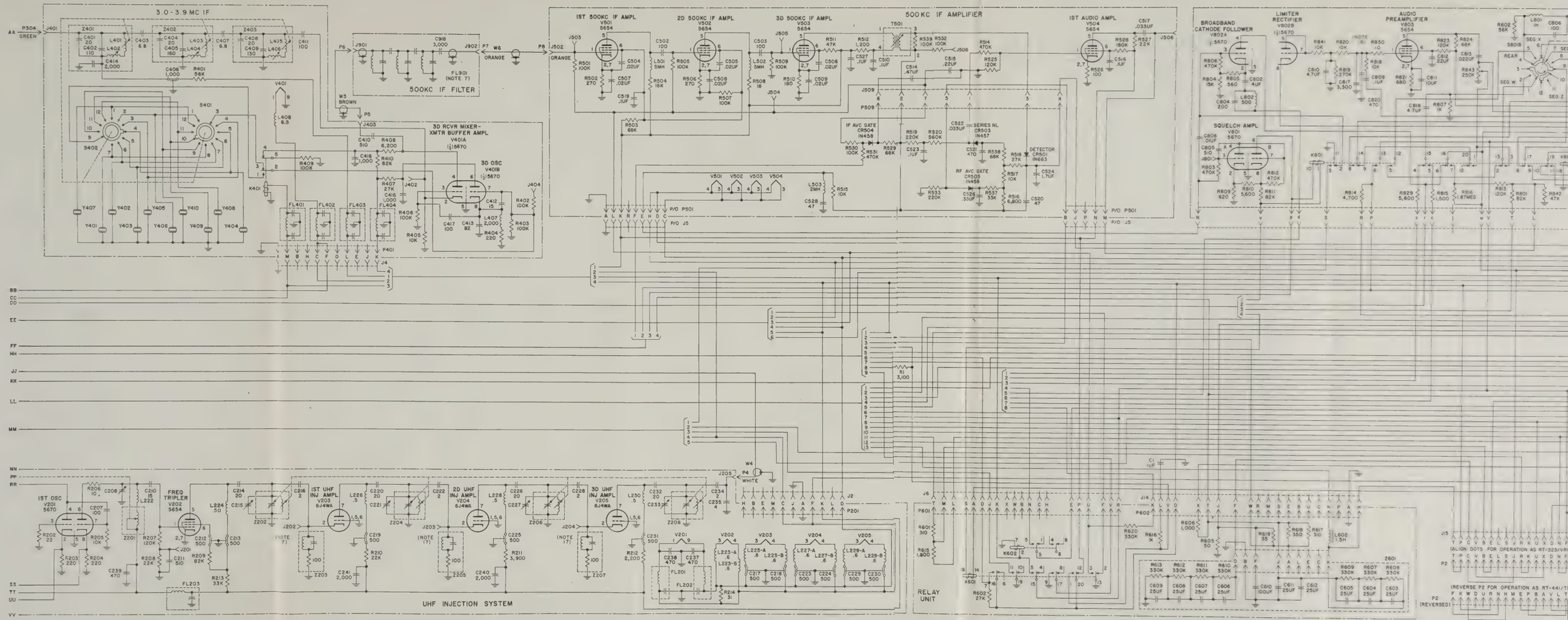
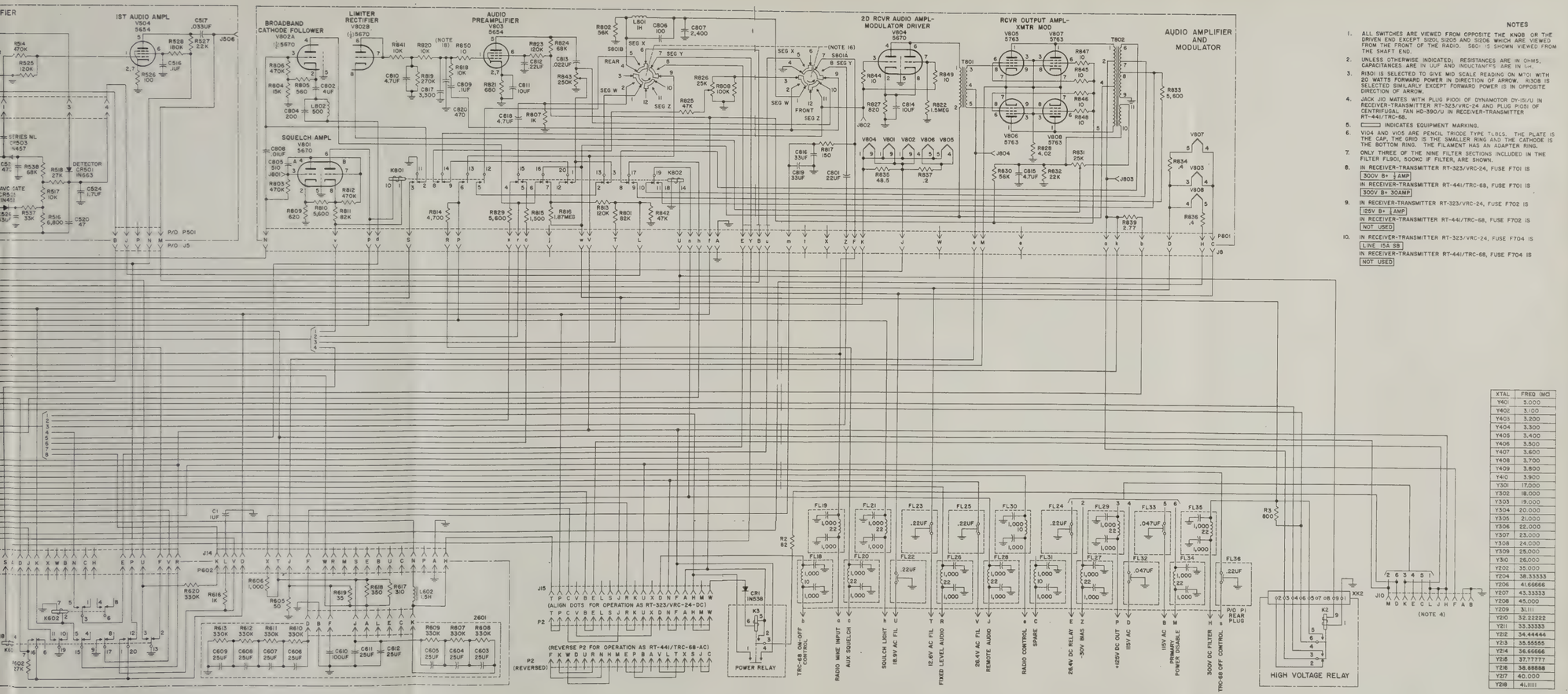


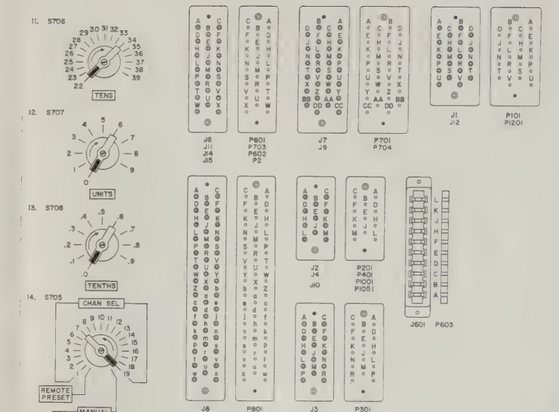
Figure 128 (2). Receiver–Transmitter RT–323/VRC–24 or RT–441/TRC–68, main schematic diagram (part 2 of 2).



XTAL	FREQ (MC)
Y401	3.000
Y402	3.100
Y403	3.200
Y404	3.300
Y405	3.400
Y406	3.500
Y407	3.600
Y408	3.700
Y409	3.800
Y410	3.900
Y301	17.000
Y302	18.000
Y303	19.000
Y304	20.000
Y305	21.000
Y306	22.000
Y307	23.000
Y308	24.000
Y309	25.000
Y310	26.000
Y202	35.000
Y204	38.33333
Y206	41.66666
Y207	43.33333
Y208	45.000
Y209	31.111
Y210	32.22222
Y211	33.33333
Y212	34.44444
Y213	35.55555
Y214	36.66666
Y215	37.77777
Y216	38.88888
Y217	40.000
Y218	41.11111

NOTES

1. ALL SWITCHES ARE VIEWED FROM OPPOSITE THE KNOB OR THE DRIVEN END EXCEPT S1201, S1205 AND S1206 WHICH ARE VIEWED FROM THE FRONT OF THE RADIO. S801 IS SHOWN VIEWED FROM THE SHAFT END.
2. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED; RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS, CAPACITANCES ARE IN UUF AND INDUCTANCES ARE IN UH.
3. R1301 IS SELECTED TO GIVE MID SCALE READING ON M101 WITH 20 WATTS FORWARD POWER IN DIRECTION OF ARROW. R1308 IS SELECTED SIMILARLY EXCEPT FORWARD POWER IS IN OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF ARROW.
4. JACK J10 MATES WITH PLUG P1001 OF DYNAMOTOR DY-151/U IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-323/VRC-24 AND PLUG P1051 OF CENTRIFUGAL FAN MD-390/U IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-441/TRC-68.
5. ——— INDICATES EQUIPMENT MARKING.
6. V104 AND V105 ARE PENCIL TRIODE TYPE TUBES. THE PLATE IS THE CAP, THE GRID IS THE SMALLER RING AND THE CATHODE IS THE BOTTOM RING. THE FILAMENT HAS AN ADAPTER RING.
7. ONLY THREE OF THE NINE FILTER SECTIONS INCLUDED IN THE FILTER FL901, 500KC IF FILTER, ARE SHOWN.
8. IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-323/VRC-24, FUSE F701 IS [300V B+ 1 AMP]
   IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-441/TRC-68, FUSE F701 IS [300V B+ 30AMP]
9. IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-323/VRC-24, FUSE F702 IS [125V B+ 1 AMP]
   IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-441/TRC-68, FUSE F702 IS [NOT USED]
10. IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-323/VRC-24, FUSE F704 IS [LINE 15A SB]
    IN RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER RT-441/TRC-68, FUSE F704 IS [NOT USED]



17. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 400 AND HIGHER, 100-OHM RESISTORS R215, R216, AND R217 HAVE BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR Z203, Z205, AND Z207 RESPECTIVELY
18. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 210 AND HIGHER:
    100-OHM RESISTOR R850 IS REPLACED BY 0.47MH COIL L803
    CAPACITOR C820, 470UUF, HAS BEEN ADDED
    RESISTOR R818, 10K, HAS BEEN CHANGED TO 5800 OHMS
    RESISTOR R717, 12K, HAS BEEN CHANGED TO 47K
    FERROCUBE BEAD TYPE INDUCTANCES L314 THRU L318, AND C348 HAVE BEEN ADDED
19. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 490 AND HIGHER, FILAMENT COIL L118 HAS BEEN REPLACED BY 0.56-OHM RESISTOR R124.
20. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 350 AND HIGHER, R106 HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM 100 TO 390 OHMS
21. ON UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 250 AND HIGHER, RESISTOR R122 AND Z102 HAVE BEEN INTERCHANGED
22. ON RT-323/VRC-24 UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 50 AND HIGHER, AND ON RT-441/TRC-68 UNITS BEARING SERIAL NUMBER 13 AND HIGHER, RESISTOR R313 HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM 1K TO 15K

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Figure 128 (2). Receiver-Transmitter RT-323/VRC-24 or RT-441/TRC-68, main schematic diagram (part 2 of 2).

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

DA PAM 108-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides and Phono-Recordings
DA PAM 310-4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders
FM 21-5	Military Training
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
TM 11-284	Radio Sets AN/GRC-3, -4, -5, -6, -7, and -8
TM 11-2661	Electron Tube Test Sets TV-2/U, TV-2A/U, and TV-2B/U
TM 11-2684A	Audio Oscillators TS-382A/U, TS-382B/U, TS-382D/U, and TS-382E/U
TM 11-5030	Signal Generator TS-497/URR
TM 11-5038	Control Group AN/GRA-6
TM 11-5057	Frequency Meter AN/USM-26
TM 11-5094	Frequency Meters AN/URM-79 and AN/URM-82
TM 11-5095	Frequency Meter AN/URM-80
TM 11-5096	Frequency Meter AN/URM-81
TM 11-5097	Spectrum Analyzers TS-723A/U and TS-723/U
TM 11-5120	Frequency Meters AN/URM-32 and AN/URM-32A
TM 11-5129	Oscilloscopes AN/USM-50, B, and C
TM 11-5132	Voltmeter, Meter ME-30A/U and Voltmeters, Electronic ME-30B/U and ME-30C/U
TM 11-5133	Radio Frequency Wattmeter AN/URM-43A
TM 11-5527	Multimeters TS-352/U, TS-352A/U, and TS-352B/U
TM 11-5551-D	R.F. Signal Generator Set AN/URM-25D
TM 11-5820-222-10	Operator's Manual: Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68
TM 11-5820-222-20	Organizational Maintenance Manual: Radio Sets AN/VRC-24 and AN/TRC-68
TM 11-6625-200-12	Operation and Organizational Maintenance: Multimeter ME-26B/U
TM 11-6625-274-12	Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual: Test Sets, Electron Tube TV-7/U, TV-7A/U, TV-7B/U, and TV-7D/U
TM 11-6625-320-12	Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual: Voltmeter, Meter ME-30A/U and Voltmeters, Electronic ME-30B/U and ME-30C/U

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